



Newsletter

May 2012

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Editorial

This issue of the RCHS Newsletter is a bit thicker than usual. It is also different in the sense that is not distributed to members only, but also to all of you who are going to the RCHS Interim Conference in Dublin in late June and still have not become members.

The Dublin conference promises to be an intellectual treat, with 22 different sessions (including two keynote sessions, three plenary special sessions and 17 parallel sessions), 75 delegates from most parts of the world, and no less than 72 papers. You will find information about all this and hopefully most other things you need to know at this stage in the "special section", which makes up the major part of this issue (pp. 8-49). It includes a welcome message from the local organiser Andreas Hess, the full program, an updated version of all sessions (including some minor changes!) and, not least, the abstracts of all 72 papers. Irrespective of if you will be able to come this time or not, we hope the reading of the abstracts will give you inspiring glimpses of the interesting research going on within our research field.

Our RCHS Business Meeting will take place during the conference, on Friday late afternoon, 5.30-7 pm. On p. 48 you will find a proposed agenda for the meeting.

Another date which deserves attention for some of you is the deadline for the RCHS Young Scholar's Prize, which has been extended – due to this slightly delayed Newsletter – until June 6 (see more on p. 49).

Besides the special section of this issue, you will also find a report from a session commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Swedish sociological association, information about new publications, and announcements of three forthcoming conferences and workshops.

Finally, and as usual, enclosed as a separate appendix, you will find an updated membership list (only distributed to members, though). Please check that your membership did not lapse by the end of 2011. And for those of you who are going to the conference but still have not joined the RCHS, please make sure to become members, preferably before the conference starts (more on this on pp. 48 and 50).

The next issue of the Newsletter will appear in November 2012. All of you, new and old members, are as always more than welcome to help us to keep up to date with all the interesting things that have happened, are going on or are being planned for the near future within our broad and vibrant field of research!

The Dublin conference will for sure be one example of this. Look forward to seeing many of you there!



RCHS Board 2010-14

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For more detailed presentations of the individual members of the board, please see the November 2010 issue of the RCHS Newsletter.



Report

When the Swedish Sociological Association turned 50 – or rather 51? Report from the session “The Swedish Sociological Association 50th anniversary – retrospections”, Stockholm, Sweden, March 15-17 2012

by Sanja Magdalenic

In mid-March 2012, the Swedish Sociological Association (SSA) held its conference - which at present is held every other year - in Stockholm. The organizational committee of the conference decided to mark the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the SSA and invited me to chair a session on the history of the Association. During early planning last spring, I suggested that the 50th anniversary of the SSA should be celebrated back then, i.e. in March 2011. My explanation was that according to a document that I found in the SSA's archive, a meeting held in Uppsala on March 13th 1961 appointed an interim board of the SSA and approved the provisional rules of the Association. The organizers of the 2012 SSA conference expressed a belief, however, that the 1961 meeting was not “the real thing”, i.e. that the board was only interim - and the festivities were thus scheduled for 2012. For historians of sociology this creates an interesting dilemma. How old is the SSA actually? What criteria are used to determine when an association is founded? The first meeting? The first annual conference? Obviously, the founding story of the SSA can be constructed in different ways, which I revealed while opening the session.

The general aim of the session was to explore the historical development of the SSA and initiate a discussion about the SSA as an arena for the development of sociology in Sweden. A panel of invited speakers included Sonja Calais van Stokkom and Hedvig Ekerwald, sociologists of different generations, both from the Department of Sociology at Uppsala University.

Sonja Calais van Stokkom belongs to the first generation of sociologists in Sweden. She was the first woman sociologist elected a member of the board of the SSA – in 1962 – and also the only woman elected to a decision making post in the 1960s. While referring to the early days of the SSA, Sonja Calais van Stokkom pointed out that the initiative to found the SSA to some extent came in the year 1960 from the Nordic Sociological Association, which encouraged founding national sociological associations in Scandinavian countries. Some of the central issues of the SSA in the 1960s, in her view, were the role of the SSA, sociology education including development of theoretical foundations and sociological research. The dream to establish sociology as a separate profession, according to Calais van Stokkom, crashed in 1968.

In her reflections about the gender dimension, Sonja Calais van Stokkom talked about being a woman in the male dominated academic world and the academic circles of the emerging sociology profession. To illustrate how gender influenced colleague interactions, among other aspects she mentioned an example of a conference, which was held for several days, where she was the only woman. When the men would take a sauna during the break, she was effectively excluded from participating and networking. Some time afterwards, she began knitting at meetings and conferences with her male colleagues.

Hedvig Ekerwald addressed the gender dimension of sociology as well. Ekerwald, who was a member of the board of the SSA in the late 1980s, provided glimpses of the ways in which her generation handled

gender issues in sociology. As the Editor of the SSA's journal *Sociologisk forskning* (Sociological Research) – she held this post until the 2012 meeting – Ekerwald also reflected upon the development of sociological research over time and in relation to the development of the sociology profession. She also highlighted the political aspects of this development.

In the discussion that followed, several interesting aspects were raised. For example, Hans Zetterberg, a member of the first generation of Swedish sociologists, referred to the processes of introducing the classics of sociology into Swedish sociology. He mentioned that Swedish sociologists of the first generation, who studied in the US during the postwar period, were important in this process of the dissemination of sociological theory. According to Zetterberg, the works of Weber and Marx were introduced into Swedish sociology via the

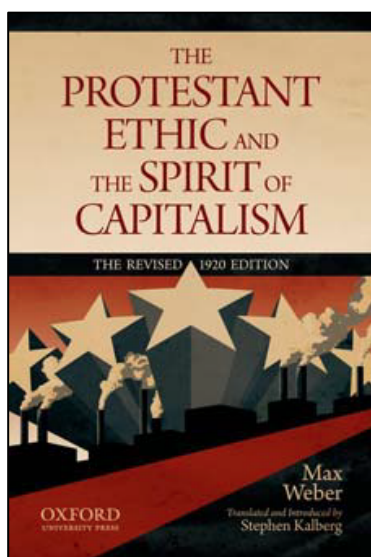
US. Göran Therborn, however, did not seem to agree regarding Marx and suggested that Marx's ideas were introduced through other channels. Another topic that was mentioned concerned initiatives to start collecting life histories of the members of the generation of sociologists who are about to retire. At present, life histories of Swedish sociologists are rather scarce. A collection of life histories would provide valuable material for future analyses of the history of Swedish sociology.

In his speech at the conference dinner, Göran Therborn among other topics referred to the session, the panelists' presentation and discussion as well as to the issue of the SSA's age, mentioning that the SSA turned 51 rather than 50. I was glad to hear him say that. In my view, the founding story of the SSA is one of the issues for the sociological history of the SSA that still awaits to be written.



New publications

Below is a list of some recent books and articles by RCHS members. If you have a new publication out, please let us know by sending a note to the Secretary! New members are especially encouraged to submit titles of new or fairly recent publications. Books, chapters and articles in any of the official ISA languages will be included as well as in other other languages (preferably with titles translated in English).



Max Weber, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, translated and introduced by Stephen Kalberg (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011).

Publisher's description:

- "The only translation of the revised 1920 edition of *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* published since 1930.
- Features a revision of Stephen Kalberg's internationally acclaimed translation that uses shorter sentences and more lucid language.
- Includes extensive introductions by the editor, a chronology of Weber's life, a

glossary, and numerous clarifying endnotes.

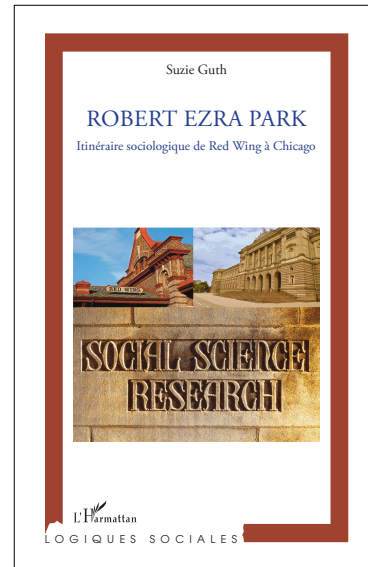
For more than 100 years, Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* has set the parameters for the debate over the origins of modern capitalism. Now more timely and thought provoking than ever, this esteemed classic of twentieth-century social science examines the deep cultural "frame of mind" that existed at the birth of modern capitalism and to this day influences attitudes toward work in northern America and Western Europe.

In this volume, Stephen Kalberg revises his internationally acclaimed translation—using shorter sentences and more lucid language—to make the work even more accessible to students and other readers. Capturing the essence of Weber's style as well as the subtlety of his descriptions and causal arguments, this is the only translation of the revised 1920 edition of *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* published since 1930.

To draw readers into the material, this engaging volume includes extensive introductions by the editor, a chronology of Weber's life, a glossary, and numerous clarifying endnotes. Detailed commentaries discuss the controversies Weber addressed, explain his complex causal argument by reference to the general contours of his sociology, summarize the history of "the Protestant Ethic debate," and examine the significance of "the Protestant Sects" essays.

Ideal for courses in sociology, anthropology, political science, history, international relations, economics, and cultural studies, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* is an essential resource for anyone seeking to understand the origins and endurance of the modern West."

Examination copies: To request an examination copy, please visit www.oup.com/us/he, search for the book, and fill out the "Request Examination Copy" form. Please remember to mention promotion code HEKALRE in your request.



Suzie Guth, Robert Ezra Park - *Itinéraire sociologique de Red Wing à Chicago* [Robert Ezra Park: A Sociological Journey from Red Wing to Chicago] (Paris: L'Harmattan, 2012).

Robert E. Park, one of the founders of American sociology, is portrayed in this book in a lively way. In France he is usually considered as one of the founders of urban sociology. But is it known that he worked during three years on his Ph.D. at Kaiser Willhelm's Universität Strassburg (which is now The University of Strasbourg)? There he attended Georg Friedrich Knapp's seminar, he formulated his problematique – freedom versus marginality – while working on the problem of assimilation of the Negroes in America.

The book follows Robert E. Park's quest from Red Wing (Minnesota) to Fisk University, the last university he attended as a counsellor. The journey goes from the University of Harvard, to Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Tuskegee and Chicago, and includes stops at the Independent State of Congo and Tuskegee (Alabama). At first, his sociology was mainly concerned with the racial problems the American society was facing, in the South as well as and later on the Pacific Coast.

The book is based on sources in the Chicago University Archives, the Heidelberg University Archives, the Kaiser Willhelms Papers (Strasbourg University), his students diaries, term papers and theses. It is the first book in French on Park's life and work, and it offers a lot of new insights based on hitherto unpublished material.

Suzie Guth is a Strasbourg University professor, author of five books and two translations into French of American sociologists.



Articles

John Goodwin & Jason Hughes (2011), "Ilya Neustadt, Norbert Elias, and the Leicester Department: personal correspondence and the history of sociology in Britain", *The British Journal of Sociology*, 62: 677–695.

Stephen Kalberg (2011), "Max Weber", pp. 305-72, in *The Blackwell Companion to Major Classical Social Theorists, vol. 1: Classical Social Theorists*, ed. George Ritzer. New York: Wiley-Blackwell.

Kristoffer Kropp & Anders Blok (2011), "Mode-2 social science knowledge production?: The case of Danish sociology between institutional crisis and new welfare stabilizations", *Science and Public Policy*, vol 38, nr. 3, pp. 213-224.

Kristoffer Kropp (2011), "The field of sociological research in Denmark", *Praktiske grunde: Tidsskrift for kultur- og samfundsvidenskab*, vol 5, no. 2-3, pp. 17-42. (<http://www.hexis.dk/praktiskegrunde2-3-2011-kropp.pdf>).



Conference and workshop announcements



**"Social Justice and Democratization",
The Second ISA Forum of Sociology,
Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 1-4,
2012.**

For more info please see the conference website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/>



**"Transnational approaches: Ideas in
global perspective", 2nd Social Thought
Workshop, Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil, August 30-31, 2012.**

On August 30 & 31, the Social Thought Cluster of The Social Sciences and History School (LAPES/CPDOC) organizes the 2nd Social Thought Workshop - Transnational approaches: ideas in global perspective.

The workshop concerns a program of four seminars (2011-2014) - Ideas, texts and

concepts: New Comparative Perspectives - aimed at discussing aspects concerning theoretical, methodological and teaching agendas, on topics as production and circulation of ideas, publications, intellectuals' trajectories and artistic practices with a comparative approach. The program is structured around two panels, one keynote address and a meeting dedicated to the discussion of research projects from the graduate participants.

History and Social Science graduate students are invited to send applications of ongoing research projects focused on themes related to the scope of the workshop and under the larger frame of Social Thought issues.

The Ideas, Texts and Contexts Program is institutionally and financially supported by FGV and others agencies. FGV can provide travel and accommodation grants for up to five students who are coming from outside Rio de Janeiro.

Enrollment is free of charge.

Deadline for submissions: July, 20th.

For more info please see the website: <http://cpdoc.fgv.br/laboratorios/lapes/ateli e/programacao>.



”Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology”, XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, 13-19 July 2014.

For more information, see the official website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/>. More info will come in the forthcoming issues of this Newsletter.



SPECIAL SECTION

RCHS Interim Conference "CHANGING UNIVERSITIES: CHANGING SOCIOLOGY" University College Dublin, 27-30 June 2012

Modern universities are experiencing radical changes at all levels and in all countries and cultures. It is timely to consider the impact of these changes on the discipline of sociology. Is there a general, maybe, even universal trend at work? Can any particular or unique developments be detected? If so, what role do cultures, states and national peculiarities play in these developments? And how do they affect sociological traditions? This conference will engage with these and related questions, both in the context of sociology's past and the challenges it faces in modern times.

Invited keynote speakers: Professor Andrew Abbott (Sociology, University of Chicago), "World Sociology: The View from Atlantis", and Professor Daniel Gordon (History, University of Massachusetts), "New Disciplines, New Indulgences: The University Since 1945".

Conference website: www.isarchs2012.com.



Message from the local organiser

by Andreas Hess

Dear Colleagues,

This ISA-RCHS newsletter gives me the chance to say a few things about where we are at in terms of the state of preparation for the forthcoming conference.

So far only about a third of those who are due to give a paper and/or would like to attend have registered for the conference. I urge all those who would like to attend the conference to register as soon as possible. It is standard ISA-RCHS procedure that only those who are registered can also participate. Please spare us the embarrassment of having to remind you individually about your obligations. We haven't set a final date as yet but registration will not be available or open indefinitely for the simple reason that the conference organizers need to plan ahead and deliver the final numbers of participants to catering and other services.

As for the dinner on Friday, the number of those who have registered so far is rather at

the lower end. The reasons for that are not entirely clear to me and I can only encourage people to sign up for the dinner. It will take place in one of the most beautiful settings of Dublin city. Newman House is the old part of University College Dublin where all started when Cardinal Newman (the famous educationalist after whom the building is named) took office there. Also, Newman House is at Stephen's Green in the center of town. It is ideally located so that visitors can easily swarm out after dinner to enjoy the Dublin pub scene.

