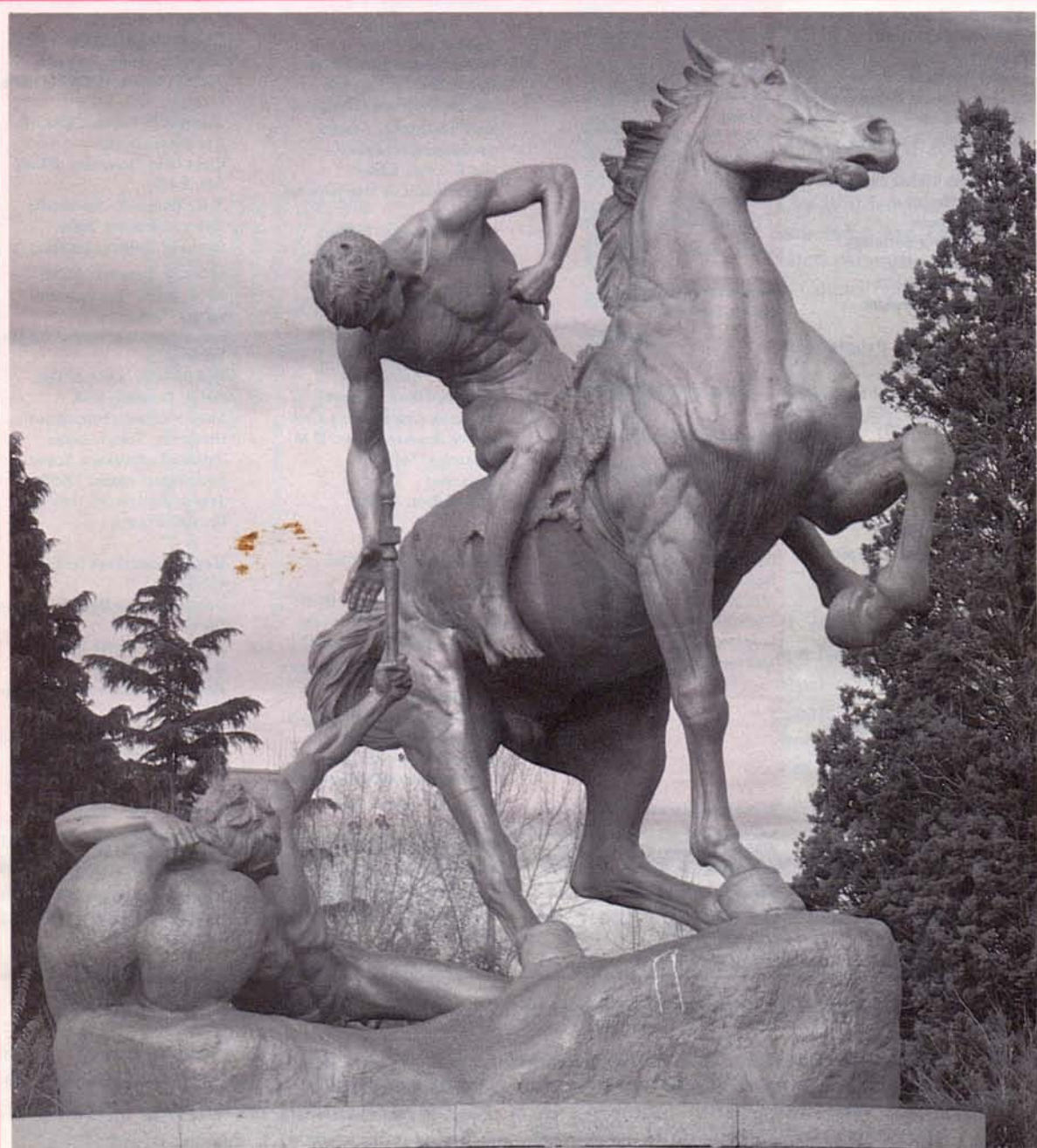


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The monument «The Carriers of the Torch» by Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington situated at the campus of the Universidad Complutense in Madrid the venue of the XII World Congress of Sociology, 9-13 July 1990.

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REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The annual meetings of the ISA Executive Committee and its sub-committees: Publications, Membership and Finances, were held on July 2 through 5, 1989, in Varna, Bulgaria. The meetings were hosted by the Bulgarian Sociological Association which also organized a series of seminars for young Bulgarian sociologists where some members of the Executive Committee gave lectures. We would like to express our deep appreciation to all our Bulgarian hosts who ensured that the meetings run smoothly and satisfactorily. A few highlights of the meetings:

XIIth WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

Travel Grants

ISA and CECOMS (Spanish Organising Committee) hope to receive funds from various institutions to be used for travel grants. Grants will be available only for ISA members coming from the less developed countries and the non-convertible currency countries, taking an active part in the program (organizing/chairing a session, being a discussant or presenting a paper). Priority will be given to scholars participating in the Symposia. Applications should reach ISA Secretariat in Madrid by 15th March 1990.

(Application forms are available from the ISA Secretariat and session chairs.)

Participation of South African Scholars

The Executive Committee approved the below statement on Apartheid and Participation by Scholars in South Africa (based on the Statement prepared by the Research Committee on Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations):

"The International Sociological Association is unequivocally opposed to Apartheid in South Africa, as it is to any system of structural inequality based on racism. The cumulative evidence of our scholarship makes it patently clear that there is no scientific basis for racist doctrines, and that ideologies, structures and processes linked to these doctrines are a fundamental impediment to societal development and human freedom.

Sociologists who do not endorse the above statement are not welcome at the Congress. By registering at the Congress participants declare they are in agreement with the above principles."

SUPPORT FOR THE MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

In response to the recent events in Beijing, the Executive Committee approved of the below text which was sent to Mr Deng Xiaoping, President of the People's Republic of China.

"The International Sociological Association, working in the interest of the world community of sociologists, wishes to draw your attention to the scientific achievements of the community of Chinese sociologists.

We are aware of the exceptional contribution which Professor Fei Hsiao-Tung and his many younger colleagues and students have made to the building of sociology with Chinese characteristics.

We ask you to take personal steps to guarantee freedom of scientific inquiry and to permit and encourage Chinese sociologists to continue to make the vital contribution to your country's achievements which they have made since 1979.

We note additionally that their participation in international sociological activities has been particularly welcomed and we look forward to its further development so that sociology world-wide may benefit from their research.

FROM THE MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

A possibility of including research committees' fees into ISA individual membership payment was discussed. Details will be elaborated by Wilfried Dumon, Vice-President in charge of the Membership and Finances, and after consultation with research committees a proposal will be submitted to the ISA Council during the Madrid'90 Congress.

Moreover, it was proposed:

- to grant two full ISA memberships to each research committee earmarked for officers from Third World countries on the research committees boards.
- when a research committee receives a grant using ISA name to organize a meeting, 5% should be paid to the ISA.