Finally, and I partly plead guilty here for not having advertised this enough on the conference website, there is the chance to visit Croke Park on Saturday morning. For those who are not familiar with the peculiarities of Irish culture, this is the home of the Gaelic Athletic Association. Apart from the fact that this modern stadium in itself is very impressive – with approximately 84,000 seats it's the third biggest stadium in

Europe – the tour also includes a visit to the GAA museum and explains why the GAA is such an important social and cultural institution. Even for visitors who are not into sports the stadium tour provides probably the best introduction to Ireland – perhaps even more so than the Guinness

storehouse, the literary pub crawl, the Trinity Long Hall, the Joyce walk, the ‘1916’ Post Office, Kilmainham Prison etc.

Please sign up!

I hope to see you all at the conference.



Provisional Conference Programme

All sessions and presentations will take place in the **Clinton Auditorium, University College Dublin**. The Welcome Address and the two main speeches by our invited guests will be delivered in the **main auditorium**; the parallel sessions will take place in the **two adjunct seminar rooms** and in the **School of Sociology seminar room** (Newman Building, 5 min from the Clinton Auditorium).

Wednesday, 27 June 2012

- 12.00-14.00 *Registration*
14.00-15.30 **General Information Session and Welcome Address** (RCHS President, RCHS Secretary, Local Conference Organizing Committee)
15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
16.00-18.00 **Sessions 1, 2 and 3**
18.00-19.30 **Invited Speaker**
19.30 *Wine Reception at UCD Common Room*

Thursday, 28 June 2012

- 09.00-10.30 **Sessions 4, 5 and 6**
10.30-11.00 *Coffee Break*
11.00-12.30 **Roundtable Session**
12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
14.00-15.30 **Invited Speaker**
15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
16.00-17.30 **Sessions 7, 8 and 9**

Friday, 29 June 2012

- 09.00-10.30 **Sessions 10, 11 and 12**
10.30-11.00 *Coffee Break*
11.00-12.30 **Author meets Critics**
12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
14.00-15.30 **Sessions 13, 14 and 15**
15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
16.00-17.30 **Sessions 16 and 17**
17.30-19.00 **ISA-RCHS Business Meeting**
20.00 *Conference Dinner: Newman House*

Saturday, 30 June 2012

- 10.00-12.00 **Conference Tour: Croke Park/GAA Museum and Stadium Tour**



Updated list of sessions

The number of each session matches now the allocated timeslot of the programme timetable as announced on the conference website. There might still be some minor changes to the programme. The final and official version will only become available a few weeks before the conference. However, we will make every effort to stick to the session order as listed below.

Plenary sessions by invited speakers:

1. Professor **Andrew Abbott** (Sociology, University of Chicago): "World Sociology: The View from Atlantis".
2. Professor **Daniel Gordon** (History, University of Massachusetts): "New Disciplines, New Indulgences: The University Since 1945".

Special sessions:

1. **Author meets critics-session:** Christian Fleck (University of Graz), *A Transatlantic History of the Social Sciences: Robber Barons, the Third Reich and the Invention of Empirical Social Research* (Bloomsbury Academic, 2011). Discussants: Jennifer Platt (University of Sussex), and E. Stina Lyon (London South Bank University).
2. **Roundtable session** on the 2nd (2015) edition of the *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*, with some of the editors: Christian Fleck (University of Graz), Andreas Hess (University College Dublin), Martin Bulmer (University of Surrey), and James D. Wright (Florida, General Editor).
3. **RCHS Business meeting.**

Parallel sessions:

1. History of Sociology in Ireland (Convenor: Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

Peter Murray, "Catholic Ecclesiastical Censorship and Social Thought in Ireland, 1922-1955".

Delma Byrne, "The Development of Sociology of Education in Ireland".

Eamonn Slater, "Marx on Ireland: The best kept secret in Irish Sociology".

Bryan J Fanning, "Friedrich Engels and the Crisis of Irish Character".

Jane Gray, "Title TBA".

2. The Autonomy of Sociology in the Global South I (Convenors: Joao Marcelo Ehlert Maia and Fernanda Beigel: Joao.Maia@fgv.br; mfbeigel@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar)

José Henrique Bortoluci, "Brazilian Dialectical Marxism and the search for the specificity of peripheral societies".

Manuela Boatcă & Guilherme Leite Gonçalves, "Upsetting (to) the Theory of Stages: Critiques from the East and the South of Marxist Thought".

Sujata Patel, "Academic dependency structures and critical social science: The Indo-Dutch Programme for Alternatives in Development (IDPAD), 1970-2008".

José Guadalupe Gandarilla, "Pablo Gonzalez Casanova, From the Sociology of Exploitation to Sociology of Complex Capitalism: The power of autonomies in politics and in the intellectual creation".

3. General session on the history of sociology I (Convenor: Sven Eliaeson: Sven.Eliaeson@ucrs.uu.se)

Iván Eliab Gómez, "The Public Intellectual: The Tension Between Social Sciences and Ideology in Mexico".

Teruhito Sako, "Mining the Leviathan from E-Text: An Innovation in Terminological Analysis".

Antoni Sulek, "Travelling to modernity: Ludwik Krzywicki in America in 1893".

Sam Whimster, "From imaginary Ur-community to imaginary property rights: Max Weber's *Römische Agrargeschichte* (1891)".

4. Changes in Higher Education and Changes in Sociology (Convenor: Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

Uri Ram, "Between Nationalism and Capitalism: Sociology and the Academia in Israel".

Marcia Consolim: "Between education and instruction (or "moral" and "science"): the *École des hautes études sociales* (EHES)".

Fran Collyer: "Knowledge, Institutions, Prestige and Power".

Barbara Hoenig, "European Union's Science Policy and its Impact on Sociology: Changing Territorial Boundaries and Supra-National Institutions in the European Research Area".

Eric Royal Lybeck, "Sociology, Universities, and the Ideological Organisation of Knowledge-Based-Capitalism".

5. The Autonomy of Sociology in the Global South II (Convenors: Fernanda Beigel and Joao Marcelo Ehlert Maia: mfbeigel@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar; Joao.Maia@fgv.br)

Joao Marcelo Ehlert Maia, "The transnational language of autonomy in the Global South: The works of A. Guerreiro Ramos and S. Hussein Alatas".

Gastón Julián Gil. "Politics, Academy, and National Reality: Controversy spaces in Argentinean social sciences during the decade of 1960".

Karina Bidaseca: "Mujerdeltercermundo: Femicidio y guerras poscoloniales en la intersección entre colonialidad/imperialismo/capitalismo global".

Ayokunle Olumuyiwa Omobowale, "Peripheral Sociology and the Challenge of Knowledge Domestication in Nigeria".

Alejandro Pelfini, "Autonomía interrumpida en las Ciencias Sociales latinoamericanas: Las categorías 'élites' y 'populismo' devoradas por el mainstream científico y mediático internacional".

6. Cold War Social Science (Convenor: Christian Dayé: ch.daye@uni-graz.at)

Patricia Vannier: "France-Bulgaria: a western and eastern sociological exchanges history during the Cold War".

Matthias Duller: "History of Sociology in Socialist Yugoslavia".

Christian Dayé, "Methods of Cold War Social Science: The Development of Political Gaming and Delphi Techniques as Means of Investigating Futures".

Albert Tzeng, "Cold War Geopolitics and the Dispersion of Sociological Knowledge: Scholar Migration and US Grant in Taiwan and Hong Kong".

Jarosław Kiliński, "Polish Sociology of the 1960s: A Semiperiphery of the West?"

7. General session on the history of sociology II (Convenor: Per Wisselgren: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se)

E. Stina Lyon, "From literature to sociology: The shock of Celine's literary style and Viola Klein's attempt to understand it (with a little help from Karl Mannheim)".

Andreas Hess "Gustave de Beaumont's Letters from Cannes and the first Tocqueville Biography".

Peter Baehr, "The Failure of Raymond Aron".

Matteo Bortolini, "Masters and apprentices: The Harvard Department of Social Relations as a site of graduate instruction in sociology, 1940s-1950s".

8. History of empirical social research and statistics I (Convenors: Irmela Gorges and Hynek Jerabek: I.Gorges@gmx.de; hynek.jerabek@gmail.com)

Kaat Louckx, "The construction of the governable person: The socially excluded in the Belgian population censuses from 1846-1930".

Jan Marsalek, "Epistemology of Error: The Latent Class Analysis Case".

Shinichi Aizawa, "British Poverty Research Tradition and Japanese Application in the 1950s and 1960s".

Hynek Jerabek, "Paul Felix Lazarsfelds' Methodological Inspirations for Contemporary Social Research".

9. Transatlantic Dialogues after 1945 I (Convenors: Uta Gerhardt & Cherry Schrecker: gerhardt.uta@t-online.de; Cherry.Schrecker@univ-nancy2.fr)

Ono Michikunu, "Sorokin Revisited: Cultural Sociology from Sociology of Knowledge perspective".

Suzie Guth, "Back from the US: the renewal of French sociology (G.Gurvitch)".

Cherry Schrecker, "The Social Construction of Reality: In and around a transatlantic melting pot".

10. History of empirical social research and statistics II (Convenors: Hynek Jerabek and Irmela Gorges: hynek.jerabek@gmail.com; I.Gorges@gmx.de)

Jiri Remr, "Utilization-focused Approach in Lazarsfeldian research activities".

Carmelo Lombardo, "The missing heritage: On Lazarsfeld's contribution to the development of Analytical Sociology".

Izabela Grabowska-Lusinska, "Robert K. Merton's sociological instruments: Renewed assessment in migration studies".

11. Transatlantic Dialogues after 1945 II (Convenors: Cherry Schrecker & Uta Gerhardt: Cherry.Schrecker@univ-nancy2.fr; gerhardt.uta@t-online.de)

Jean-Marc Leveratto, "Common Pleasure and «Distinction». The Birth of the French Sociology of Culture and the Resistance against the Americanization of Culture".

Yann Renisio, "On the French importation of Howard Becker and Michèle Lamont disagreements about the National Science Foundation".

Uta Gerhardt, "Lost in Translation: From Parsons's Symbolic Media of Communication to Habermas's Communicative Action".

Christopher Schlembach, "Dear Parsons, Dear Voegelin – Converging lines of theorizing in the correspondence between Talcott Parsons and Eric Voegelin".

12. Journals, publishers and publication practices and their role in discipline formation I (Convenors: Christian Fleck & E. Stina Lyon: christian.fleck@uni-graz.at; estina.lyon@lsbu.ac.uk)

Raf Vanderstraeten, "History and/or sociology of science".

Jennifer Platt, "The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction and British sociology".

Juan Martín Bonacci, "Sociologist, institutions and publication practices in the early years of Argentina's democratic recovery (1984-1995)".

13. General session on the history of sociology III (Convenor: TBA)

Diego Pereyra, "Teaching and research of sociology at the Catholic University in Buenos Aires. An infrequent critical history (1959-1987)".

Matteo Bortolini, "'To put it bluntly, religion is true': The origins and fate of Robert Bellah's symbolic realism".

Kiyomitsu Yui & Nanako Hayami, "Modernization Process of Japan and the History of Japanese Sociology: Perspectives from the history into the age of global settings".

14. Journals, publishers and publication practices and their role in discipline formation II (Convenors: E. Stina Lyon & Christian Fleck: estina.lyon@lsbu.ac.uk; christian.fleck@uni-graz.at)

Charles Crothers, "The Development of Sociology's System of Journals".

Daniel R. Huebner, "Scholarly Publishing Projects in the Great Depression as Cases of the Economic Structuring of Knowledge".

Marco Santoro, "Toward a Publishing History of Italian Sociology, 1870-1970".

15. History of conflict sociology (Convenor: Suzie Guth: rets.guth@wanadoo.fr)

Myriam Klinger, "French polemology versus conflict sociology" (paper in French with a short translation into English).

Pascal Hintermeyer, "Sacrifice and will for power through terrorist action".

Suzie Guth, professor emeritus, "Conflict in American Community studies: From Middletown to Yankee City".

Panagiotis Christias, "Panajotis Kondylis: a new paradigm".

Gilles Verpraet, "The Conflict sociology and the forms of cultural conflict: Filiation and diversification inside the French-American connexion".

16. National trajectories in the history of sociology (Convenor: Hedvig Ekerwald: Hedvig.Ekerwald@soc.uu.se)

Fran Collyer, "Institutional Development, Sociological Knowledge, Disciplinarity and Identity: A Study of Three Countries".

Celia C Winkler: "The Montana Study and Postwar Epistemological Transitions".

Charles Crothers, "Travelling Theories, Travelling Theorists".

Baudry Rocquin, "The Britishness of sociology? The rise of a British sociological school in the inter-war years".

Gina Zabludovsky Kuper, "Sociology and Social Sciences in México (1890-1920)".

17. Sociology and its public relations (Convenor: Albert Tzeng: p.w.tzeng@gmail.com)

Kristoffer Kropp, "Problems choice and epistemological styles: Social Sciences in the Space of Power".

Albert Tzeng, "Public Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore: Critical Mass, Intellectual Tradition and Institutional Context".

Per Wisselgren, "Not too many women, but too few men?: On the (en)gendering of early academic social science and its publics".

Ragnvald Kalleberg, "Academics communicating with citizens in publics".



Abstracts to all 72 papers

– listed in alphabetical order (last name)

A

Author: ABBOTT, Andrew

Title: World Sociology: The View from Atlantis.

Abstract: In this paper, I discuss the international structure of sociology as an academic discipline. I consider first the place of sociology in the various local ecologies that are national university and intellectual systems. I shall then consider how these various local sociologies interact in - or, more properly, together constitute - an international intellectual arena for sociology. I shall also consider international differences in disciplinary genealogy. The paper concludes with an attempt to theorize the possibility of truly international intellectual projects in the social sciences.

Session: Invited talk

Contact details: Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, USA; aabbott@uchicago.edu.

Author: AIZAWA, Shinichi

Title: British Poverty Research Tradition and Japanese Application in the 1950s and 1960s

Abstract: This paper investigates two questions. The first is how Japanese poverty research in the 1950s and 1960s applied the British poverty research tradition. The second question is what Japanese poverty research could find by these surveys, as compared to the British poverty research tradition. After 1945, poverty had been a serious problem in the Japanese society. Therefore, Japanese researchers had attempted to apply poverty research, particularly from Britain, to the Japanese society. Japanese scholars referred to Booth, Rowntree, Webb, and Bowley in order to formulate their hypotheses and research frameworks, and conducted poverty research. I reanalyse some of these Japanese poverty surveys. As a result, we can observe the existence of the poverty, even though Japan had experienced high-economic growth in the late 1950s and the 1960s. The poverty in Japan in the 1950s was strongly influenced by W.W.II. The war made the lives of lower-class people more miserable in many cases, rather than that of the upper class people. According to all these surveys, the loss of an income earner led to poverty.

Session: 8.

Contact details: Shinichi AIZAWA, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo, JAPAN; Email: isaac@classic.email.ne.jp.

B

Author: BAEHR, Peter

Title: The Failure of Raymond Aron.