It was also reminded that only research committees in good standing may receive a Newsletter grant, i.e. where all officers are ISA individual members (art.III.4 and by-laws 7) and at least 50 research committees members are also ISA individual members (art.XI.3 and recommendations of the Research Council, Ljubljana'88).

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ONE WORLD - MANY IMAGES
The Thematic Range of the Plenaries and
Symposia at the XIIth World Congress of

Sociology

by

Artur Meier

Vice President

Chairman of the Program Committee

Pressing problems on a global scale and the challenges for the discipline stemming from them have led the ISA to choose as the official theme for the coming World Congress: *Sociology for One World: Unity and Diversity*. The response of the international community of sociologists has been very positive irrespective of whether one tends to assume that there is already one world, at least in the making, and internationalization is becoming the dominant trend in the profession, or if one prefers to continue pointing out the division of mankind through which it exists and to stress indigenization and a heavy weight of national traditions in sociology.

Anyway, we can expect a strongly appealing intellectual adventure when sociologists from all around the globe will concentrate their efforts in an attempt to a new understanding of our rapidly changing world regardless whether it is seen as one or as many. In the so-called *Main Program* consisting of an Opening and a Closing Plenary and about twenty Symposia Sessions, invited scholars, certainly representing a variety of theoretical and doctrinal viewpoints, are going to engage themselves in one way or another in an issue that inevitably has to be confronted nowadays. Although it would be unrealistic in such turbulent times to depart from a basic consideration that there exists something like one agreed world which could be approached through an universalistic concept, a broad consensus seems to be possible about the dimensions the analyses should follow when the very existence of the world and the many versions within which it occurs become the focus of our attention.

First, the awareness of growing global interdependencies leads consequently to questioning the *social structures* on a worldwide scale: the political organization of international relations, restructuring that has taken place in world economy, revolution of information, communication and socialization patterns. Secondly, the *new technologies* call for a new way of looking at the international division of labour, at technocracy and corporatism transcending the boundaries of nation states, at interest conflicts on several levels and, above all, at the profound changes of work we are witnessing just now. Thirdly, social, economic, technological and political contradictions within and between single societies are at present dramatically intertwined in a way that causes *global problems*: the still unresolved world war-and-peace question, environmentalism as a truly global issue, the significance of world population increase for our future, and last but not least, the striving

for a better life quality in material and non-material terms that perhaps can also be defined as a worldwide "mega-trend". Fourthly, the wide range of issues under discussion has evidently a *political dimension*, particularly when we are searching for *new social actors* who by collective actions may be able to bring fundamental changes, especially in the world power structure. And finally, all social, technological, economic and political factors and currents are embedded in the entire cultural world situation (again: one or many?) that has a distinct moral dimension: *moral implications of an emerging global society*, at least of its nowadays closer interrelated parts, which are definitely at stake.

What does it mean for sociology in general and for the *diverse sociological theories* in particular? The time is ripe to discuss trends in contemporary sociology against the background of that fast moving world shaking every single national society and providing us, often enough, with distributing new experiences. There are apparently many possibilities of portraying new directions transforming our lives as well as bodies of our disciplinary knowledge and consequently, many reasons to come to Madrid and to jump into the discussions of the Plenaries and the Symposia Sessions. Please, feel invited to come to one of the parallel Symposia sessions scheduled for each morning of the long Spanish day and do not miss the Opening and Closing Plenaries which will be far from pure ceremonies but, on the contrary, where prominent scholars of quite different intellectual origins will make an attempt to address and to evaluate in a comprehensive way the fascinating Congress topic.

SYMPOSIUM THEMES
AND COORDINATORS

SYMPOSIUM I: Universal Discourse and Diverse Paradigms

Program Coordinator: Neil Smelser (University of California, Berkeley, USA)

Session 1: Emergence and Challenge of Rational Choice Models in Sociology

Session 2: Is There a Distinctive Third World Perspective in Sociology?

Session 3: Synthesizing and Integrating the Macro and Micro Levels of Sociology

Session 4: Ontological and Epistemological Foundations of Sociological Inquiry

The theme of the symposium is the unity and diversity of sociological theory, and each session addresses a topic under this general theme, in the context of recent theoretical developments. Session I-1 takes account of the fact that the perspective of rational choice has recently made a visible reappearance in theory, partly as a result of economists' formulations and partly as a result of re-

sponsive elaborations by sociological theorists. The main questions to be addressed in the session deal with the theoretical strengths and weaknesses of rational-choice models, and their relations to and potentialities for synthesis with other lines of sociological theory. Session I-2 takes up one theme of whether sociology can be regarded as a universal social science, or whether it is particularized by nation, region, culture, or other organizational bases of world society. In this session Third World Sociology will be addressed, its continuities and discontinuities with other regional and national variants will be explored. Session I-3 will explore the themes of compatibility-incompatibility between the microsociological and macrosociological levels, and evaluate efforts at synthesizing these two levels in the past decade. The theme of Session I-4 - ontological and epistemological foundations of sociological inquiry - is a long-standing one, but emerges in this symposium as a final way of assessing unity and diversity of sociological theory by asking whether common meta-theoretical elements in apparently incomparable or conflicting perspectives can be discerned.

SYMPOSIUM II: Changing Social Structures and Global Interdependency

Program Coordinator: Paolo Ammassari (University of Rome, Rome, Italy)

- Session 1: Hegemony and Dependence within and between States
- Session 2: New Trends in Internationalizations of the Economy
- Session 3: Convergence and Divergence in Socialization Patterns
- Session 4: Flow of Information and Cultural Exchanges for One World

Symposium II articulates the Congress' theme with reference to unity and diversity of social and societal aspects of one world in which we live. As the title of the Symposium points out, more than dealing with sociology itself, it focuses on current world-wide changes in social life and societal structures under the impact of increasing interdependence between states and national societies. Three major factors sustaining societal globalization can be discerned: (1) the growing world economy, with its international division of labour, its transnational production of goods and services, and its supranational financial networks; (2) the concomitant development and diffusion of rapid and cheaper means of transportation, with its effects on temporary and long term migrations; (3) the increasing flows of information due to the ubiquitous technology of instant communication. These major trends are having far-reaching repercussions on the social life in state societies and local communities. They are generally keen to share all the advantages of a unitary, technologically and socio-economically developed global society without giving up their deeper social identity and cultural diversity.

In fact, this global interdependency appears to have a significant incidence on political and economical tendencies as well as on changes in socialization patterns and on cultural exchanges and communication. Therefore the debate will raise fundamental issues concerning evolving patterns of dominance-subordination in international relationships, new forms of economic internationalization and polarization, effects and equivalences of different models of socialization, and globalization or diversification in information flow and cultural exchange.

SYMPOSIUM III: New Technologies and Societal Trends

Program Coordinator: Chavdar Kiuranov (Institute of Sociology, Sofia, Bulgaria)

- Session 1: New Technology Interest Conflicts and Social Movements
- Session 2: Technocracy and Bureaucracy and Corporatism
- Session 3: New Technology and Changes of Work
- Session 4: The Control of Technology and Dependency in International Division of Labour

SYMPOSIUM IV: Global Problems and Social Resources for Survival

Program Coordinator: Gennady Osipov (Institute of Social Research, Moscow, USSR)

- Session 1: Global Problems
- Session 2: Peace Keeping versus Militarization
- Session 3: Quality of Life - Population and Health
- Session 4: Human Rights as Social Resources

SYMPOSIUM V: New Actors and New Identities

Program Coordinator: T.K. Oommen (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India)

- Session 1: Modernity and the Subject
- Session 2: Social Movements and the Issue of Democracy
- Session 3: Identities for Collective Actions
- Session 4: New Actors in the World Power Structure

None of the three major theoretical orientations in contemporary sociology - the modernization theory, the dependency school and the mode of production perspective - provide an adequate and comprehensive social theory of social movements, the kernel of which is about collective actors, their actions and identities.

Modernization theory based as it was on the limited empirical experience of the 'advanced' industrial societies of the First World, posited the problem as the tension between the traditional order and rapid social transforma-

tion, mobilization and institutionalization and modernity and the subject. The dependency theory with its specific focus on the concrete history of the Third World societies viewed modernization as constrictive and concentrated on the mode of exchange between the centre and periphery as its problematique. The mode of production school, largely drawing its inspiration from the praxis of the Second World, underestimated the role of non-proletarian classes and shifted the emphasis from state to society. While each of these orientations illumine one or another critical dimension, none apprehends the complex totality. This theoretical fractionation is ill at ease with the pursuit of Sociology for One World. Pursuantly, Symposium V proposes to discuss and debate the following sub-themes in its four sessions: Social Movements and the Issue of Democracy, Identities for Collective Actions, New Actors in the World Power Structure and Modernity and the Subject. The avowed objective of these sessions would be to draw upon the wide variety of experiences from the Three Worlds so as to attempt an authentic synthesis of theories.

SYMPOSIUM VI: Moral Issues in Global Society

Program Coordinator: Janusz Ziolkowski (University of Poznan, Poznan, Poland)

Session 1: Moral Philosophy and Sociology

Session 2: Beliefs and Religions in One World

Session 3: Practical Ethics

Session 4: Sociological Conceptions of Human Nature

C.E.C.O.M.S.

**The Spanish Organising Committee
for the XIIth World Congress of Sociology**

**by
Luis Moreno
Managing Director**

CECOMS (Comite Español para la Organizacion del Congreso Mundial de Sociologia) was constituted in September 1987 on the initiative of the Federation of the Spanish Sociological Associations (FASEE). Earlier, FASEE had invited the ISA to hold its XIIth World Congress of Sociology in Madrid. Upon ISA's acceptance, FASEE convened a meeting of all representative bodies within the Spanish sociological community together with the representatives of the Spanish Ministry of Education and Science, in order to form a national organising committee. From the very moment of its constitution, CECOMS made its chief objective to secure an active participation of all Spanish sociological institutions and the official support from the Spanish Government. The response from both sources has been enthusiastic and generous.

Both Madrid and Barcelona, the two largest Spanish cities, had shown interest to hold the Congress. After a careful study of both offers, CECOMS decided to accept Madrid's proposal as well as a very generous contribution made by the Rector of the University Complutense of Madrid, Professor Gustavo Villapalos, to provide CECOMS with appropriate premises for a celebration of the World Congress.

In the Fall of 1988 the ISA and CECOMS signed an Agreement establishing responsibilities for both parties in the joint venture of organising the XIIth World Congress of Sociology. Among other aspects included in the Agreement, it was established that there would be three official languages at the Congress: English, French and Spanish. (although except for the Opening and Closing Plenaries there will be no translation provided). Further, a proposal will be submitted to the Executive Committee of the ISA to have Spanish accepted as the third official language of the International Sociological Association. The general aims of the Congress were set out as follows:

1. The academic advancement of sociology
2. The support and involvement of professional sociologists throughout the world
3. The strengthening of the ISA's position and the stimulation of sociology within the Spanish speaking communities

CECOMS: one single platform for the Spanish sociological community

CECOMS operates on behalf of the main sociological institutions of Spain. It is chaired by Salvador Giner, Professor of the University of Barcelona, who is also President of the Federation of Spanish Sociological Associations. A brief description of the institutions represented in CECOMS is given below.

FASEE: Federation of Spanish Sociological Associations, was founded in 1979 and is a category "A" member of the ISA. It is composed of the following Regional Sociological Associations: Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Canary Islands, Castilla-La Mancha, Catalonia, Galicia, Madrid, Murcia, Valencia and the Basque Country. FASEE was born in a progressive and democratic spirit during the eventful years of Spain's transition to democracy. FASEE is governed by the Federal Council and the Executive Committee. The Federal Council assembles at least once a year and it is composed of three delegates from each Regional Association.

FASEE sponsored the organisation of three Spanish Congresses of Sociology: Zaragoza (1981) which was organised with the help and support of the Sociological Association of Aragon; in Santander (1984) on "Conflict and Social Structure" which was organised in cooperation with the International University of Menendez y Pelayo and the Sociological Association of Madrid; and in San Sebas-



From left to right:

José E. Rodríguez Ibañez, Angeles Valero, Salvador Giner, Silvia Filoche, Luis Moreno, José Cazorla and Pérez Iriarte.

tian (1989) devoted to the theme "Facing the Sociological Challenges of the XXIst Century" organised by the Basque Sociological Association.

The representative of FASEE to CECOMS is Professor Jose Cazorla, founding President of FASEE and Dean of the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology at the University of Granada.

Colegio Nacional de Doctores y Licenciados en Ciencias Politicas y Sociologia (National Society of Doctors and Graduates in Political Sciences and Sociology)

Colegio is a Spanish society of professional sociologists and political scientists which was founded in 1953. It is governed by the Board of Directors which is elected by the General Assembly. Each year Colegio grants two awards for the best publication and research project in sociology or/and political sciences in Spain. Colegio regularly publishes a review *Cuadernos de Ciencias Politicas y Sociologia*, and an informative newsletter *Hoja Informativa*. Among its main objectives, Colegio pursues to strengthen

professional involvement of sociologists and political scientists in Spanish society and to defend their professional claims. It also undertakes the task of promoting new career opportunities for young graduates in sociology and political sciences.

Colegio is a category "E" member of the ISA and its current Dean is Professor Miguel Angel Ruiz de Azua from the Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology of the University Complutense in Madrid.