Abstract: Sociologists in the English-speaking world were once well acquainted with the French writer Raymond Aron (1905-1983). In Britain especially, his books received plentiful attention not only in outlets such as *Sociology* and the *British Journal of Sociology* but also in more publicly accessible venues such as *The Observer*, *New Society*, *The Economist*, *The Listener* and the *Times Literary Supplement*. British sociologists of the day, some in the early stages of what proved to be illustrious careers, discussed his work; they included Martin Albrow, Wilhelm Baldamus, Tom Bottomore, Ernest Gellner, Anthony Giddens, John A. Hall,

Steven Lukes, Alasdair MacIntyre, Donald MacRae, Gianfranco Poggi, John Rex, and W.G. Runciman. In the United States the reception was less strong, yet Aron's books were extensively reviewed by the *AJS*, the *ASR* (which, in those days, hosted a review section), *Contemporary Sociology* and *Social Forces*; Aron was also admired and invoked by sociologists of the stature of Daniel Bell, Edward Shils, David Riesman, and Joseph Ben-David. Today his sociological readership has evaporated. This article explains why. It shows the weakness of Aron's programmatic statements on sociology, his tendency to give politics priority over society, and roads not taken that, had they been pursued, might have connected him to the intellectual arteries of the next generation. The article also shows that despite the great praise he received in his lifetime, Aron's impact on the sociological domain was always far more fragmentary, tenuous and limited than the plaudits suggest. He was far more often invoked than employed. Moreover, to say that Aron *failed* is to say more than that he is simply *forgotten*. It is to make the stronger claim that he is forgotten because, and despite prodigious intellectual gifts, he was cognitively and volitionally unable to establish a distinctive sociological signature.

Session: 7.

Contact details: Peter Baehr, Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University, Hong Kong; pbaehr@ln.edu.hk.

Author: BIDASECA, Karina

Title: Mujer del tercer mundo: Femicidio y guerras poscoloniales en la intersección entre colonialidad/imperialismo/capitalismo global

Abstract: Las guerras poscoloniales configuraron el escenario a partir del cual las violencias de género fueron incorporadas como crímenes de lesa humanidad.

Sin embargo, el femicidio no ha sido reconocido como genocidio en la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Internacionales, promovido por los movimientos de mujeres en América latina y fundamentalmente en Ciudad Juárez. Se trata de un problema acuciante que ha sido desplazado de las discusiones globales sobre el "segundo sexo". Razón por lo cual amerita pensar entre otras complejas preguntas estas dos que vertebran mi trabajo: *por qué el tratamiento de la violencia del femicidio queda eclipsado por otros debates globales que, por alguna razón, tienen mayor eficacia simbólica y política, y cómo incide en ello las prácticas del feminismo occidental hegemónico.*

Me interesará interpretar la relación entre racismo y "necropolítica" (Mbembe) en el tratamiento del femicidio como práctica de inscripción de los cuerpos femeninos en la economía del capital global, bajo la hipótesis que hoy *el mapa legal de los movimientos femeninos marca el mapa racial del mundo.*

Session: 5.

Contact details: Karina Bidaseca, CONICET/IDAES/UNSAM/UBA, Buenos Aires, Argentina; karinabidaseca@yahoo.com.ar.

Author: BOATCĂ, Manuela & GONÇALVES, Guilherme Leite

Title: Upsetting (to) the Theory of Stages: Critiques from the East and the South of Marxist Thought

Abstract: The goal of our paper is to contribute to the debate on social evolution in Marxist theory on the basis of conceptual formulations derived from the intellectual traditions of two distinct peripheral countries: Brazil and Romania. In both, the need to justify the viability of the socialist political project obliged Marxist thought to confront the repertoire of images of "backwardness", seen as deriving from the discrepancy between liberal institutions and actual economic conditions, with the dominant Western orthodoxy about evolutionary social stages. In Romania, the debate around "forms without substance" (the gap between the legal forms and social reality) as played out between the Socialist Gherea and the Poporanist Sterea was addressed by way of a reinterpretation of history, which conceived of the country as

integral to the global capitalist system. In Brazil, its counterpart, “façade liberalism”, led to the elaboration of a critique of the dualism “backward/modern”, reconstructed by Francisco de Oliveira in his “Critique of the Dualist Reason”, which redefined capitalism as a dialectical structure wherein backward sectors are not the opposite of the modern sectors, but rather activated by the latter. The comparison of the diagnoses produced by the Romanian and Brazilian traditions with respect to the material conditions of the theory of “forms without substance” indicates the possibility of rereading the nexus between the critique of politics and the critique of political economy in the work of Marx. This last point is illustrated in the last part of the presentation on the basis of Germany’s evolutionary stage described by Marx in “Zur Kritik der hegelschen Rechtsphilosophie”.

Session: 2.

Contact details: Manuela Boatcă, Institute for Latin American Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, GERMANY; mboatca@zedat.fu-berlin.de; leitegoncalves@hotmail.com.

Author: BONACCI, Juan Martín

Title: Sociologist, institutions and publication practices in the early years of Argentina’s democratic recovery (1984-1995)

Abstract: Argentinean Sociology has been addressed by local scholars as a case of disrupted and recurrently resurging institutionalization (Sidicaro, 1993; Murmis, 2005). Likewise, some studies have suggested that the roots of this problematic institutionalization may be traced back to a complex but close relationship between sociology and the political sphere, especially during the 60’s and 70’s decades (Sigal, 1991; Neiburg and Plotkin, 1998). Also, by the mid-20th century, the strong gravitation of national sociology within a broader intellectual field (Rubinich, 1994, 1999) might be expressed through the role played by major editorial agents in the circulation of sociological ideas (Sorá, 2004) and the engagement of key local sociologists – such as Gino Germani — in editorial activities of translation and publishing direction of important editorial enterprises (Blanco, 2004, 2006).

Though recent sociological publication arena remains virtually unexplored, the lack of specialized journals until last years has been noted (Pereyra, 2005) and research in process is showing the prevalence of book publication for the two decades that followed Argentina’s democratic recovery (1983). Thus, in this paper I will address the implications of book publishing for recent Argentinean Sociology and its institutionalization through a quantitative approach of authorship practices and institutional relationships. I will also explore publication strategies drawn by sociologist in the period noted through a qualitative analysis of their relationship with editorial agents.

Session: 12.

Contact details: Juan Martín Bonacci, Gino Germani Research Institute, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA; juan_m_bonacci@hotmail.com.

Author: BORTOLINI, Matteo

Title: Masters and apprentices: The Harvard Department of Social Relations as a site of graduate instruction in sociology, 1940s-1950s

Abstract: In the United States, the rise of the social sciences, and sociology in particular, in the Twentieth century has benefited from a wider academic revolution in terms of funding, organization, and educational offer. In the 1945-1955 decade the number of PhD’s in sociology and that of the members of the American Sociological Association skyrocketed. This interest in the social sciences gave rise to many different educational projects in the 1940s and the 1950s. In this paper I focus on one of the most experimental site of graduate training in sociology: the Department of Social Relations at Harvard. Founded by Talcott Parsons, Henry Murray, Clyde Kluckhohn, and Gordon Allport in 1946, the

Department of Social Relations combined sociology with the other "basic social sciences" (cultural anthropology, social psychology, and clinical psychology) in a bold attempt at creating both a common vocabulary for the social sciences and truly "scientific" professionals in the four fields. In order to train the next generation of social scientists, Parsons and his colleagues designed an ambitious graduate studies program in which different disciplines were going to interact in intense mutual interchanges. Some uncertainties notwithstanding, the Department's results were positive, if not outstanding: during its first ten years it enrolled George Homans, Samuel Stouffer, Jerome Bruner, David Riesman, Alex Inkeles, David McClelland, and Erik Erikson as faculty members, and granted PhD's to scholars like Robert Bellah, Clifford Geertz, Arthur Vidich, Harold Garfinkel, Marion Levy Jr., Renée C. Fox, and Neil J. Smelser. Using different sources of empirical data (interviews, questionnaires, archival records, etc) I will try and reconstruct the processes of graduate training from the micro point of view of teacher/student relations and the meso point of view of group and organizational relations. Furthermore, I will focus on the relationships between Parsons and some of his students in order to explore the dynamics of the "core" sociological group within the Department.

Session: 7.

Contact details: Matteo Bortolini; Dipartimento di Sociologia, Università degli Studi di Padova, ITALY; matteo.bortolini@unipd.it.

Author: BORTOLINI, Matteo

Title: "To put it bluntly, religion is true". The origins and fate of Robert Bellah's symbolic realism

Abstract: A student of Talcott Parsons at Harvard, Robert Bellah debuted in the mid-1950s as a specialist of Japanese religion and a general theorist in the sociology of religion, squarely working within the twin frameworks of structural-functionalism and modernization theory. Around 1965, however, he abandoned Parsonian jargon and championed a radical approach to the study of religion, which he termed "symbolic realism." Describing his new stance as a politics of imagination and religion, Bellah wrote that the best guides might not be the systematic theorists, but poets and ecstatic aphorists. In the autobiographical introduction to his first collection of essays, *Beyond Belief* (1970), Bellah explained his intellectual shift as the result of a personal *coupure*, born out of the disillusionment with American political and cultural life and of the influence of a counter-culture. In this paper I complement Bellah's autobiographical explanation, showing the structural and intellectual roots of "symbolic realism" and its meaning within the disciplinary and inter-disciplinary context. After a reconstruction of the state of American sociology of religion in the 1950s-1960s, I draw Bellah's theoretical trajectory and show his deep intellectual debt to the *Allgemeine Religionswissenschaft* tradition as practiced by Eliade, Kitagawa, and others. I also show his continuing disciplinary loyalty to the social sciences and advance some tentative explanations of the failure of symbolic realism as a paradigm revolution for the sociology of religion, briefly comparing Bellah's stances with the coeval work of Peter L. Berger.

Session: 13.

Contact details: Matteo Bortolini; Dipartimento di Sociologia, Università degli Studi di Padova, ITALY; matteo.bortolini@unipd.it.

Author: BORTOLUCI, José H.

Title: Brazilian Dialectical Marxism and the search for the specificity of peripheral societies

Abstract: During the last three decades, the area of studies broadly defined as "Postcolonial Studies" advanced severe critiques to the modalities of explanations and the sets of categories associated with several eurocentric theoretical models – in particular when those theoretical apparatuses are mobilized for the explanation of the historical development of peripheral or non-western societies. This paper proposes a constructive dialogue with this critical literature – particularly in their Latin-American versions – and

tries to show that a Marxist inter-disciplinary research program developed by social scientists, philosophers and historians at the University of São Paulo during the 1960s and 1970s aimed at the reconstruction of eurocentric theories and at the advancement of critical models of social analysis from a “peripheral standpoint”. In this type of critical social theory, the critique of Brazilian modernity in its various dimensions was formulated as a moment of a broader critique of global modernity. This paper shows that the pioneer work of epistemic decolonization advanced by that Brazilian School of Marxism provides important perspectives and theoretical starting points for a postcolonial social science.

Session: 2.

Contact details: Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA; jhbort@umich.edu.

Author: BYRNE, Delma

Title: The Development of Sociology of Education in Ireland

Abstract: TBA.

Session: 1.

Contact details: Delma Byrne, Departments of Sociology & Education; National University of Ireland Maynooth (NUIM), Co. Kildare, IRELAND; Delma.Byrne@nuim.ie.

C

Author: CHRISTIAS, Panagiotis

Title: Panajotis Kondylis: a new paradigm

Abstract: Works of Greek, german-speaking philosopher Panajotis Kondylis elaborate a new paradigm of human political and social action, as well as a new paradigm in understanding history of ideas. It would not be unfair to state that the *descriptive decisionism*, Kondylis’ new paradigm, could actually be translated in terms of a general polemology theory, in which conflict is the key concept for understanding human action.

Recuperating the works of Friedrich Nietzsche, Georg Simmel and Max Weber, Kondylis understands action and production of ideas in terms of world visions in conflict, as individuals, groups or nations fighting in search of power. Trying to understand the social perspective of *Das politische und der Mensch*, his last work, published after his death, and the philosophical historical perspective of his first great work on European Enlightenment, will be our main task. Kondylis presents, throughout his voluminous work, a coherent comprehensive theory that explains the organization of human political and social institutions, as well as philosophical and cultural creations, and also human consciousness, in terms of positioning of social, political, cultural actors in the *Spectrum of social relations* (*Spektrum sozialer Beziehungen*), a continuous scale going from extreme friendship to extreme hostility. “Alliance of two against a third is the founding act of Society”, argues Kondylis.

Alliance and war can also and mainly be pursued by means of intellectual production, such as rituals, symbolic systems, intellectual-philosophical systems, and in their most complicated version, religions, ideologies and world visions. Kondylis explains the involvement of the concrete actors (individuals, groups or nations), by referring to the “objective power” and to the “subjective sentiment of power” that actors gain by participating to the elaboration and the prevailing of a religion, ideology or world vision, as they will be the middle-men, interpreters, “prophets” and institutional guardians, of the value related institutional social and political system, conforming social action to their vision. Wars and conflicts that engage construction of meaning through value related signification, which involves actual orientation of the social and political action (Weber’s *Wertrationalität*), are of tremendous intensity, argues Panajotis

Kondylis. The reason is that these conflicts concern individual and collective identity, which is the reason that self-sacrifice in the name of ideas and beliefs is a most common phenomenon of the human nature.

Session: 15.

Contact details: University of Cyprus (UCY); christias.panagiotis@ucy.ac.cy

Author: COLLYER, Fran

Title: Knowledge, Institutions, Prestige and Power

Abstract: The relationships between disciplines and the institutions within which they are situated is a fertile area for researching the factors shaping sociological knowledge. Applying theoretical insights from the sociology of knowledge, and drawing from an empirical study of research publications in the sociology of health and medicine; a major determinant of sociological knowledge is shown to be the relative wealth and prestige of their originating institutions. The evidence for this and some of the implications are discussed in this paper.

Session: 4.

Contact details: Fran Collyer, Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney; AUSTRALIA; Fran.Collyer@sydney.edu.au.

Author: COLLYER, Fran

Title: Institutional Development, Sociological Knowledge, Disciplinarity and Identity: A Study of Three Countries

Abstract: The institutionalisation of sociology has varied significantly from country to country. Moreover, some of the features of that institutionalisation continue to have a bearing on the contemporary production of sociological knowledge and the practices of sociologists. Drawing from an historical study of the processes of institutionalisation in three countries, and a comparative, content analysis of journal articles from the sociology of health and medicine, this paper examines some of the associations between the various institutional contexts of sociology, and their current orientation toward the production of scholarly knowledge.

Session: 16.

Contact details: Fran Collyer, Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney; AUSTRALIA; Fran.Collyer@sydney.edu.au.

Author: CONSOLIM, Marcia

Title: Between education and instruction (or “moral” and “science”): the *École des hautes études sociales* (EHES)

Abstract: The 1900 foundation of the *École des hautes études sociales*, a private higher education school peripheral to the French university, highlights the ambiguity of the process of institutionalization of the “social sciences” in France. A closer look into the social and intellectual conditions from which this institution arose reveals the singular and relatively unstable position it occupied in the field of higher education. As universities underwent a process of autonomization, private enterprises were progressively relegated to professionalizing or confessional education (Sciences Po., Collège libre des sciences sociales and Institut Catholique). The EHES set itself apart from those private school models, since some of its most important directors and collaborators occupied dominant positions in the political or university arenas. Its

founders intended to establish a moral consensus both among intellectuals and between intellectuals and society at large – by bringing together, in the same institution, faculty members and politicians, free intellectuals and academics, members of the juridical and literary circles in universities, moralists and scientists, students and workers. However, this institution did not achieve the desired prestige, despite the efforts of Jeanne Weill, its general secretary. My hypothesis is that the EHES project could not have succeeded, due to the fact that it was guided by contradictory principles – at times in opposition and at other times in agreement with the autonomization of the French university. On the one hand, it followed a strategy opposed to the disciplinary specialization or autonomization of the social sciences, in the name of a moral or philosophical conception of those sciences. On the other hand, the directors acknowledged its subordinate position in higher education (merely applied science as opposed to theory), reaffirming university autonomy and the legitimacy of its academic production.