The representative of Colegio to CECOMS is Professor Lorenzo Navarrete of the Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology of the University Complutense in Madrid and Vice-Dean of Colegio.

CIS: Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas
(Centre for Sociological Research)

CIS was created in 1963 to carry out government funded research. Its main activities concern planning, designing and elaborating analytical studies of the Spanish society, as well as the development of documentation activities.

creation of data banks and dissemination of scientific results in the publications edited by CIS. CIS, which is a category "C" member of the ISA, has an extensive library specialised in sociology and political sciences as well as a comprehensive data bank. CIS publishes a quarterly journal *Revista Espanola de Investigaciones Sociologicas* which has already edited 44 issues. It also publishes a series of monographies with more than 100 titles.

The representative of CIS to CECOMS is Professor Angeles Valero of the Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology of the University Complutense in Madrid and CIS Research Adviser.

SEPS: Sociedad Espanola de Profesores de Sociologia (Spanish Society of Sociology Professors)

SEPS was created in 1987 in order to promote interests of professors and lecturers in sociology at the Spanish universities. A Board of Directors elected by the General Assembly is the governing body of SEPS. Its main concern at present is related to the great increase of academic posts and new departments of sociology and political sciences which has taken place in recent years in Spain.

The representative of SEPS to CECOMS is Professor Jose E. Rodriguez Ibanez of the Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology of the University of Malaga.

In addition to the representatives of the sociological institutions mentioned above, Dr Jose Luis Perez Iriate, General Vicedirector of the Ministry of Education and Science, represents this governmental body in CECOMS. Dr Luis Moreno is a managing Director and a member of CECOMS; Ms Silvia Filoche is Secretary of CECOMS.

**Universidad Complutense, the venue;
Madrid, the city;**

Although both Opening and Closing Plenary sessions of the XIIth World Congress of Sociology will be held in the Congress Palace, all other sessions will take place in the premises of the Faculty of Medicine, Stomatology, Pharmacy and Mass Communication of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. The venue is located in a small campus around Plaza de Ramon y Cajal, where a station of the underground metropolitan transport which connects to an extensive network through the city is located. Congress premises are a ten-minute drive from the centre of Madrid. All Faculties have restaurants and cafeteria services.

Spain is today the main tourist country in Europe. In 1988, as many as 54 million people visited the country which is a much higher figure than the actual 38 million population of Spain. Madrid is a popular European choice for conventions and conferences.

Accordingly, accommodation will be more than adequate to meet CECOMS' expectations of no less than 1000 Congress participants. Accommodation will be a choice between hotels of different categories and student dormitories. For the time when participants are not involved in the Congress activities, Madrid offers many attractions ranging from the the Prado Museum famous for its paintings of Goya, Velazques, El Greco, Picasso, Rubens and many other artists. It has excellent restaurants and open-air bars. Much has been said about the hospitality of the people of Madrid and its cosmopolitan way of life. Interesting and beautiful places, such as Toledo, Aranjuez, Segovia and Escorial are all very near to Madrid and they can be visited in a day trip.

CECOMS would like to extend its warmest invitation to sociologists throughout the world to come to Madrid next year (July 9-13) to attend the XIIth World Congress of Sociology. The Spanish Organising Committee is confident that both academic programme and leisure activities will meet the expectations of those colleagues who decide to come. CECOMS believes that the event will prove a unique opportunity to strengthen the ties that already unite the sociological community. It will also be a great opportunity for sociologists to develop a closer relationship with Spanish culture and people.

SAN SEBASTIAN: A MEETING POINT OF SPANISH SOCIOLOGY

Third Spanish Congress of Sociology

by

**Arturo Garcia Fiel, Ana Garagalza
Arrizabalaga, Josune Oiarbide Antia, Carmen
Arnal Lopez de Lacalle
(Basque Sociological Association, Press Office)**

The Third Spanish Congress of Sociology whose main theme was *Facing Sociological Challenges of the XXIth Century* was celebrated on September 28th through October 1st, 1989 in San Sebastian.

The Congress was organized by the Basque Sociological Association (a member of the Spanish Federation of Sociological Associations). The number of participants (1300) as well as the number of presented papers (400) exceeded any possible expectations of the organizers. The Congress Program consisted of sessions of 24 working groups and 4 plenary sessions at which prominent Spanish sociologists debated on various aspects of the forthcoming century.

The Opening Session was coordinated by Francisco Ayala, Nestor of Spanish sociology, who discussed the generic Congress theme and opened the first plenary session devoted to the theoretical and methodological challenges of sociology. At the second plenary session the current sit-

uation and perspectives of sociology in Spain were addressed. The third and the fourth plenary dealt with the problems of democracy and the old and new social problems of the XXIst century.

It is important to point out that for the first time three generations of Spanish sociologists met at the Congress: from the oldest *maestros* like Francisco Ayala and Juan Linz to the youngest graduates. Also for the first time the Federation of Spanish Sociological Associations and

the National Society of Doctors and Graduates in Political Sciences and Sociology, were represented by their executive officers. All these circumstances helped to transform San Sebastian into a meeting place and a high level discussion forum of Spanish sociologists.

The Congress gave also an opportunity to discuss the forthcoming World Congress of Sociology. ISA President, Margeret Archer and two Vice-Presidents, Else Øyen and Artur Meier, addressed the audience elaborating on various aspects of the Congress program and organization.



Third Spanish Congress of Sociology

IN MEMORIAM STEFAN NOWAK

Stefan Nowak, Professor of Sociology at University of Warsaw, died on September 6, 1989, in Warsaw, at the age of 64. Nowak was one of the most active members of the International Sociological Association, having served the Association in several capacities. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the ISA from 1974-1982; and was a founder of Research Committee 33 of ISA on Logic and Methodology of Sociology.

Nowak was a student of Stanislaw Ossowski in Warsaw. Carrying the emphasis on values in Ossowski's work into contemporary society, Nowak's most celebrated research was his set of studies of intergenerational changes in values. He initiated in 1957 and continued through the 1980s a series of surveys of the values of Polish youth, work that was without precedent in Eastern Europe. He discovered the attachment of Polish youth to family and nation, and their indifference to the state and other social institutions in postwar Poland. Nowak wrote extensively on methodological issues in survey research, a combination of original work of his own and exposition of work from the sociologists outside Poland, insuring that the sociology taught in Poland was state of the art. He continually endeavored to provide for Polish sociologists, both colleagues and students, a window on the world, through his own books, through bringing in books and journals, and

through arranging trips, fellowships and assistantships. He helped organized the Polish Sociological Association, and served as its President from 1976-1983.