Session: 4.

Contact details: Marcia Consolim, Universidade Federal de São Paulo, BRAZIL; mconsolim@terra.com.br.

Author: CROTHERS, Charles

Title: The Development of Sociology's System of Journals

Abstract: An historical descriptive and contextual account is developed of the progression over time of sociology's array of journals and their various characteristics, with an attempt at a periodisation and attention to cross-national differences in coverage and features.

Session: 14.

Contact details: Charles Crothers, Auckland University of Technology, NEW ZEALAND; charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz.

Author: CROTHERS, Charles

Title: Travelling Theories, Travelling Theorists

Abstract: A review of the literature on the extent and mechanisms through which different national traditions in Sociology have been linked through the migration of ideas and/or people, and with an emphasis other than the 'transatlantic' passages. Data from an eclectic source (Wikipedia) is used to estimate the extent and types of migration of sociologists, and the potential of an array of other data to help build up this picture is also assayed.

Session: 16.

Contact details: Charles Crothers, Auckland University of Technology, NEW ZEALAND; charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz.

D

Author: DAYÉ, Christian

Title: Methods of Cold War Social Science: The Development of Political Gaming and Delphi Techniques as Means of Investigating Futures

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the development of two social scientific methods: political gaming and the Delphi technique. Both methods are based on the assumption that new insights can be gained by organizing and steering an interaction process between experts. For both methods, their proponents

expect such process to result in an estimation of a problem or research question that cannot be fully answered by other research means, for instance a future situation or development.

Moreover, these two methods share more than just their epistemological shape. Both originated in the 1950s at the RAND Corporation, a research organization based in California that has been strongly supported by the US Air Force. After describing the development process of the two methods and the organizational context, I proceed to an analysis of these methods as means intended to meet certain cognitive needs prevailing in the military-government complex at the time. I argue that such historically contextualized analysis of the development of these methods thus tells us much about the thought style dominant within the US military-government complex during the first decades of the Cold War and the role attributed to the social sciences in this setting.

Session: 6.

Contact details: Christian Dayé, Department of Sociology, University of Graz, AUSTRIA; ch.daye@uni-graz.at.

Author: DULLER, Matthias

Title: History of Sociology in Socialist Yugoslavia

Abstract: The relative opening of the political and ideological discourse in Yugoslavia from the 1960s onwards set the conditions, where sociology could evolve as a discipline distinct from historical materialism, notwithstanding its restrictions to what was understood as non-dogmatic Marxism.

The core feature of the Yugoslav model of „self-management socialism“ was the gradual emission of state power to local self-governed entities, an idea closely linked to the Marxian idea of the state „withering away“. These process, however, as crucial as it was, needed thorough control and a constant reevaluation by qualified institutions. The ambiguous role of sociology as both an agent of „permitted criticism“ and as a science of state legitimization (Tomić-Koludrović 2009) has to be seen with respect to this paradoxical definition of power and critique within the Yugoslav state ideology.

Representing a very early stage of my research, the paper shall present the core issues and problems of the institutionalization of sociology as an academic discipline. Giving an overview of the main theoretical and empirical problems the discipline was concerned with as well as of the complex relations to party and state power, various paths of further research will be outlined.

Session: 6.

Contact details: Matthias Duller, Koranka 1b, 10000 Zagreb, CROATIA; E-mail: matthias.duller@gmx.at.

F

Author: FANNING, Bryan J

Title: Friedrich Engels and the Crisis of Irish Character

Abstract: Irish immigrants loom large in Friedrich Engels' *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, written in 1844 when he was just twenty four. Engels took much of the content and tone of his account of the dissolute Irish in English cities from Thomas Carlyle and saw in them the capacity to drag down the conditions of and corrupt the character of the English proletariat. In *The Condition of the Working Class*, the question of whether the Irish were on the right or wrong side of history simmered in the background. The coming times, he wrote in 1849, would 'result in the disappearance from the face of the earth not only of reactionary classes and dynasties, but also of entire reactionary peoples. Engels' 1849 list of non-historic peoples included the Scottish Gaels, the Bretons, the Basques and the Slavs (whose extermination he endorsed). He viewed the Irish as a reactionary people. But history and serendipity seemed to weigh in

their favour. What Hegel in an 1831 essay called the cankers of Ireland - the legacies of centuries of exploitation - could not but influence the future of world-historic England. Across four decades of writing Engels wrestled with their inability to fulfil this role.

Session: 1.

Contact details: Bryan J Fanning, School of Applied Social Science, UCD, IRELAND; bryan.fanning@ucd.ie.

G

Author: GANDARILLA, José

Title: Pablo Gonzalez Casanova, From the Sociology of Exploitation to Sociology of Complex Capitalism: The power of autonomies in politics and in the intellectual creation

Abstract: We present a reading proposal of intellectual path of one of the most important sociologists from Latin America and the South of the world, and one of those who have attained a greater universal projection of his thought. It is suggested a proposal of periodization that identifies four stages. This time will focus attention on the first and last, to see communication links and thematic continuity or change in interest and treatment of emerging issues in each of those periods. It highlights a number of concepts that are proposed in his earlier works (combined exploitation, internal colonialism, sociology of exploitation) because in them resides a proposal to build a social thought that not only aims to distance itself from the mainstream (scientific sociology, modernization streams), but to build one's own thought but more universal in scope.

Session: 2.

Contact details: José Guadalupe Gandarilla Salgado; CEIICH – UNAM, MEXICO; joseg@unam.mx

Author: GERHARDT, Uta

Title: Lost in Translation: From Parsons's Symbolic Media of Communication to Habermas's Communicative Action

Abstract: The reception by Jürgen Habermas in *Theory of Communicative Action* of Parsons's theorem of symbolic media of communication, a transatlantic endeavour, is unsatisfactory because Habermas used the German translations of Parsons's work that are inadequate, often missing out on Parsons's taking into account of the new agenda for citizenship of the 1960s. That Habermas failed to realize how near Parsons's and his own perspectives on communication are, means that the original work of Parsons, reintroduced through the sources and resources accessible in the Harvard University Archives, can help reopen the debate on powerfree discourse, to explain discourse from an angle that takes note of the fact that Parsons originally introduced his idea of non-zero sum phenomena in a philosophical context, when Habermas has always understood his own social thought as social philosophy.

Session: 11.

Contact details: Uta Gerhardt, University of Heidelberg, GERMANY; gerhardt.uta@t-online.de.

Author: GIL, Gastón Julián

Title: Politics, Academy, and National Reality: Controversy spaces in Argentinean social sciences during the decade of 1960

Abstract: Social sciences in Latin America experienced, during the decade of 1960, a great number of debates concerning the very foundations of different academic fields. In the concrete case of Argentina, research programs such as “Proyecto Marginalidad” constituted fundamental issues of those controversy spaces which were characteristic of disciplinary developments of social sciences, particularly sociology. Mainly influenced by the critical context that had been deepened by Project Camelot, Argentinean social scientists got engaged in debates about the theories that should be chosen in order to account for “national reality”, the origins of fundings for scientific research, or the applied dimension of science. In this sense, the practices of philanthropic organizations like Ford Foundation stimulated considerably the ideological passions of that period; those practices also contributed to fragmentation in various academic groups. In this way, the problem of American imperialism, and its consequent economic and cultural dependence, were present in the controversy spaces of academic fields whose historic evolutions cannot be fully understood without considering their strong links with national and international politics.

Session: 5.

Contact details: Gastón Julián Gil; CONICET – Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, ARGENTINA; gasil@mdp.edu.ar.

Author: GÓMEZ, Iván Eliab

Title: The Public Intellectual: The Tension Between Social Sciences and Ideology in Mexico

Abstract: I would like to explore the complexity of the *Public Intellectual* concept considering two crucial questions. First, what is an *intellectual*? An expert in scientific social knowledge? A humanist? A spokesman with an ideological point of view (in Mannheim’s terms)? Second, when we talk about *public* what do we mean? A specific sphere in the social system where we could deliver solutions about social conflicts, or simply another part of our ambiguous political system? To analyze both questions in a specific context offers an interesting perspective of the evolution of the *Public Intellectual* concept. The case of public intellectuals in Mexico during the second half of the 20th century demonstrates how these intellectuals gained relevance not only because of their engagement with academic discourses, but also because the structure of public space in Mexico defined the conditions in which the public intellectual discourse was developed and received. This structure can be characterized by four specific features: i) the crucial role of the State as a legitimate interlocutor; ii) the academic problem of consolidating traditions in social science and humanities; iii) the low autonomy of universities and the mass media; and, iv) the plural ideas of citizenship in public space and how they are carried out in practice.

Session: 3.

Contact details: Iván Eliab Gómez Aguilar; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, MEXICO; eliab.ga@gmail.com.

Author: GORDON, Daniel

Title: New Disciplines, New Indulgences: The University Since 1945

Abstract: In this paper, I discuss fundamental tensions that have emerged in universities, especially in the United States, since 1945. While recognizing the often discussed dilemmas of teaching versus research and general education versus specialized education, I emphasize more the contradiction between discipline formation, on the one, and a democratic service ethos that tends to morph over time into consumerism, on the other. A large American university typically offers 80 or more fields of study, with a faculty aspiring to precision and professional excellence. Yet superimposed on this impressive disciplinary map is the democratization of student experience through grade inflation, the elective system (which turns "disciplines" into "choices"), and the abolition of *in loco parentis*. Though I am not a professional sociologist, I will offer some thoughts on how the above trends impact the discipline of sociology, which

appears to be stretched wider than many other disciplines between its professional and service-oriented halves.

Session: Invited talk.

Contact details: Daniel Gordon, Department of History, University of Massachusetts Amherst, USA; dgordon@history.umass.edu.

Author: GRABOWSKA-LUSINSKA, Izabela

Title: Robert K. Merton's sociological instruments: Renewed assessment in migration studies

Abstract: While the concepts of latent and manifest functions are made use of frequently in sociological textbooks, they are seldom implemented in sociological research – and even less frequently in migration studies. This paper revisits and re-examines Merton's original formulation with the goal of improving theoretical and practical understandings of the social consequences of temporary labour migration. First, the paper ascertains whether migration can be appropriately subjected to functional analysis. Second, a more in-depth analysis of manifest migration functions has been brought to demonstrate that several key impetuses for cross-border movement include financial reward and the improvement of a given household's living conditions. It also allows for the identification of "vehicles" of latent functions of migration in the form of "social remittances". In addition, this paper endeavours to lay the groundwork for a discussion of the possible dysfunctions related to temporary migration as they may affect, in a variety of ways, aspects of migrants' economic and social lives.

This paper is used as a mean of revisiting Merton's scheme of functional analysis (as Calhoun 2010 did recently in relation to the sociology of science), and especially Merton's (1957) concepts of manifest and latent functions and dysfunctions and their application in migration studies.

Session: 10.

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Author: GRAY, Jane

Title: TBA

Abstract: TBA

Session: 1.

Contact details: TBA

Author: GUTH, Suzie

Title: Back from the US: the renewal of French sociology (G.Gurvitch)

Abstract: Originally associated with the University of Strasbourg (France), Georges Gurvitch, a member of the Russian Jewish community was, after ten years of French citizenship, about to become an assistant professor. When France was defeated in World War II; he sought refuge in the United States. He belonged with Florian Znaniecki to the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes in the New School (New York) and shared friendship as did F. Znaniecki with Pitirim Sorokin

Back in France where he had been the protégé of Marcel Mauss he decided not to return to Strasbourg, and obtained the chair of the Sorbonne Paris. He also chaired a Sociological Research Center, the first research center for sociology in France. He created a sociological review, a sociological association and a

book collection in which his American heritage can be discerned. Although very critical of American sociology, *Fads and Foibles* of P. Sorokin had been rapidly translated into French, he adopted a part of Park's sociology but also the new group sociology which following W. F. Whyte's *Street Corner Society* essay became the focal point of the American social sciences. In his *Vocation actuelle de la sociologie* he tries to supersede his former sociology mostly inspired by German philosophy, with this new American sociology. He tries to introduce different levels, morphological on the one hand and going from the deepest to the most superficial level on the other. Of the three durkheimian subdivisions of sociology: social morphology, general sociology and specialized sociology, Georges Gurvitch mostly makes use of the first two and adds the micro-social level and that of society at large.

In this paper we are going to examine the American heritage of Gurvitch as seen in his French manuals of sociology. In 1960, he was at the head of most of the French sociological institutions, his books were widely read, his sociology collection reflects his personal choices. When the BA of sociology was created in 1958 Georges Gurvitch represented the mainstream of French sociology.

Session: 9.

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Author: GUTH, Suzie

Title: Conflict in American Community studies: From Middletown to Yankee City

Abstract: In most of the community studies monographs a chapter is dedicated to some type of conflict, our purpose in this paper is to show the development of conflict analysis from Middletown, to Middletown in Transition, from Plainville to Plainville revisited, a Middle West village where two types of inhabitants were opposed: hillbillies and good people church going. In Lloyd Warner's Yankee City series, opposition is looked at in different ways: it is symbolic, religious, political and belongs also to working conditions, wages, union hierarchy and working class status in the community. In these three different monographs conflict is seen at first as a holistic phenomena, then it opposes beliefs and status in Plainville USA, old inhabitants and newcomers. In the six volumes of the Yankee City series including the volume on Strike, conflict belongs to different levels of human interaction either to symbols, status, or to workmanship. We are going to differentiate between these three community studies in the way they treat the nature of conflict, the way conflict is analyzed and the methods used in this analysis.

Session: 15.

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H

Author: HESS, Andreas

Title: Gustave de Beaumont's Letters from Cannes and the First Tocqueville Biography

Abstract: In the last few weeks of Tocqueville's life, Gustave de Beaumont, lifelong friend, collaborator and travel companion wrote daily reports about the terminal decline of Tocqueville to his wife Clementine. These letters from Cannes (now archived in Yale's Beinecke Library) allow not only an insight into the extraordinary relationship between the two friends; together with Beaumont's first Tocqueville biography, published for the first time in America in 1862, they constitute the first step towards the making of a modern classic in political sociology.

Session: 7.

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Author: HINTERMEYER, Pascal

Title: Sacrifice and will for power through terrorist action

Abstract: Those who defy the ban to kill place themselves above ordinary laws and arrogate to themselves an absolute power, which nowadays has become inaccessible even to those holding the most prominent positions. The terrorist is not supposed to kill in order to satisfy his own impulses or in order to satisfy his personal interests. He claims to be the instrument of a transcendental cause. He claims to be the author of an altruistic murder. The counterpart to this killing assignment is that the one who assumes the task agrees to waive all satisfactions and attachments accessible to ordinary mortals. In this way, terrorism represents a resurgence of sacrifice in a world driven by rationality, individual rights and contractual relations. In defiance to these cultural references, the victim and the executioner are shown concertedly, even confounded, in order to celebrate a cause and testify to its blaze. This sacrifice is destined to redeem from current evils, to fertilize a new order or merely to prepare the way for future generations.

The subordination of individual existence to a transcendental cause provides some gratifications for those who devote themselves to such a cause. It provides access to heroism, at least in a negative form, open to anyone who feels tempted by a sacrificial fate. From R. Aron to M. Wieworka we are going to analyse the different cases and the forms shown by the Partisan, the terrorist, the soldier of a cause.

Session: 15.

Contact details: Pascal Hintermeyer, Culture and society in Europe, University of Strasbourg; pascal.hintermeyer@misha.

Author: HOENIG, Barbara

Title: European Union's Science Policy and its Impact on Sociology: Changing Territorial Boundaries and Supra-National Institutions in the European Research Area

Abstract: While recent global changes in higher education and research plausibly evoke differences due to peculiar processes of institutionalization in nation states and disciplines as well, there is not much research on its impact in an European context and on sociology as discipline. This concerns both the supra-national institutional framework of European science policy as well as a re-definition of the so-called European Research Area (ERA), resulting in possibly new inequalities and processes of monopolization in the European research system. We assume a causal relationship between the European Union's Science Policy and its impact on sociology and empirically investigate its implementation by applying comparative sociology of science to the ERA. Firstly, by giving extensive qualitative and quantitative empirical evidence in a small-N comparison, we investigate ERA's shifting territorial boundaries by the European Union's accession of two Central European states and its impact on sociology as discipline in historical, institutional and cognitive terms. Secondly, we consider the example of a supra-national European institution for funding research of excellent researchers and cross-nationally compare its implementation in researcher's biographies, institutional structures of research, and disciplinary differences in natural and social sciences as well.

Session: 4.

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Author: HUEBNER, Daniel R.

Title: Scholarly Publishing Projects in the Great Depression as Cases of the Economic Structuring of Knowledge

Abstract: Previous research has documented the impact of economic downturns on scholarly publication, most often by demonstrating the overall decline in books and journals sold and produced during such periods. This research highlights the large amount of competent scholarship that goes unpublished in times of economic hardship, but it has had little to say about what impact, if any, downturns have on the content of the works that do manage to get published under such circumstances.

In order to assess this question I select as case studies two series of proposed monographs under consideration at American scholarly publishing houses during the Great Depression: the so-called "Payne Fund" studies at Macmillan, and the "Works of George H. Mead" at the University of Chicago Press. Both series were championed by the respective editorial staffs and were ultimately published in some form. In addition, both were considered as constituting single, multi-volume projects, which is important in being able to identify the longitudinal effect of economic conditions. In the paper I trace the decisions made with regard to these publishing projects at their respective presses in order to investigate the competing demands of scholarly contribution and firm profitability and to demonstrate the particular consequences of restrictive economic conditions on the content of scholarship over time.

I find that in both cases the order of publication of the series volumes was determined in part by estimates of sales potential and that there was pressure to reduce and reformulate the text of the volumes in order to ensure publication and sales. These decisions, made under especially pressing conditions, affected the subsequent use made of the volumes. In particular, the order and content of the Payne Fund studies as they were published had a decisive impact on film censorship debates in the United States and helped popularize social attitude survey methods, and the order and content of the Mead works popularized a particular understanding of his philosophy that became influential in the social sciences. By this analysis the paper aims to contribute a unique standpoint on issues of ongoing concern regarding the economic structuring of scholarship.

Session: 14.

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J

Author: JEŘÁBEK, Hynek

Title: Paul Felix Lazarsfelds' Methodological Inspirations for Contemporary Social Research

Abstract: Paul F. Lazarsfeld inspired many of his colleagues, students and fellow workers with his introduction of pioneering fields of investigation, new research problems, innovative strategies of inquiry, and new research tools and instruments and new multidimensional methods of data analysis.

- 1) New fields of social research: (market research, unemployment sociology, survey analysis in public opinion research, audience research, evaluations in media research, communications research);
- 2) New problems: dichotomous cube, the 16-fold table, quantitative analysis of panel data, analytical patterns in qualitative research;
- 3) New research strategies: a) survey analysis as an alternative to POP, b) the elaboration model as the core of survey analysis, c) the workshop as a collective strategy in social research, d) action research, e) teambuilding of gender-mixed research teams;
- 4) New research tools and instruments: the program analyzer, focused interview, firehouse research;
- 5) New analytical methods: latent structure analysis, contextual analysis, panel analysis, reason analysis;
- 6) The combined use of quantitative and qualitative research methods: a) in the rules applied in the Marienthal Study, b) the measurements & evaluations made using the Program Analyzer and the development of qualitative understanding using the focused interview (F.Stanton, H. Cantril, R.K. Merton), c) his collaboration across paradigms (with the Frankfurt School and T.W. Adorno);

7) He produced innovative work on mathematical sociology and published two readers (*Mathematical Thinking in the Social Sciences* (1954) & *Readings in Mathematical Social Science* (1966) – with a network of collaborators/mathematicians: James Coleman, N. Henry.

Session: 8.

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K

Author: KALLEBERG, Ragnvald

Title: Academics communicating with citizens in publics.

Abstract: The focus of the paper is on academics (working in higher education and research institutions) and their role as public intellectuals. Both descriptive-explanatory and normative-evaluative questions are discussed. 1) It is ideal-typically argued that the role of public intellectual is part of a fivefold role-set of university academics, the academic as: researcher, teacher, public intellectual (for citizens), expert (for clients) and as responsible for institutional governance. Historically this role-set has its institutional basis in the type of university emerging during the age of enlightenment, with its characteristic bundling of different disciplinary tasks, such as research and teaching. It is often discussed as the "Humboldt university", but here more abstractly identified as "The society oriented enlightenment university". 2) It is sometimes assumed that to be a public intellectual is uncommon for academics, and performed by the less successful ones. Until recently there has been no large-scale studies to test such assumptions. Four recent surveys contradict the assumptions: We have to do with a quite widespread activity, and the most productive researchers are also the most active public intellectuals. How can this be explained? It is argued that the bundling of tasks is an essential element. The public intellectual also learns from the discussions with people outside of the research specialty. 3) There is much confusion today with regard to an adequate identification of what is actually performed by public intellectuals. The task is often confused with PR and with providing useful services for clients. As a public intellectual, however, the academic is not relating to clients, but to cultural and democratic citizens. The interaction takes place in specific forums – publics – regulated by the power of arguments. 4) In the last section, a constructive research question is asked: What can and should be done to stimulate the task of being a public intellectual? With illustrations from Norway, three strategies are discussed: Clarification of the task in the academic communities, stimulating of adequate disciplinary programs within the institutions and building an infrastructure of interrelated publics.

Session: 17.

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Author: KILIAS, Jarosław

Title: Polish Sociology of the 1960s: a Semiperiphery of the West?

Abstract: The paper deals with the Polish sociology of the 1960s, which not only imitated Western (i.e. American) social science, but was also financially supported by it, mostly via scholarships. Willing adaptation of the Western concepts and methods formed the main source of professional self-respect of Polish sociologists. Still, due to their academic achievements and relative attractiveness of the Polish social science to the Western scholars, it was not a typical periphery. Its position can be more accurately described as a semiperipheral one, as it formed a "surrogate West" and a role model for other social sciences of the Communist bloc, especially for the Czechoslovak one. This influence pattern may suggest that the East European sociology as a whole was not able to form any alternative Marxist model (and an

alternative centre) of sociology, being merely an outlying province of the Western (“bourgeois”) social science.

Session: 6.

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Author: KLINGER, Myriam

Title: French polemology versus conflict sociology

Abstract: This paper examines the relation between the object of polemology and diverse trends of conflict sociology. Polemology was at its peak in France in the 1970's and 1980's. Could this fact be attributed to the world crisis after Hiroshima and the cold war which ensued, or does it indicate a turning point in the sociology of conflict?

As from the 1980's, research in polemology may be seen to relate to strategic studies or international relations or alternatively as being diluted in the study of day to day conflicts. We will ask what the authors in the domain of polemology have contributed, via their analysis, to the understanding of the numerous conflicts in our uncertain world. It seems to us that the study of the dynamics of conflict and its crystallization in micro and macro sociological contexts is the present day object of polemological analysis. As such, the discipline attempts to understand diverse aspects of hostility in the world today.

Session: 15.

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Author: KROPP, Kristoffer

Title: Problems choice and epistemological styles: Social Sciences in the Space of Power

Abstract: The social science disciplines are strongly differentiated on an epistemological level and in problem choice. One can say that the social sciences are characterised by a number of different epistemological styles or ways of legitimising social scientific knowledge production and that different scientific problems and social institutions is allocated to different social sciences disciplines. This paper looks in to how these different epistemological styles and choice of scientific problems are not only internal principals of differentiation, but also constitutes important relations to other power full societal interests. I thus agree that we can understand the social sciences as a field of force and struggle, where different disciplines compete in producing legitimate representations of the social that also represent specific societal interests.

Using the language of Bourdieu, I construct a space of social scientific epistemological styles using multiple correspondence analysis. In to this space I project a number of supplementary variables representing problem choice and thus show how different epistemological styles are connected to specific societal interest, problems and institutions.

The paper draws on data form a survey conducted among Danish social scientist in fall 2009 and uses multiple correspondence analysis

Session: 17.

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Author: LEVERATTO, Jean-Marc

Title: Common Pleasure and «Distinction»: The Birth of the French Sociology of Culture and the Resistance against the Americanization of Culture

Abstract: The translation, in 1964, of Riesman's *Lonely Crowd*, with a preface by Edgar Morin, is a landmark in the history of the making of the contemporary French sociology of culture. As a means of promotion and valuation of a comprehensive vision of mass cultural consumption, it signals the contemporary cultural transformation of French society through the economic development of the "Trente Glorieuses", the democratization of schools and the expansion of domestic leisure. The preface of the book by Edgar Morin also evokes the contemporary constitution of the French sociology of leisure as an academic field of research. Our paper will focus on the analysis of the attacks launched by Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron, just one year before the publication of the book, against this French sociology of leisure and, particularly against the work of Edgar Morin. The debate clearly illustrates the way in which Bourdieu's sociology of culture found its roots in the French sociological tradition by its rejection of an individualistic point of view, but also by the refusal of the importation to France of an American vision of the effects of mass consumption, and of the « massmédiation » (Bourdieu et Passeron, 1963) of French sociology.

Bibliography: Pierre Bourdieu et Jean-Claude Passeron, « Sociologues des mythologies et mythologies de sociologues », *Les Temps Modernes*, n° 211, 19^{ème} année, décembre 1963, p. 998-1021 ; Jean-Marc Leveratto, « La Revue Internationale de Filmologie et la genèse de la sociologie du cinéma en France », Cinémas, Montréal, 2009.

Session: 11.

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Author: LOMBARDO, Carmelo

Title: The missing heritage: On Lazarsfeld's contribution to the development of Analytical Sociology

Abstract: In the contemporary scenario of sociological thought, an increasingly core role has been played by a theoretical movement called "Analytical Sociology". Its date of birth can be located in a symposium on "Social mechanisms" organized at the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, on June 6-7, 1996.

At the beginning of the introductory essay to the collected papers, *Social Mechanisms. An Analytical Approach to Social Theory*, Peter Hedström and Richard Swedberg refer to "a sustained focus on explanatory social mechanisms (that) would allow sociological theory to reconnect with what we consider to be its most promising and productive era – namely, middle-range sociology of the kind that Robert Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld tried to develop at Columbia University after World War II" (p. 1). Nonetheless, as this paper develops, Lazarsfeld's contribution to the construction of a middle-range sociology disappears. And this is confirmed by two later publications of this movement (*Analytical Sociology and Social Mechanisms*, edited by Pierre Demeulanaere, and *The Oxford Handbook of Analytical Sociology*, edited by Peter Hedström and Peter Bearman) in which references to Lazarsfeld's works are contingent, and are not related to the characterizing elements of the contemporary debate. On the contrary, Merton's name and contribution are clearly recognized. In particular, in the chapter *Analytical Sociology and Theories of the Middle-range*, Peter Hedström and Lars Udehn write that "the theories found in this book are contemporary incarnations of Robert K. Merton's notion of middle-range theory" (p. 25).

Far from neglecting Merton's importance for the development of contemporary sociology and for the "construction of a middle-range sociology", the aim of my contribution is to recognize the fundamental role played by Lazarsfeld in this enterprise. As a common element to all those who have studied the relationship between Lazarsfeld and Merton is the particular emphasis put on their students' talent,

increased by their teachers' efforts, we could think that Lazarsfeld's contribution to the development of Analytical Sociology is mediated by his role as a professor. Even if this is true, this consideration misses the central point of the collaboration between Lazarsfeld and Merton, which is a specific thought style. The main characteristics of this thought style can be condensed in three principles, the same which characterize Analytical Sociology: the analysis of social phenomena in their dynamic dimension, the analytical presence of micro and macro elements, the construction of explicative models having formal nature. Lazarsfeld's contribution to the development of each of these principles is crucial; moreover, his creative and long lasting solutions have been the base on which the so-called Columbia tradition rests.

Using the so-called Coleman-boat, therefore speaking in *our* language, we can analyze some of Lazarsfeld's main and substantive works in the perspective of an analytical distinction between the situational logic characteristics (the macro-to-micro transition in Coleman's terminology), the action-formation characteristics (the micro-to-micro transition), the consequential or transformational characteristics of action (the micro-to-macro transition). Obviously, Lazarsfeld's effort would have been confined to the field of psycho-social behavior without Merton's collaboration. In the above terminology, the characteristics of situational logic, that is the whole of the status-set and role-set covered by individuals which define the possible behavioral space, would have remained vague and a-specific, just as the whole of the "game rules" which regulate individual behavior. But, without Lazarsfeld's works, the question of the inter-dependence of actions, i.e. the ways in which actions combine and produce "emergent consequences", could not have found any methodological solutions. A great part of the quantitative models of data analysis constructed by Lazarsfeld try to meet this goal. From this point of view, the article wrote by Merton and Lazarsfeld *Friendship as Social Process* contains *in nuce* all the aspects discussed so far.

But Lazarsfeld's contribution cannot be limited to this. For a middle-range sociology to be possible, it must refer to real phenomena, offer realistic explications of them, assume each of these explications as provisional and hypothetic rather than definitive. To use a vivid metaphor that Merton uses speaking of Lazarsfeld's work, a middle-range sociology must be expressed in an "enduring program of moving back and forth" among substantive, methodological and theoretical approaches.

Session: 10.

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Author: LOUCKX, Kaat

Title: The construction of the governable person. The socially excluded in the Belgian population censuses from 1846-1930

Abstract: With the emergence of nation-states and the related concept of national identity, counting the entire population became crucial for the nation state. Technologies, such as statistics, emerged as conditions of possibility for a new mode of governing. In this context, population censuses were developed to expert knowledge of the inhabitants of the state. With the industrialization process and the implementation of strict regulations for organized labor, a new type of vulnerable positions emerged, in a way homologous and very different of those produced by the pre-industrial, feudal society. What catches our attention, is how the central government included the socially excluded in the Belgian population censuses from 1846 till 1930 and how processes of 'social inclusion' are related with processes of 'social exclusion'. By analyzing the discourse in the censuses, we will try to get a better understanding of the system of rules that underlie official and authorized statements of knowledge. It was Quetelet, one of the most influential social statisticians of the 19th century, who organized the first Belgian population censuses. As a result, the methods of categorization applied in the Belgian censuses were much more than a local phenomenon. They profoundly influenced the development of Western social science.

Session: 8.