In every scholarly discipline in every country, there is someone who serves as the conscience of the field: exercising absolute integrity, maintaining standards, imposing them almost unconsciously on those in the vicinity. Such a person becomes larger than his work, constituting the moral center of the field, with an importance to it far beyond specific contributions - by continually regenerating the discipline around the ideals it professes. Stefan Nowak has, for the past thirty years, been that person for Polish sociology. He fiercely defended the discipline from the outside, in part through his leadership of the uniquely independent Polish Sociological Association. But he equally defended it from the compromises, intellectual, methodological, and political, that some of its practitioners might otherwise find convenient. More than any other sociologist, Nowak has carried the ideals of the discipline from the time of its reconstitution in Polish academia in 1956 to the present.

Nowak was an international sociologist as well. Besides his long activity in the International Sociological Association, he lectured at many universities outside Poland. He was Visiting Professor at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Goteborg in Sweden, Columbia University and

University of Chicago in the United States, and the University of Helsinki in Finland. He lectured at many Universities in Europe and North America. He was to have begun a Fellowship at Russell Sage in New York this Fall. He had earlier (1974-75) spent a year as a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. Stefan Nowak will be missed by sociologists everywhere.

by James S. Coleman, University of Chicago



Stefan Nowak was a university scholar, an excellent sociologist, a wonderful man. He grew up at the University, there he spent nearly all his life and almost entire post-war history of Poland. Although he worked at many foreign universities he valued most of all his Alma Mater. Though not wreathed with many official science laurels, he was an embodiment of academic values.

Professor Stefan Nowak was an enthusiast of science, considered it his destiny and believed in it with a deep faith of the first positivists. He always treated science seriously: expected reliability from a theory, clarity from a statement, justification from any opinion expressed by a researcher. He also treated seriously everybody. From any statement, either made by a classic or by a graduate, he tried to derive a contribution, even a very small one, to a general scientific knowledge. He was a marvellous discussant; used to call himself "a professional trouble maker". Particularly heartwarming was his attitude towards those who were just starting their academic career. He was a serious but at the same time a friendly reviewer for them; his critical comments were always constructive never discouraging. Professor Nowak enjoyed sharing his knowledge, was a real friend of young people, his seminars were attended by a majority of sociology students.

In sociology Professor Nowak had become an institution many years ago.

He wrote first basic modern textbooks on methodology in Poland as well as numerous other works in this field. He made several well known surveys of the values of Polish society. A study of his life was a survey of the ideology of Warsaw students after the anti-governmental revolt of October 1956. Paul Lazarsfeld said that "a methodological intelligence" of that research surpassed everything that existed on the European continent.

In the last decade Professor Nowak concentrated on a global analysis of Polish society. He was a penetrating observer and an outstanding expert, and his widely publicized diagnosis contributed to the shaping of consciousness of Polish society.

Stefan had always been very independent in thinking and in acting. Many people profited from his help and support in those difficult years when a price for courage was very high: ban on books, prohibition to travel abroad, humiliating omitting in awarding academic degrees.

Stefan was a very conciliatory person free of jealousy and doctrinism, full of scepticism and common sense. He always tried to reconcile people and theories, sought compromises both in life and in science. But they were always compromises based on high undisputable values. According to Stefan truth was truth for everybody and thus finally everybody had to accept it. He felt particularly satisfied when his opinions were quoted by all conflicting sides of any social or scientific dispute.

A socialist in his pre-University years, all his life he remained faithful to democratic, non-totalitarian values. He tried to construct an ideal of public life similar to real science where there was no room for turbid ideologies, manipulative language.

Always concerned about others, he knew how to listen, highly empathetic easily discovered thoughts and feelings hidden under a superficial behaviour or pure scientific data. In his work with young people he was like a patient gardener who knew that in humanistics one needs long time to mature. He was a very delicate, sensitive person, warm and tolerant. It was a pleasure just being with him.

Above all Stefan was able to keep a distance towards himself and had that very special gift with a help of which Aristotle tried to define a man and Maria Ossowska a model of a citizen in a democracy: a sense of humor. He knew how to laugh. He loved life.

In his mortal illness he demonstrated incredible courage and moving anxiety about others. His last words to us were "take good care of yourselves".

by Antoni Sulek, University of Warsaw

The logo for the International Sociological Association (ISA) features the lowercase letters 'isa' in a bold, sans-serif font. A small globe icon is positioned to the left of the 'i'.

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sociological abstracts

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THE FIRST FORTY YEARS: A HISTORY OF THE I.S.A.

by

Kurt Jonassohn¹
Concordia University
Montreal, Canada

INTRODUCTION.

The research for this project was started just about ten years ago, when I was still an Executive Secretary of the ISA. While I was on a sabbatical leave I did a library search, interviewed a number of former officers of the Association and of UNESCO, and asked the Research Committees to prepare histories of their own. The latter have appeared in several issues of the *ISA Bulletin* (see: Appendix). Shortly afterwards, I was invited to give a preliminary report on this work at an ISA meeting. Although I thought that I had made it quite clear that this was my own project, supported by an outside grant, and did not represent an activity or a position of the ISA, I was promptly misunderstood. The first question asked concerned the role of the ISA and who had authorized me to speak in its name. This incident convinced me that all my statements to the contrary would not convince certain people that it is possible to keep my role as an Executive Secretary and as a sociological researcher apart. In order to avoid the complications that such a misunderstanding would cause I decided not to publish anything further until well after my retirement from the former of these roles. Now, it has been suggested to me that the fortieth anniversary of the ISA would be a good time to go public, even though the data are not up-to-date any more.

THE BACKGROUND.²

Scholars always seem to have had a metropolitan tendency to want to associate with their peers, regardless of geographical distance, in order to exchange information, compare the results of their work, and to engage in debates. Sociologists are no different in this respect.

The first international organization for this purpose was established by René Worms in 1893 as the "Institut international de sociologie"; it was based on the membership of individual scholars who were elected by their peers. Its constituency appears to have drawn heavily on Latin countries such as France and Italy, and later on Latin America. In 1933, Duprat organized an "International Federation of Sociological Societies and Institutes" as part of the IIS; this Federation was not exactly successful, according to L. J. Rhodes. (*ASA Footnotes*, April 1980, p.4)

Interests in international contacts, whether at the individual or at the organizational level, took a variety of forms: the main ones were study abroad, informal and formal meetings, reading, correspondence, and translation. It was not until after World War II and the establishment of the ISA that such contacts were expanded to include collaboration in comparative research, sociological institutes, and joint publications. By this time, the IIS had

gone into a temporary decline because some of its officers had been associated with the rising forces of fascism in Europe.

THE FOUNDING OF THE ISA.