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Author: LYBECK, Eric Royal

Title: Sociology, Universities, and the Ideological Organisation of Knowledge-Based-Capitalism.

Abstract: Modern research universities emerged out of specific macro-institutional configurations of ideological, economic, military, and political (IEMP) power during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The core institutions of the modern 'knowledge-based-economy'—industrial-capitalism, nation-states, and research universities—all co-evolved historically across centuries, indicating a high-level of institutional compatibility between the structures and interests of these dominant organisations of social power. This paper considers universities as a core site in the ideological organisation of modern society. In and around 'the university' as it emerged in France, Germany, and the United States, traditional ideology (religion) was replaced with a 'new ideology of technology.' This new ideology suggests that productivity is dependent on science and technology and that society's problems are solvable on a technological basis. Since the early twentieth century, the structures of academic disciplines have been relatively static, indicating the stabilisation of this ideology within IEMP power constellations. Sociology, in this interpretation, is not responsible for generating this ideological organisation, but rather is observed as a product—an epistemological effect—of a particular disciplinary configuration which was settled around the turn of the twentieth century.

Session: 4.

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Author: LYON, E. Stina

Title: From literature to sociology: The shock of Celine's literary style and Viola Klein's attempt to understand it (with a little help from Karl Mannheim)

Abstract: This paper will direct itself to the first PhD thesis written by Viola Klein whilst in Prague and before her escape to Britain in 1938. Her later second PhD thesis, published as *The Feminine Character: History of an Ideology* (1946), written under the supervision of Karl Mannheim at the London School of Economics, is better known in the history of sociology. This later thesis has become known as one of the first attempts to apply Mannheim's conception of sociology of knowledge as a critical diagnostic tool in the analysis of a particular social issues – in Klein's work that of the position of women in society – and as a path breaking contribution to feminist critiques of patriarchal constructions of knowledge about women. But her first thesis, written in German, on the literary style of the French author Celine (a pseudonym for Louis Ferdinand Destouches) is in many ways equally interesting for the light it throws both on why she later approached Mannheim to become the supervisor of her second thesis at the LSE, and on her own dramatic intellectual journey from literature to sociology. In his work on the history of sociology *Between Literature and Science: The Rise of Sociology* (1988), Lepenies points to the lack of attention to the role of fiction as an important source of influence in the development of sociology. Through a discussion of the arguments about culture, literature and society presented in Viola Klein's first thesis, some of them derived from Mannheim's pre-war work *Mensch und Gesellschaft im Zeitalter der Umbaus* (1935), this paper aims to fill a gap in the history of both Karl Mannheim, Viola Klein and the sociology of knowledge.

Session: 7.

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Author: MAIA, João Marcelo E.

Title: The transnational language of autonomy in the Global South: The works of A. Guerreiro Ramos and S. Hussein Alatas

Abstract: Most textbooks usually tell the history of post-1945 sociology from a Northern perspective, leaving the South aside. This perspective highlights the growing consolidation of structural-functionalism in USA and its striking influence throughout the world. The response to this process seems to be restricted to the development of conflict theories in Europe, but this period was also marked by the emergence of alternative sociological discourses in other regions of the world. Concepts such as dependence, autonomy and colonialism were key for these sociologies. In order to address the lack of transnational research on this topic, I'll present a comparative case-study focused on the intellectual trajectories of two Southern sociologists, the Brazilian Alberto Guerreiro Ramos (1915-1982) and the Malaysian Syed Hussein Alatas (1928-2007). Despite their different national backgrounds, both sociologists created concepts that beared remarkable similarity. Why did that happen? My goal is to explain their sociological discourses by analyzing how peripheral sociologists creatively drew on metropolitan theories in order to build new concepts. In doing so, I intend to stress how new researches on these alternative discourses may challenge the traditional comprehension of the history of our discipline.

Session: 5.

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Author: MARSALEK, Jan

Title: Epistemology of Error: The Latent Class Analysis Case

Abstract: Tracing the development of the concept of *error* in the sociological methodology provides an original insight into its history. In my contribution I would like to pay a particular attention to the concept of error as it is supposed by the method of Latent Class Analysis, originally introduced by P.F. Lazarsfeld. What is the exact meaning we have to acknowledge to the idea of *error of classification* that the Latent Class Analysis wants to avoid? Is the concept of error borne by this method different from its concept supported by different research circumstances? When reaching a more willful knowledge of such a concept of error, will we be impelled to reinterpretations of some other steps of the researcher's practice?

Session: 8.

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Author: MURRAY, Peter

Title: Catholic Ecclesiastical Censorship and Social Thought in Ireland, 1922-1955

Abstract: In Ireland until the late 1960s nearly all scholars whose work fell under the rubric of Social Thought were Catholic priests located within institutions directly or indirectly controlled by their clerical superiors. Before publishing their work, priests were obliged under canon law to submit to an ecclesiastical censorship process whereby a Nihil Obstat from a diocesan censor and an Imprimatur from a bishop had to be obtained. In addition to such censorship, priests writing on social questions might be subject to restrictions stemming from the hierarchical discipline of a religious congregation or the statutes of the colleges/seminaries in which they taught. This paper examines the restrictions experienced by three

priests writing on social questions – Maynooth Professor Peter Coffey, the Jesuit Edward Cahill and Denis Fahey of the Holy Ghost order – and places their experience within the context of tensions between social conservatism and social radicalism within the Catholic Church during the early decades of Irish independence.

Session: 1.

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o

Author: OMOBOWALE, Ayokunle Olumuyiwa

Title: Peripheral Sociology and the Challenge of Knowledge Domestication in Nigeria

Abstract: Sociology was introduced into Nigeria as a discipline about 1954, just 6 years after the establishment of the University College, Ibadan as colonial Nigeria's pioneering degree awarding institution; affiliated to the University of London. About 6 decades after its introduction, Sociology has indeed relatively developed in Nigeria. Sociology is widely offered by the majority of universities in Nigeria either as disciplinary courses offered at Bachelor, Master and Doctoral levels, or compulsory General Studies courses offered by natural sciences students. Nevertheless, Sociology curriculum and knowledge production and dissemination in Nigeria is yet undomesticated but rather peripheral. Pioneering efforts by Professor Akiwowo has not been widely accepted nor replicated. The focus of this paper, therefore, is deep reflections on the challenges of sociology knowledge domestication in Nigeria.

Session: 5.

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Author: ONO, Michikuni

Title: Sorokin Revisited: Cultural Sociology from Sociology of Knowledge perspective.

Abstract: In this paper, while showing new ideas and materials including those of I found in his initiated village in Komi tribe in Russia, I will try to re-position Pitirim Sorokin's sociology in contemporary constellation in sociological theory, especially cultural sociology from the sociology of knowledge perspective.

Sorokin has been a controversial figure in the sociological history in the period after the world war II America. He came to the USA as a Russian immigrant yet also as a highest ranked intellectuals affiliated with Minnesota University first and then Harvard and had been so energetic in establishing his career in America. He was actually the founder of sociology department there. But in the middle of his career it was shadowed by T. Parsons' overwhelming influence upon American and world sociology. But this influence of Parsons was short-lived than imagined in America and Sorokin experienced a sort of revival or 'booming' in the era of students protest in 60's in the USA in contrast to the severe criticism against Parsons.

While this issue of the relationship between Sorokin and Parsons itself could be one full fledged theme in the discussion in the history of American and world sociology, there should a great deal of other interpretations of Sorokin's sociology, such as the difference of integrated / comprehensive sociological theory between Parsons and Sorokin, possibility of cultural sociology in the eyes of contemporary sociological settings, Sorokin's attitude towards the revolution and towards American sociology, and so forth.

By drawing some materials from a research trip into a small isolated village of Komi people in Russia and his correspondences, I will show yet hidden issues to be addressed concerning Sorokin's sociology.

Session: 9.

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P

Author: PATEL, Sujata

Title: Academic dependency structures and critical social science: The Indo-Dutch Programme for Alternatives in Development (IDPAD), 1970-2008

Abstract: This paper evaluates the nature of academic relationships that evolved in and within a joint governmental collaborative programme that was organised to develop social science research on India. Titled the Indo-Dutch Programme for Alternatives in Development (IDPAD) it was formalised in the decades of the 1970s and continued till 2007-8. Not only did it cement India—Dutch academic relationships through conferences, seminars and joint research work but was instrumental in creating extensive critical scientific literature on various developmental programmes in practice in India. The paper examines the terms on which the project was created and asks whether forms of academic dependencies structured this intellectual project of collaboration.

Session: 2.

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Author: PELFINI, Alejandro

Title: Autonomía interrumpida en las Ciencias Sociales latinoamericanas. Las categorías “élites” y “populismo” devoradas por el mainstream científico y mediático internacional.

Abstract: Las categorías “élites” y “populismo” han sufrido una curiosa trayectoria desde los textos especializados de autores clásicos de la teoría política de principios de siglo XX y de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas hasta un uso hiperbólico y apodíctico registrable en los medios de comunicación y en los debates políticos cotidianos. En este proceso, buena parte de su sentido original se ha visto ciertamente alterado. Sin embargo, el ánimo de este trabajo no es la queja dogmática y nostálgica ante el uso “incorrecto” de conceptos canónicos. Se trata más bien de centrarse en dos ejemplos de una autonomía interrumpida del campo científico en América Latina, primero en un sentido que se podría designar como horizontal respecto de otros ámbitos concurrentes como el periodismo y, segundo, en un sentido vertical ligado a una distinción centro-periferia en la que la notable vitalidad que en las décadas de 1960 y 1970 había alcanzado un espacio semi-periférico generando categorías originales e interpretaciones contextuales de las mismas se ve reducida por la propagación de modelos generados por la corriente principal de la Ciencia Política y la Sociología mundial utilizados normativamente como criterios de definición de lo racional, normal y aceptable en el devenir de un régimen, liderazgo o cultura políticos.

Session: 5.

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Author: PEREYRA, Diego

Title: Teaching and research of sociology at the Catholic University in Buenos Aires. An infrequent critical history (1959- 1987)

Abstract: Sociology in Argentina was featured by the competition amongst different intellectual traditions. One of them was especially unnoticed by local history: catholic tradition. Most studies on catholic authors and institutions overestimated the weight of certain anti- positivist trends that disregarded sociological thought. However, local catholic universities were relevant centres in the production and spreading of sociological ideas in Argentina. A department of sociology was created in 1959 at the Argentine Catholic University of Buenos Aires (UCA). According to records and reports, teaching of sociology at the UCA in the foundational times followed a strict positivist position that mirrored Columbia as an institutional model. This would be confronting that anti- scientific image local history has asserted. However, this emphasis on methodological and theoretical rigour could clash with religious dogmatism; or they may be combined in some kind of normative perspective on human beings. Thus this papers aims to briefly reconstruct the history of sociology in the Catholic University in Buenos Aires from 1959 to 1987, identifying main themes and authors of teaching and relating theirs sociological ideas with another local traditions and institutions. The paper purpose is also to trace the evolution of sociological discussions at the UCA in the context of political and intellectual changes in the country, mainly the emergence and crisis of developmental and dependence theories

Session: 13.

Contact details: Diego Pereyra, IIGG- UBA- CONICET, ARGENTINA; diegoepereyra@yahoo.com.ar.

Author: PLATT, Jennifer

Title: The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction and British sociology

Abstract: The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction, a series under the auspices of the publishers Routledge and Kegan Paul, existed as such from 1942 until 1971. It was responsible for a high proportion of the total publication of sociological books in Britain over that period, and so played an important role of a kind usually ignored in work on the history of sociology; this paper aims to throw light on that role and its consequences. The series was started by Karl Mannheim, then established in London, and published work from the US and from continental Europe as well as British studies. The emphasis on 'social reconstruction' reflected Mannheim's interests in social reform and planning as well as his better-known concern with the sociology of knowledge. On his death in 1947 the editorship passed to W. J. H. Sprott, formally a professor of philosophy and psychology but active in the emerging sociology. The books published and archival sources are examined to explore the series' gate-keeping and missionary roles.

Session: 12.

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R

Author: RAM, Uri

Title: Between Nationalism and Capitalism: Sociology and the Academia in Israel

Abstract: This paper examines how the system of higher education in Israel serves as a mediator between "external" political influences, such as nationalism and capitalism, and "internal" characteristics of the human and social science, especially sociology. The argument builds on my former research on the history of the discipline of sociology (The Changing Agenda of Israeli Sociology, SUNY Press, 1995; The Globalization of Israel, Routledge 2007; and Israeli Nationalism: Social Conflicts and the Politics of

Knowledge, Routledge, 2011), in which are discussed the following stages of the discipline: formation of a colonial sociology (1925-1948; institutionalization of a modernization statist school 1949-1977; fracture and dissent -- critical sociology 1978-1992; the time of the "posts" 1992 onwards). My new, present, study focuses on the changes in the structure of the academic system itself -- from independence and autonomy, to dependence and autonomy, and finally to dependence and heteronomy -- as a mediating factor between the external and internal "fields".

Session: 4.

Contact details: Uri Ram, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, ISRAEL; uriram1@gmail.com.

Author: REMR, Jiri

Title: Utilization-focused Approach in Lazarsfeldian research activities

Abstract: Throughout many disciplines (e.g. education, social problems, evaluations, public policy analysis, marketing) there are dozens of case studies and examples of intense interactions between researches and decision-makers/policy-makers. In some of these case studies the researchers call for wider use of their findings and encourage decision-makers or policy-makers (i.e. clients) to do wise decisions based on available research findings. In other case studies the decision-makers request directly applicable findings based on sound research and rigid methodology that could serve as a source of reliable information for decision-making in the given context. This mismatch in claims and expectations between research providers and users is often discussed as a practical matter but only a little attention is paid to general theory of utilization.

P.F. Lazarsfeld was deeply involved, unlike most of academicians, in applied social research. This gave him and his colleagues enough experiences with interactions with real clients, their needs and their way of research finding utilization. Reflections from this aspect of researching are disseminated throughout all his work but in a comprehensive way he analyzed the issue of utilization in "An Introduction to Applied Sociology" [together with J.G. Reitz and A.K. Pasanella].

Proposed paper considers the social research utilization as a special topic of research and analysis. In this way it reviews some of the main principles of Lazarsfeld's utilization theory and highlights the main characteristics of the methodology used by Lazarsfeld in coping with utilization issue. Paper also illuminates how Lazarsfeld described the usefulness of the research, it compares the Lazarsfeld's approach with other ones developed in similar disciplines (especially evaluation research) and it also tries to put Lazarsfeld's approach into the context of current research practice and show its relevance.

Urge for better understanding of the utilization process initiated by Lazarsfeld could be considered as a vivid source of inspiration for following attempts reflecting the research performance, analyzing the research findings impact on decision-making process and elaborating the utilization theory.

Session: 10.

Contact details: Jiri Remr, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC; remr@centrum.cz.

Author: RENISIO, Yann

Title: Importing controversies: On the French importation of Howard Becker and Michèle Lamont disagreements about the National Science Foundation

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to present a specific modality of transatlantic dialogue: the use of American researchers to deal with French transformations in social science ; the use of French territory to express disagreements between American academics.

The rhetoric of the “American model” to criticize or legitimize transformations in France has a long story in French sociology (Pollak 1976). Through a recent example, I will show how the French website “La vie des Idées”, by its editorial decision of publicizing a recent “exchange” between two American sociologists, Howard Becker and Michèle Lamont, participated in the diffusion of an idea of filiation between French ANR and American NSF. An idea initially promoted by the French Government to legitimize its new research agency.