On the initiative of the Social Science Department of UNESCO, a group of sociologists came together in Paris on 14 October 1948 to consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing an active and effective worldwide organization in their field of study. Present at this meeting were:

Georges Davy (Sorbonne, Paris)
A.J.N. den Hollander (University of Amsterdam)
Georges Gurvitch (Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques, Paris)
René König (Zurich)
Paul F. Lazarsfeld (Columbia University, New York)
Gabriel Le Bras (Sorbonne, Paris)
Erik Rinde (Norwegian Social Science Association, Oslo)
Louis Wirth (University of Chicago)

Arvid Brodersen, Acting Head of the Social Science Department of UNESCO, acted as chairman and was assisted by Otto Klineberg, Director of the International Tensions Project. T. H. Marshall of the London School of Economics had been consulted before the meeting, but was unable to attend it.

The group discussed the state of sociological study, teaching and research in the different countries of the world and the degree of international collaboration achieved between sociologists, and concluded its work by issuing for distribution and publication an unanimous 'statement' urging the need for an "International Sociological Association" and emphasizing the importance of the functions that an association of this kind might fulfill. The group appointed Erik Rinde to be its rapporteur and requested staff aid and funds from UNESCO to carry on the work initiated by this meeting.

The General Conference of UNESCO, in Beirut in November 1948, passed a resolution instructing the Director General of UNESCO to take steps to continue the promotional work and to ensure the definitive establishment of an International Sociological Association. Similar resolutions were passed for worldwide associations in economics, political science, and comparative law, and a sum of \$ 8,000 was set apart for each of the associations in UNESCO's 1949 budget.

The rapporteur contacted sociologists around the world and, having received a considerable number of positive replies, called another meeting of this Preparatory Committee on 29-30 June 1949 at which it was decided to hold a Constituent Congress for the ISA in Oslo from 5-10 September 1949, at the invitation of the Norwegian Social Science Association. Of those who were invited the following were actually present:

Prof. L. Wirth, U.S.A. (Chairman)
Prof. G. Davy, France (Vice-Chairman)
Prof. S. Verosta, Austria
Prof. P. De Bie, Belgium
Prof. C. Dawson, Canada
Prof. R. Agramonte, Cuba
Prof. Th. Geiger, Denmark
Prof. A. Zaki, Egypt
Prof. K. Wikman, Finland

Prof. L. von Wiese, Germany
 Prof. J. N. Khosla, India
 Prof. S. N. Eisenstadt, Israel
 Prof. C. Gini, Italy
 Prof. A. den Hollander, Netherlands
 Prof. S. Holm, Norway
 Prof. S. Ossowski, Poland
 Prof. T. Segerstedt, Sweden
 Prof. R. König, Switzerland
 Prof. H. Ülken, Turkey
 Prof. M. Ginsberg, U.K.
 Prof. I. Ganon, Uruguay
 Mr. E. Rinde, Norway (Rapporteur)
 Mr. G. Duran (Representative of UNO)
 Dr. A. Ramos, Head, UNESCO Social Science Department
 Miss B. Kolbourn, UNESCO Secretariat
 Prof. A. Sommerfelt, Norwegian Committee
 Dr. A. Brodersen, Norwegian Committee

This Constituent Congress unanimously adopted a set of statutes, constituted itself into a Provisional Council to manage the affairs of the organization during the interim before the first Council meeting, and then declared the ISA in existence.

A working program was established, dealing with: Facilitation of Contacts, Dissemination of Information, Research, and Services which the Association can render to the United Nations. The first committee to be established was a "Research Committee" which was authorized to establish subcommittees on different subjects or projects as the need or occasion arose.

A Provisional Executive Committee was elected which was to hold office until the first regular meeting of the Council, at which time the provisions of the statutes for the election of the Executive Committee were to be put into operation. The results of the election were as follows:

President: L. Wirth
 Vice-Presidents: G. Davy and M. Ginsberg
 Members: I. Ganon, Th. Geiger, J. N. Khosla,
 R. König, S. Ossowski, A. Saki

This Provisional Executive Committee then met and voted unanimously to elect Mr. Erik Rinde as Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the ISA and that the temporary seat of the ISA and the location of its Secretariat be in Oslo. Professor Ginsberg was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Research and he invited Profs. Davy and Geiger to be members of this committee.

It was decided to plan for a first World Congress in September 1950, together with a meeting of the Provisional Council.

Professor René König was instrumental in obtaining local support for holding the First World Congress in Zurich on 4-9 September 1950. A Local Arrangements Committee and a Congress Committee were set up. The theme and sub-themes were agreed upon as follows:

Sociological research in its bearing on international relations:

- a) General and methodological problems
- b) National characteristics and attitudes
- c) Sociological aspects of relations between nations.

The Committee also allowed for a fourth group of papers falling outside these sub-themes, but advised the Executive Secretary to discourage presentation of such papers. Formal invitations to attend the Congress and

submit papers for discussion were sent to almost 500 sociologists in 66 countries, as well as to a great number of universities, research centers, and societies in various countries. By April 1950, 130 acceptances had been received from 31 countries, including some 60 papers falling within the framework of the general theme.

The First World Congress took place as planned on 4-9 September, 1950 in Zurich and was attended by more than 120 delegates from 30 countries. Papers were distributed beforehand and not read, but discussed. In spite of plans to the contrary, the publication of the proceedings never took place.

The also newly formed International Political Science Association decided to hold its own Congress concurrently and the two associations arranged a joint Roundtable on "The Role of Minorities in International Affairs."

Unlike the IIS or the national associations, the ISA based its membership on so-called collective members, that is: national associations, institutes and departments. At the business meetings, applications from 29 sociological organizations in 20 countries were presented and all were admitted to membership. Several of the national associations thus affiliated had been formed as a direct result of the establishment of the ISA. A number of others were about to be formed and were expected to join the ISA in the coming year. The Latin American sociologists in Zurich took the initiative to launch an Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología, to be formally constituted at a Latin American Congress of Sociology to be held in Buenos Aires in 1951.

The statutes were amended to provide for an associate membership for organizations and institutions interested in the social sciences in the broader sense of the word, but not directly active in sociology as such. Although the statutes of the day provided that "membership in the Association, in principle, shall consist only of sociological organizations", a great number of applications for individual membership were received. However, the Executive Committee and the Council ruled that such membership should be granted only (1) as a provisional measure pending the establishment and affiliation of local or national bodies in the country of the applicant, or (2) as an exceptional measure in the rare cases of sociologists not eligible for or not wanting membership in the relevant local or national bodies affiliated to the Association ("Sauvages", "Lone Wolves").