I will first present how the NSF has always been of tremendous importance for the US Social Science even if it has never been their main source of finance. Conversely, the model of scientificity this institution promoted was allegedly strongly influenced by the natural sciences, whose truncated the conception of scientificity in the social sciences prohibited several objects of studies and methods (Abbot and Sparrow in Calhoun 2007:295-296; Bulmer 1988:589 ; Calhoun, in UNESCO and International Social Science Council 2010:56 ; Gieryn 1999:69, 74 ; Hill and Martin 1978:142 ; Larsen 1992:3, 38, 101; Platt 1999:157 ; Steinmetz in Calhoun 2007:341-342). A short presentation of the ANR will highlight how different this emerging agency is and how a comparison between ANR and NSF does not make any sense.

Then, I will describe the factual elements of the exchange between the two researchers, highlighting how, besides the alleged US issues, this confrontation on French territory informs us more about the relationship of the protagonists with the French system but also on how such discourses fits with the classical rhetorical use of “American model”. Using a symmetrical case in the confrontation between Raymond Boudon and Pierre Bourdieu by the end of the 1980’s, using again American model’s clichés to promote or discredit French transformation, I will show how transatlantic dialogue in sociology can be instrumentalized as an “enjeu de lutes”.

Finally I will cross this information with an analysis of the French press article mentioning both ANR and NSF (n=26) and of a report written by the French Embassy on NSF published a few months before the creation of ANR. This approach will show a move to attain legitimacy for this new agency through the American filiation of NSF; a gain of prestige for the American Academics who play this game.

Session: 11.

Contact details: Yann Renisio, Centre Maurice Halbwachs, France; yann.renisio@gmail.com.

Author: ROCQUIN, Baudry

Title: The Britishness of sociology? The rise of a British sociological school in the inter-war years

Abstract: It is usually assumed that sociology was not successful in Britain in the twentieth century. If we except Herbert Spencer in the late 19th century and Anthony Giddens in the late 20th century, there seems to be little place for sociologists in Britain. It might be argued that this is a good thing as it shows British political openness to reform (Abrams, 1968 ; Goldman, 1987) or a bad thing (Soffer, 1982). However, few scholars have looked into the history of British sociologists in the twentieth century, as it was lively, or asked whether there were a proper British sociological school in Britain that would have made a contribution and settle a tradition of “Britishness” in sociology in continuation of the 19th century and as a missing link with the 20th century. We show that 1) there was an alive tradition of sociology carried on in the twentieth century that was inspirational for the post-war era, thus proposing a missing link in the history of ideas and 2) that this tradition could be defined as essentially British, i.e. as following an intellectual, institutional and political trajectory that was unique to Britain.

Session: 16.

Contact details: Baudry Rocquin, Department of History, University of Oxford, UK; baudry.rocquin@keble.ox.ac.uk.

Author: SAKO, Teruhito

Title: Mining the Leviathan from E-Text: An Innovation in Terminological Analysis

Abstract: I'd like to present the Text-Mining Method (TMM) as a methodological innovation in the field of history of social studies. In single words, TMM is a computer-assisted, statistical analysis of the conceptual networks in any given text corpus. According to TMM, the frequent appearance of a certain word "A" indicates the relative importance of "A" in the given text. The high co-occurrence rate of the words "A" and "B" indicates the high intensity of the semantic ties between "A" and "B". This paper gives you a demonstration of TMM. The subject for the experiment is Thomas Hobbes' Leviathan (1651). It is a taken-for-granted fact that Hobbes was a social contract theorist. But my analysis shows it is wrong. First of all in Leviathan Hobbes never used the phrase "social contract" – and he scarcely used the terms "social" throughout the text--. Second, the words "contract" and associated terms ("agreement", "consent", "pact") tend to co-occur with "sovereign" and "sovereignty". Thirdly, "society" does not have significant ties with the major frequent-appearing words ("sovereign", "commonwealth", and "nature"). A possible objection could there be as follows. Whether Hobbes was a social contract theorist or not, does not depend on his usage of the phrase "social contract". The social contract theory is the theory that shares the pattern of thought that explains human stable communication as the consequence of mutual promise. My answer is as follows. 1) Whether such a pattern of thought did really exist or not, and 2) how it did historically come to be called "social contract theory", are the next questions that should be clarified by the TMM analysis.

Session: 3.

Contact details: Teruhito Sako, Sociology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, JAPAN; telsako@tmu.ac.jp.

Author: SANTORO, Marco

Title: Toward a Publishing History of Italian Sociology, 1870-1970

Abstract: After some limited and tentative experiments in the 1860s and 1870s, sociology arrived in Italy in the early 1880s through the first authoritative translations of Spencer's works, e.g. The Study of Sociology and the Principles of Sociology. Strongly embedded in the positivistic culture which was espoused by the new national and liberal ruling class, Spencerian (and to a limited extent Comtean) sociology become very fashionable in the last two decades of the century, and a source of inspiration and reference for a new wave of writers, sometimes academic but very often free lance. As a new form of knowledge, sociology attracted many outsiders and worked as a legitimating tool for would-be intellectuals eager to find a position in the market of ideas and texts. The rise of industrialism and the working class, but especially the problems of poverty and crime in the South were the two main empirical domains the new form of knowledge addressed. But it was mainly as an ambitious theoretical endeavor that sociology attracted writers and possibly readers, eager to find new categories and models to grasp the changing contemporary landscape with its contradictions, and to make sense of the various forms of struggle which were appearing in the North as in the South, even if under different dresses: class conflict in the North, peasant mobilization, banditism and even Mafia in the South. In a few years, a new publication genre - the sociological essay - established itself in the catalogues of a few publishing houses which specialized in the social sciences: Bocca in Turin, Treves in Milan, Zanichelli in Bologna and Sandron in Palermo. Books series and journals were launched (among them the series edited by Lombroso at Bocca on criminal anthropology and sociology, and the first two journals devoted to sociology in Italy, Rivista di Sociologia and Rivista Italiana di Sociologia, started respectively by Sandron in 1894 and Bocca in 1897), suggesting the existence of a relatively successful market for sociological texts and ideas.

The publication in 1916 of Pareto's monumental Trattato di sociologia generale, by the Florentine publisher Barbera (in a very influential academic textbook series) marked a sort of turning point in the publishing history of early Italian sociology: in a very few years sociology almost disappeared from the

mainstream editorial market, a decline the end of the "Rivista Italiana di Sociologia" in 1921 - that is after almost 25 years of continuous life - only confirmed. Interestingly, the decline of sociology run parallel to a restructuration of the publishing field, with the crisis of a few historical publishing houses - e.g. Sandron, Bocca - and the rise of new one (e.g. Einaudi, Mondadori, Laterza) whose cultural policies were typically at odds with positivism and positivistic sociology. This doesn't mean sociology as a discipline disappeared from the Italian academic culture: far from this, it is during the fascist period that sociology entered academic curricula (through the new faculties of Statistics and Corrado Gini's initiative), and that the first truly textbooks for students were published, typically as grey literature available mainly in the exoteric environment of the academy. Only UTET in Turin - the publisher among others of Michels' sociology of the political party in 1912 and of the early translations of Spencer and Schaffle in the 1880s - among the old publishing houses persisted, and maintained some sociological titles in its catalogue, contributing to the introduction of Weber as a sociologist (and not as an historian or a political thinker) in the Italian cultural debate.

In the years following the end of WWII, and mainly as a side effect of the heavy US influence on the postfascist Italy, sociology returned in the publishing market especially through the commitment to the social sciences by two new publishing enterprises, both strongly associated to reformist political-intellectual projects: the utopian circle of Comunità (publishing branch of the Olivetti industrial group, based in Piedmont), and the cultural association of academic men Il Mulino, based in Bologna and inspired by a strategic alliance of social catholicism with liberalism. While Comunità specialized in the translations of the Classics contributing to the establishment of a sort of Italian canon of world sociology, il Mulino specialized in the translation of reference authors in contemporary sociology, as Parsons, Merton, Lazarsfeld and then Elias, and in the publication of a few local sociologists, who were to become the reference points of the newly established discipline, which were knowing its first true success in the academic marketplace with the establishment of increasingly new posts and chairs, and finally of a first Faculty specifically devoted to Sociology (in Trento, in 1967). A third actor entered the publishing field of sociology in the seventies, the market-oriented and Milan-based Franco Angeli, specializing in the publication of empirical and theoretical researches by Italian scholars, usually on the ground of commercial deals with departments and institutes. Around those publishing houses a veritable field of academic sociology developed, with a strong polarization between at least two main camps - one centered on il Mulino (the culturally dominant pole and with higher cultural capital), the other on Angeli (the culturally dominated pole, where funding and commercialism is the rule).

Documenting also with quantitative data the history, the geography and the politics of this changing publishing field (e.g. who were the translators and presenters? who acted as gatekeepers? how did they choose to translate or to select one author or one work instead of others? how did they make use of their role as translator or advisers in the local intellectual field? how did they manage to combine intellectual appeal and market opportunities? which impact had the territorial location of the publishers on the selection of authors and of topics? who were the excluded in this business? and so on) the paper shows how crucial has been in the development and institutionalization of Italian sociology the role of the publishers and of their agents - be they selected scholars acting as powerful advisors or editorial functionaries. A central issue of the paper refers to the historical and structural absence in Italy of "university presses": why this absence and especially which effects this absence has produced on the working of the sociological field are the final questions the paper tries to answer.

Session: 14.

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Author: SCHLEMBACH, Christopher

Title: Dear Parsons, Dear Voegelin – Converging lines of theorizing in the correspondence between Talcott Parsons and Eric Voegelin

Abstract: In the first half of the 1940s, Talcott Parsons and Eric Voegelin, the Harvard sociology professor and the Austrian émigré political scientist, correspond on a regular basis about topics of social

theory and political ideas in which they focus, to some extent, on the phenomenon of German anti-semitism and the Nazi movement. They have a common denominator in the work of Max Weber which allows them to understand relationships between politics, society and religion, now reframed in their own ways of theorizing and in their knowledge of contemporary German culture and society. Voegelin was one of the view scholars with whom Parsons could discuss topics about ancient Israel. Another important strand of arguments is their comment on the correspondence between Parsons and Alfred Schuetz which implied some conflicts on the role of social theory and the nature of empirical facts. Voegelin, for example, explains that the term "naive" used by Schuetz does not mean to ridicule Parsons' perspective, but to reintegrate social theory with the development of critical philosophy from Kant to Husserl. Given these contexts, the correspondence is a useful starting point for the reconstruction of Voegelin's and Parsons's conceptualization of the social scientific perspective and its application to empirical phenomena in which the works of Voegelin and Parsons converge. This paper will focus on these converging lines of scientific work which are articulated in a dialogue between Parsons and Voegelin. It shall give some outlines about how the writings of these two scholars are rooted in practical problems and theoretical interests during the years of World War II.

Session: 11.

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Author: SCHRECKER, Cherry

Title: *The Social Construction of Reality**: In and around a transatlantic melting pot

Abstract: The writing of *The Social Construction of Reality* is the fruit of several transatlantic encounters of which the hub is arguably the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research situated in New York. It is there that two students – Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann - who had emigrated to America shortly after the end of the Second World War came to study sociology. Whilst the former had hoped to study American sociology, the latter was immediately attracted by the European tradition which was the hall-mark of the Graduate Faculty. Both attended classes in sociology and philosophy given by refugee scholars such as Alfred Salomon, Carl Mayer and Alfred Schutz all three of whom had emigrated from Europe during the 1930s to escape the fascist régime. Via these scholars Berger and Luckmann were introduced to the works of other European sociologists such as Emile Durkheim, Maurice Halbwachs and to those of writers such as Honoré de Balzac. Their co-authored work is the fruit of these influences, among others, and as such reflects the New School tradition.

If the book relies heavily on the European ideas, it appealed to an American audience. One aspect of its importance is to have introduced the previously largely unknown theories of Alfred Schutz into American sociology. The theories it put forward were studied by American students and numerous books and articles on the social construction of various aspects of reality have been published over the last half-century.

Several insights concerning, for example, the nature of the relationship between individuals and society have since been integrated into European sociology (more or less explicitly) and the book has been translated into several languages. As such its story is no longer limited to transatlantic dialogues or exchanges, but concerns the circulation of ideas on a global level.

What is more, as far as transatlantic dialogues are concerned, one of its authors returned to Europe, whilst the other remained in America. It was under these conditions that they finished writing *The Social Construction of Reality*. After publication, each of them continued their work on the construction of the social world, developing their analysis in different directions.

Drawing on research carried on the New School for Social Research as part of the project ELOHISE at the MSH Lorraine, my paper will situate the book in the context of the Graduate Faculty and develop the conditions surrounding the writing and diffusion.

* Berger, Peter & Luckmann, Thomas (1966), *The Social Construction of Reality*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books.

Session: 9.

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Author: SLATER, Eamonn

Title: Marx on Ireland: the best kept secret in Irish Sociology

Abstract: TBA.

Session: 1.

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Author: SUŁEK, Antoni

Title: Travelling to modernity: Ludwik Krzywicki in America in 1893

Abstract: Ludwik Krzywicki (1859-1941), an ethnologist and a founding-father of sociology in Poland was one of the first European sociologists who visited the United States of America. He went there in 1893, nine years before Max Weber. He visited World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, presented a paper on the "primitive horde" at the International Folk-Lore Congress, and travelled throughout the country, studying modern agriculture and educational institutions; he visited the famous slaughterhouses in Chicago.

Beyond the Atlantic (1895), a report from Krzywicki's travels will be presented from three perspectives:

First, Krzywicki's travel was a *Reise in die Moderne*, a travel undertook to observe "modern" society emerging in America, and to see how the future of Europe will possibly look like.

Second, the book was a report from the scientific field observation of "modern" society conducted by an ethnologist who, as his contemporaries, had previously studied "primitive societies", and studied them in libraries. It shows how an "armchair ethnologist" becomes a fieldworker.

Third, Krzywicki analyses changes in attitudes and behaviour of Polish immigrants after coming to America. His observations were later confirmed by W.I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki in their *Polish Peasant in Europe and America*.

Session: 3.

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T

Author: TZENG, Albert

Title: Cold War Geopolitics and the Dispersion of Sociological Knowledge: Scholar Migration and US Grant in Taiwan and Hong Kong

Abstract: Sociology was institutionalized in Taiwan and Hong Kong in 1950s-1960, an era characterized by the formation of Cold War geopolitical structure in the region. This paper seeks to examine how the two historical trajectories intertwined in several ways. First, the teaching of sociology in both places was initiated largely by Chinese sociologists driven to migrate by the rise of communists China. This self-selection process will be suggested to have left its ideological legacy on both post-war sociological

communities. Second, the confrontation with China and the Western demand for knowledge about Chinese culture and societies also brought a wave of Western (mainly American) sociologists and social anthropologists to research Taiwan or Hong Kong as surrogate “Chinese” societies. Their works provided the first batch of post-war sociological writing about the two locales, but bears a number of intellectual signatures. Third, the eventual institutionalization of the discipline in both places was largely sponsored by American Foundations and Christian Organization with overt or covert agenda of deterring the expansion of communism.

Session: 6.