On the basis of the regular membership, a first regular Council was established with 38 countries represented by delegates. For the period 1950-53, Mr. Erik Rinde was reappointed as Executive Secretary-Treasurer, with the Secretariat remaining in Oslo. The elections for the Executive Committee for 1950-53 produced the following results:

President: Prof. Louis Wirth (University of Chicago)
 Vice-Presidents: Prof. Fernando de Azvedo (University of Sao Paulo)
 Prof. Georges Davy (University of Paris)
 Prof. Morris Ginsberg (London School of Economics and Political Science)
 Members: Prof. Pierre de Bie (University of Louvain)
 Prof. Theodor Geiger (University of Aarhus)

Prof. G. S. Ghurrie (University of Bombay)
Prof. René König (University of Zurich)
Prof. Kunio Odaka (University of Tokyo)
Prof. Stanislaw Ossowski (University of Warsaw)
Dr. Abdel Hamid Zaki (Cairo School of Social Work)

The ISA was now well launched: it had a secretariat, an organizational structure, a membership, and a series of activities under way. But, in order to understand the trends in its history and growth, it is important to keep in mind some of the post-war developments that took place in the world at large. These were of several kinds.

(1) Technological developments: Since one of the major aims of the ISA is to facilitate "contacts between sociologists throughout the world", developments in communication took on a particularly strong significance. We take the modern jet plane so much for granted today that we may forget that air travel is of very recent origin. Thus, the first president of the ISA had to ask for the changing of the dates of a meeting because the only boat available from New York would dock in Europe only two days after the start of the meeting. The jet plane has made travel much faster, more frequently available, and considerably less expensive. This has had a tremendous impact on the possibility of holding international meetings more frequently, with less notice, and in a wider variety of places.³

The airplane has also speeded up international communication by mail, at least until it slowed down again in recent years for other reasons. Similarly, communication by telephone and telegram, although invented well before the establishment of the ISA, has become more widely available and considerably less expensive. The much more recent availability of international communication by computer modem or fax machine is only just beginning to have an effect.

Another development related to technology has been the growth in the volume of publications, both books and journals, and the lowering of their cost due to mass production and new printing technologies. Associated with this trend was the increasing interest in the work of scholars in other countries. The publication of their work was facilitated by the lowering of printing costs and by the prestige associated with doing translating. Both of these important trends have been partially reversed in the seventies and eighties. In the case of printing costs this reversal is due partly to rising costs, partly to inflation, and partly to the pricing policies of some publishers, with the result that many publications are again beyond the means of colleges and libraries, especially in the poorer countries. In the case of translation this reversal was partly due to the decline in linguistic skills among younger sociologists, and partly due to the loss of prestige of translation as an appropriate scholarly activity.

Finally, commercial computers became available in the fifties and have had a tremendous influence on developments in the techniques of analysis, on the storing and manipulating of large amounts of data, and via time-sharing networks over long distances they have also increased opportunities for cooperation and comparative research.

(2) Academic developments: We deal here with two related aspects. The more general development concerns the impressive expansion of higher education in all parts of the world. Existing universities expanded at the same time as new ones were established in many countries. The general post-war prosperity and the demand for qualified staff increased academic salaries. At the same time, funds available for research, publications, and meetings became more freely available. The more particular development relevant here concerns the growth of sociology. In addition to the expansion of academia, sociology became more recognized as having a contribution to make and became established in many countries where it had hardly existed in pre-war times.

The combination of these two developments produced a dramatic increase in the number of practicing sociologists, in communication among them, in research activity, and in the resulting publications. The newly established ISA developed and grew against this background.

SOME TRENDS IN THE GROWTH OF THE ISA.

In a quite general way one can say that the ISA has progressed, in its first forty years, from the exuberance of youth to the responsibilities of middle age. For those who prefer sociological jargon, this development has been analogous to that from social movement to institution.

In its youth the ISA was imaginative and enterprising. The first World Congress was held in 1950, barely a year after its founding convention. This was not a paper-reading meeting of the kind that we are all too familiar with today. Instead, sessions were carefully planned, themes were defined, and colleagues were invited to give papers that met the demands of the program. These papers were distributed beforehand and not read during the sessions where they were discussed. It is true that a provision was made for submitted papers that fell outside the themes of the program; but the secretary was instructed to discourage such papers.

The youthful ISA also took the initiative, often together with UNESCO, in several other areas. For instance, its Research Committee initiated international and comparative research projects. Some of these were more successful than others; but there existed a spirit of adventure and excitement about the early work of our colleagues in the ISA that has since evaporated. In its middle age, the ISA takes initiatives more rarely. It makes every effort to keep the enterprise going and to respond to demands that come from outside. Perhaps such a development was inevitable; but reading about its early years, digging through old archives, and talking to colleagues who were active in its youth, leaves one with a sense of nostalgia -- and some regret at the loss of imagination and enterprise which becomes evident in its later years. Perhaps that just reflects the state of the discipline. In any case, here are some trends that one could observe in some of the specific areas of its activities.

THE WORLD CONGRESSES: The over two dozen colleagues interviewed were unanimous in their judgement that the World Congresses have become much too large. They differed in their judgements of whether they are important and, if so, in what way. Some emphasized the

crucial role of colleagues being able to interact face-to-face, while others considered the research committee sessions the most valuable part. All thought that their format needs to be reconsidered and many had concrete suggestions to offer. One aspect of very large meetings mentioned by several observers was that many sociologists do not know how to cope with the very large number of simultaneous sessions; they proposed that knowing how to get the most out of such a 'foire' requires special skills that have to be learned. There was a good deal of nostalgia about the period when the World Congresses were small enough not to require such learning, when there was a fairly stable consensus about the nature of sociology, and when Congresses were characterized by serious debates among friends. The beginning of the sixties was the period when this consensus broke down, when Congresses became too large, and when they became a meeting of strangers rather than of friends. However, it also was the period when the 'iron curtain' was lifted for the ISA and when Eastern European colleagues participated in Congresses, Research Committees, and the administrative affairs of the ISA for the first time. It was also the period when colleagues from Third World countries became active. The ISA was well on its way to becoming truly international rather than mainly Western in its composition. Most interviewees agreed that the World Congresses had a very great influence on the development of sociology in those countries where they were held, especially if sociology had only recently been introduced there. World Congresses not only encouraged the local sociologists who often felt like unappreciated pioneers, they also broadened their perspectives, prevented them from becoming too parochial in their interests and orientations, and helped them to establish lasting ties with the ISA. The appreciation of the influence of the World Congresses on the host countries was certainly the nicest thing that was said about them.