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Author: TZENG, Albert

Title: Public Sociology in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore: Critical Mass, Intellectual Tradition and Institutional Context

Abstract: The idea 'Public Sociology' attracted extensive theoretical debates recently, but there were less empirical surveys of its actual practices in systematic way-particularly in the none-Western societies. This paper compares the public engagement of sociologists in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Starting from a critical revision of the Burawoy's scheme, the paper first develops an elaborated 'sorting template' constructed by three conceptual dimension (1) 'targeted audience' (authority vs. civil public), (2) 'epistemological style' (instrumental vs. reflexive), and (3) the level of engagement (traditional vs. organic). Based a variety of empirical material collected, I found that Taiwan has since late 1970s developed a strong tradition of sociologists' public engagement on the civil side (marked by a level of activism), in particular after the political democratization in late 1980s, but the policy involvement remained limited. Singaporean sociologists, on the other hand, had historically closely involved in consultancy and policy research, while on the civil side the mechanism of self-censorship was easily observable and the few who did engage the public were doing so on a delicate balance. In Hong Kong, there were a few sociologists committed in public engagement in Hong Kong, but rare exceptions the mode of participation remained largely 'traditional' than 'organic.' To account for the observed pattern, I will discuss three particular contextual aspects: the presence of critical mass, the intellectual tradition, and a few political-institutional factors.

Session: 17.

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V

Author: VANDERSTRAETEN, Raf

Title: History and/or sociology of science

Abstract: In 1913, George Sarton published the first issue of the journal *Isis*, the first journal explicitly devoted to the history of science. On the front cover of this issue, Sarton listed *Isis*' patrons, among them Emile Durkheim. In his opening essay, Sarton put forward his view on the identity of a yet-to-be-established scientific specialization. He defined his specialization as a “psycho-sociological investigation”. A former Ph.D. student of Sarton, named Robert King Merton, became Associate Editor of *Isis* in the late-1930s, first responsible for “the social aspects of science” and, as of 1942, for “sociology”. / The evolution of the journal can be linked to the evolution of scientific specializations. In the postwar period, history of science was a clear beneficiary of the rapid expansion of the universities. In this context, *Isis* could rapidly narrow down its focus. Other related and competitive journals emerged, such as *History of Science* (1962), *Social Studies of Science* (1975) and *Science, Technology & Human Values* (1978). Since,

history of science and sociology of science have increasingly developed their own research agendas. My aim is not to redress this “disciplinaryization”, but to show how it has taken place.

Session: 12.

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Author: VANNIER, Patricia

Title: France-Bulgaria: a western and eastern sociological exchanges history during the Cold War

Abstract: Through the sociological exchanges between France and Bulgaria and especially through the international congresses, we can understand the western and eastern sociological relations during the Cold War and more widely the processes of construction and internationalization of the sociological knowledge.

Indeed, during this period, these two countries have organized an ISA Congress – a privileged place of internationalization of the sociological knowledge: Evian in 1966 and Varna in 1970. Nevertheless, the institutional history of the French and Bulgarian Sociology was recent with regard to the creation of the national and international associations.

So, we'll see the sociological exchanges during the 60's through the ISA congresses from Evian to Varna. If for Bulgarian, the French Sociology was an opening to the Western Sociology, for French, the Bulgarian Sociology was a sociological curiosity – but both were an alternative to the American Sociology. Finally, we'll demonstrate that during the Cold War, especially during the period of “relaxation”, the empirical and quantitative methods (and not theories) were a ground of confrontation between the Eastern and Western Sociology.

Session: 6.

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Author: VERPRAET, Gilles

Title: History of sociology and cultural conflicts

Abstract: When the Marxist sociology insists on the determination of the economic conflicts and their cultural transposition (as superstructure), Simmel (1904) opened the analysis to some new forms of cultural conflicts, such as the conflict between people facing the social competition, the competition inside the social circles and the regulation of competition (Simmel, 1904). The American filiation with Park (1921) and Coser (1958) begins to be explored such as the conflict of race and nation (Guth, 2002).

Inside this socio-historical framework we want to present and to question the sociological development of cultural conflict analysis, such as the conflict of orientation to modify the mentality (Etzioni, 1968). The socio biography of Touraine's work considers the sociological evolution between the conflict of orientation in the production of society (1970, 1975), the internal conflicts inside the subject of modernity (Taylor, 1990, Touraine, 1994), the conflict of identities in competition (Wieviorka, 2001) The return to the references of Chicago school seems to be achieved, but with a plurality of communities and within a division inside each subject.

This redistribution and the dispersion of cultural conflicts invite to consider the cultural conflicts inside the different regimes of cultures (conflict of memory, conflict of cultural practices and territories, conflict of cultural subjectivity, conflict between social networks and their access). So results a large reframing between the definition of culture, the issues of cultural conflicts and the elaboration of cultural sociology.

Session: 15.

Contact details: Gilles Verpraet, CNRS SOphiapol, University Paris Ouest, FRANCE; verp@ehess.fr.

W

Author: WHIMSTER, Sam

Title: From imaginary Ur-community to imaginary property rights: Max Weber's *Römische Agrargeschichte* (1891).

Abstract: Weber's Habilitationsschrift marks a decisive turn in his career. For the previous ten years Weber had almost exclusively pursued a legal education. While the *Römische Agrargeschichte* (RA) represents the culmination of his legal studies – as well as demanding of the reader specialist knowledge of Roman history and Roman law – he also drew on the agrarian studies and survey approach of August Meitzen, working with him in his Berlin seminar. Meitzen, along with English and Danish authors, posited original agrarian settlements where property was held communally and allocated for use communally. Weber applied this theory to the original Italic settlements.

Weber's argument sought to explain how law developed out of 'genossenschaftliche Flurgemeinschaften' so that by the first century BCE there was vigorous estate market in Rome, involving speculation and derivatives. He gives his explanation in the very hard to follow chapter 2 of RA. A similar argument, far more simply and eloquently written, is provided by Henry Maine in his *Ancient Law*, where *usucapio* replaces the virtually archaic *manicípio re*.

Legal scholarship now regards this alleged discovery of easily transferable property title as fictitious as the *Ur-gemeinde*. Weber's realist Mommsenite approach to Roman history becomes vulnerable to the criticism of foundational myths and processes.

This line of inquiry is also pertinent to the recently published *Recht* volume of MWG (I/22-3), edited Gephart and Hermes, which is triggering a re-assessment of Weber's so-called "sociology of law".

Session: 3.

Contact details: Sam Whimster, Käte Hamburger Kolleg ("Recht als Kultur"), University of Bonn, GERMANY: swhimster@gmail.com.

Author: WINKLER, Celia C.

Title: The Montana Study and Postwar Epistemological Transitions

Abstract: In the early 1940s, Ernest O. Melby, the president of the Montana State College (now Montana State University) and later Chancellor of the University of Montana (Montana University System) collaborated with writer Joseph Kinsey Howard and the Rockefeller Foundation to pursue an in-depth "sociological" ethnographic study of the rural towns of Montana using what is now known as "participatory action research." A project of great potential and untapped successes, it was abandoned after WWII. None of the sociologists hired in the university expansion after the war pursued the study and the Foundation turned its resources elsewhere. The "research from below" methodology itself was lost in favor of the "research from above" and positivist approaches to social science that became dominant in the postwar years. Using archival resources, this paper probes this transition in the context of a rural state at the cusp of development, by investigating the opposing philosophies and regional clashes exposed by the expansion of postwar academic sociology.

Session: 16.

Contact details: Celia Winkler, Department of Sociology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT, USA; celia.winkler@mso.umt.edu.

Author: WISSELGREN, Per

Title: “Not too many women, but too few men”: On the (en)gendering of early academic social science and its publics

Abstract: Questions about the different roles of the public have been much debated in recent research on e.g. public sociology, public intellectuals and public understanding/communication of science. However, not very much attention has been paid to the gendered aspects in these discussions, and most often the public has been represented as the passive and consuming part in the complex relationship between social science and its publics. This paper argues for a contextually broadened and more circular perspective, which pays attention to the active role of the public and its gendered aspects. I will do that by drawing on a case study of the early formation of academic social science in late 19th century Sweden. Empirically, the case focuses on a specific event in 1888, when the Russian Professor Maxime Kovalevsky visited Stockholm to give the very first series of social science lectures at the then recently established Stockholm University College. From a traditional "linear model"-perspective, Kovalevsky's public lectures may be seen as a successful event. In its own time, however, the lectures were described as a failure, because they were peopled by the "wrong" audience or, as one of the contemporary critical voices explained, "not of course by too many ladies, but by too few men". In order to understand, first, why the lectures attracted more women than men and, secondly, why this was conceptualised as a problem at all, the paper argues, it is necessary to take the public aspects of social science more serious and, in this specific case, to pay attention to, among other things, the formative role of the social reform movement as well as the epistemological interaction and disruption between literature and social science at that time.

Session: 17.

Contact details: Per Wisselgren, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, SWEDEN; per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se.

Y

Author: YUI, Kiyomitsu & HAYAMI, Nanako

Title: Modernization Process of Japan and the History of Japanese Sociology: Perspectives from the history into the age of global settings.

Abstract: In this paper I will try to present the outline of the history of Japanese sociology to open up more deepened dialogues with Western / Asian sociologies.

To locate / re-locate the position of Asian and Japanese sociology in the global setting is one of the main themes of the next world congress of ISA and the paper is a part of the responses to the theme in terms of exploring into the history of Japanese sociology in the global sociological settings.

The history of Japanese sociology is complexly intertwined with the process of modernization of Japan. 'Sociology' first appears to be one of the apparatus of nation-state building in the process in Japan as a modern state, yet at the same time it has some connection with the social movement towards the strengthening the civil society, the process of the separation of nation state and civil society. Then it was followed by the long lasting periods of warfare and ultra nationalistic regime in Japan.

After the world war II, Japan has been experiencing overwhelming influence of the USA including that of American sociology. Yet especially after 60's entire setting surrounding Japanese sociology has been transformed drastically and followed by post-modern debate in 80's and then globalization arguments after 90's.

Thus the paper will be an exploration into the re-placing the Japanese sociology in global settings based upon the review of the history of Japanese sociology after its modernization into the age of globalization.

Session: 13.

Contact details: Kiyomitsu YUI, Kobe University, JAPAN; yui@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp. Nanako HAYAMI, Graduate School of Humanities, Kobe University, JAPAN; n_hayami@hotmail.com.

Z

Author: ZABLUDOVSKY KUPER, Gina

Title: Sociology and Social Sciences in México (1890-1920)

Abstract: The paper will address the development of Sociology in Mexico during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. At this stage, Sociology plays a fundamental role in the articulation of political and intellectually dominant discourse and Positivism became a great narrative for the interpretation of the national reality and the justification of government policies.

After 1910, with the Mexican Revolution the presence of Sociology would lose weight in the academic and political discourses. To explore these changes, this paper will show the development of Social Sciences in the Pre and Post Revolutionary Period. For these purposes, I will analyze the works of some of the most representative authors of the time, in particular Manuel Gamio, Andrés Molina Enriquez and Justo Sierra. Their contributions allow us to observe the displacement from the questions about progress, modernity and other predominantly sociological concerns for more Anthropological approaches that emphasize the study of Indigenous people and group identities.

Session: 16.

Contact details: Gina Zabłudovsky; ginaza@unam.mx.



RCHS and ISA memberships

Please observe that all conference participants should be members of the Research Committee on History of Sociology (RCHS), and preferably also of the International Sociological Association (ISA). For the sake of practical convenience for the Secretary it is encouraged that you pay the RCHS membership fee before the conference starts – although it will be possible to arrange with this on site as well. For information about how to become a member of the RCHS and the ISA respectively and the different payment options, please see the details on the last page of this Newsletter (p. 50).



Agenda for the RCHS Business Meeting

Please find below a proposed agenda for our RCHS Business Meeting to be held in Dublin on Friday 29 June, 17:30-19:00.

§1 Opening of meeting.

§2 Minutes from the previous Business Meeting (see RCHS Newsletter, Nov 2010, pp. 9-11).

§3 Activities report.

§4 Financial report.

§5 Revision of statutes according to ISA requirements – report from an initiated process.

- §6 Preparations for the 2014 elections.
- §7 Formal approval of the RCHS Young Scholar's Prize.
- §8 Announcement of the winner of the 2012 RCHS Young Scholar's Prize.
- §9 XVIII World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama 2014: suggested sessions etc.
- §10 Interim Conference or ISA Forum 2016?
- §11 Any other business.
- §12 Close of meeting.

Should you like to include any additional points in the Agenda, please let the Secretary (per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se) know before the meeting starts.



Announcement of the RCHS Young Scholar's Prize

In relation to the forthcoming Interim Conference in Dublin, the RCHS is pleased to announce – for the second time (the first time was in relation to the World Congress in Gothenburg) – the RCHS Young Scholar's Prize. The aim of the prize is to encourage research among younger scholars within the RCHS field. Eligible are papers accepted to the coming RCHS Interim Conference in Dublin. Authors should be in the early stages of their careers, i.e. they should be either PhD candidates or their PhD degrees should not be older than three years (the degree should have been awarded in 2009 or later). The prize committee will consist of three jury members – Irmela Gorges (chair), E. Stina Lyon and Cherry Schrecker – and the winner of the prize (€500) will be announced by the jury at the RCHS Business Meeting in Dublin.

Submissions to the RCHS Young Scholars Prize, including the paper and a short CV, should be sent via email (and entitled "RCHS Prize" in the subject line) to the RCHS secretary (per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se) no later than **June 6, 2012**. The Secretary will forward all submitted contributions to the jury members directly after the deadline.



How to become a member of the RCHS

Membership in the Research Committee on History of Sociology (RCHS) is open to all scholars who have demonstrated their interest in the area through teaching and/or research activities. You become a member as soon as your application has been accepted and dues have been received by the Secretary.

The basic RCHS subscription is US\$10 for one year, or \$30 for 4 years. For students, however, it is \$5 or \$15, respectively. These reduced rates also apply to members from non-OECD countries.

RCHS is a Research Committee of the International Sociological Association (ISA), so RCHS members are encouraged to become ISA members. The ISA membership registration form is available on <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm>. There is also now a new facility for paying directly with credit card to the central ISA; further details are available from the ISA website.

If you are not an ISA member you should pay your membership fees directly into the RCHS bank account and by additionally notifying the Secretary via e-mail (per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se) or via post: Per Wisselgren, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, SE-901 87 Umeå, SWEDEN. Please do NOT send cheques since extra charges apply. The RCHS bank account is located in Sweden. Banking details:

Name: ISA RCHS

Bank: Swedbank

BIC/Swift: SWEDSESS

IBAN: SE03 8000 0842 0292 3265 1928

(For payments within Sweden: Clearing number: 8420-2; Bank account number: 923 265 192-8)

If there are any queries regarding the membership details, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretary Per Wisselgren: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se



Next RCHS Newsletter

The RCHS Newsletter is produced twice a year, usually in November and May. In addition to conference reports and information about upcoming events and meetings, it also includes lists of members and their addresses, information about new publications by members, news and notes about archives, book recommendations, members' work in progress, members' moves and promotions, and obituaries. The purpose is to develop international contacts among scholars engaged in studying the history of sociology, to promote research in this field, and to encourage the international dissemination of such research.

Next issue of the Newsletter is scheduled for November 2012.

Deadline for submissions: 31 October 2012.