MEMBERSHIP: As mentioned above, at its founding the ISA had 20 countries on its membership list. It encouraged the founding of national associations in countries where they did not already exist, as it still does today. At the same time, sociology spread to countries where it had not existed and where the establishment of the discipline also led to the establishment of organizations. Through its linkage with UNESCO and its expanding activities, the ISA became rapidly accepted as the locus of international, comparative, and cooperative activity in sociology. Over sixty countries were soon represented in the ISA through their national associations and/or other 'collective member', such as research centers, academies, etc. This included not only countries where sociology had been newly established, but also a number of countries where sociology reappeared after a period of repression. The most prominent example was the U.S.S.R. which did not participate in the activities of the ISA until after the death of Stalin. It is unfortunate that sociology, in large parts of the world, is still a long way from being accorded the status of some older disciplines that are able to continue their work under the protection of academic institutions regardless of the changes in the larger society. In many countries, a change of government has profound effects on sociology; these may range from the curtailing of funds to total repression, or to the reinstatement of financial support and revitalization after previous repression. Although sociology

has spread to most countries of the world, it is often seen as a dangerous discipline, and our colleagues are often seen as having an influence to which some may aspire but which they only very rarely achieve. Thus, in many parts of the world, sociology is not seen as an academic discipline which should be allowed to work under the protection of complete academic freedom. One of the on-going efforts of the ISA, not always successful, is to serve as a legitimating agency for the study of society and for the practitioners of such study.

The amendments to the ISA statutes that were passed in Varna in 1970 made available individual membership to all interested colleagues for the first time. Although such individual membership gave no direct voice in the governance of the Association, its popularity did seem to indicate a wide-spread interest in the activities of the Association. However, it also indicated that the ISA was following the trends in the discipline at large. In its early years it tended to a somewhat elitist orientation; its most active people were often the most prominent sociologists in their respective countries, or sometimes the only ones. In the sixties, the great expansion in the number of sociologists produced a more populist trend which is also reflected in the ISA membership. The ISA responded to the pressures to encourage younger colleagues from all regions of the world, to give increasing prominence to the work of women sociologists, as well as that of various underrepresented minority groups. In these trends the ISA responded to outside pressures and only rarely took the initiative.

Many of those interviewed commented on the changing administrative structure of the ISA, and thought it appropriate that the ISA should have changed with changing realities. Most thought that the Council with its delegates from member countries should remain, although some felt that these delegates should be more carefully selected. Clearly, this is a very delicate issue and it was suggested by some that the Executive Secretary should travel a lot to establish and maintain personal contacts with the national bodies. Others pointed to the changing realities that have made research the locus of scholarly activity in the ISA; they suggest that not only the Research Committees, but also the research centers that the collective members should have a voice in the governance of the Association and that they should be encouraged to play a much more active role. No clear consensus arose on how this was to be implemented.

RESEARCH: One of the first committees set up by the newly founded ISA was a Research Committee. Its enthusiasm forced it to expand into several subcommittees, each dealing with a different research project; later it was decided to have several Research Committees. By the sixties, there developed the tendency to set up a separate Research Committee for each of the specialties within the discipline. Since there was no consensus as to the number of such specialties, the number of Research Committees has depended on interested groups of colleagues who proposed to collaborate in a special area. The nature of such collaboration also changed over time. Several comparative research projects were mounted. While they accomplished some of what they set out to do, they were not totally successful. The difficulties of organizing comparative research in several countries, making the data

collecting instruments truly comparative, raising the enormous funds required, and finding the qualified staff, proved almost insurmountable. Since these early efforts, the Research Committees have limited themselves to comparing the findings of research that was not designed as a multi-country project. They have found it more productive to organize seminars and meetings with clearly defined topics and aims. However, comparative research became institutionalized in the Vienna Centre and several of the ISA Research Committees have participated actively in its work.

As the Research Committees became increasingly active they found the regulations of the ISA increasingly confining. Initially, they simply found ways to get around these regulations. Then, they met to discuss how these regulations might be changed or how the statutes of the ISA might be amended in order to facilitate their work. Eventually a Constitutional Commission met in December 1966 and formulated recommendations to the Council for its meeting during the World Congress in 1970. A quite detailed discussion of the early history of the Research Committees up to this point was written by Stein Rokkan and has been reported as an introduction to the histories of the Research Committees that were published in the *ISA BULLETIN* starting with number 27 (Autumn 1981, 26-31). One of the consequences of the growth in the number and size of Research Committees has been their increased influence within the ISA. This influence finally was formalized by the establishment of the Research Council in 1970, to which each committee sends a delegate. Since this Research Council also elects members to the Executive Committee it has a direct input into the policies and activities of the ISA.

In an effort to preserve some of the history of the ISA, each Research Committee was asked to provide a history of its own activities. These were published in various issues of the *ISA Bulletin*, as space permitted. (A list of the histories will be found in the Appendix.)

Here is an area that produced total unanimity among the sociologists interviewed; all of them considered the Research Committees and their work of central importance in the activities of the ISA. All agreed that the Research Committees should continue to be the main focus of activity, even if some of them thought that several organizational details might well be changed or revised.

TEACHING: In the early years of the ISA, the teaching of sociology, in countries where it had become newly established, was a matter of concern. Several surveys, meetings, and workshops were organized at that time. There also was some effort devoted to organizing specialized seminars, especially on the developing techniques of quantitative research. This area of activity has been discontinued, although it is not clear whether this was because the felt need for it disappeared, or whether the ISA had become an inappropriate vehicle for improving teaching methods around the world. Only quite recently, perhaps in response to the declining number of students and the economic retrenchment of universities in many countries, has there been a renewed interest in teaching. Sessions on teaching methods that were organized during recent World Congresses have been well attended.

THEORY: Here too the changes in the ISA reflected the changes in the discipline. In the fifties, the dominant orientation was a functionalist one and the dominant

methods were quantitative. In the sixties and seventies, this domination was challenged from several directions.⁴ Marxist theory was rediscovered in the West and the participation of Soviet sociologists made it possible to enlarge the scope of the debate. The concrete problems of development produced serious challenges to sociological theory from several directions in different regions of the world, and the World Congress in Uppsala in 1978 was devoted to the exploration of these challenges. Quantitative methods also came under attack and a variety of other approaches were competing for attention. However, no new consensus or dominant perspective seemed to be arising. Perhaps a new synthesis will come out of the current debates. But for the time being, the variety of approaches in theory and method is so diverse as to put into question even the very nature of the discipline.

PUBLICATIONS: The increase in membership posed a need for more effective communication within the ISA. Therefore the *ISA Bulletin* (formerly the irregularly published *Newsletter*) has become established as a regular publication of the Secretariat, appearing three times per year and carrying reports of meetings as well as information on all other activities that might be of interest to members. *Current Sociology*, which also appears three times per year, has become independent of the *International Bibliography of Sociology* (the two used to be published jointly) and continues to specialize in trend reports on quite narrowly defined specialties. Since each trend report with its bibliography fills one number of the journal, these are also available as single issues. Beginning with the Second World Congress, *Transactions* were published. The growth of the World Congresses, their diversity, and the costs of publishing multi-volume *Transactions*, forced their discontinuance. The *Transactions of the 7th World Congress* in Varna were the last ones to be produced. They were replaced by a series of books appearing under the collective title of *Sage Studies in International Sociology*. While this series of books was based on the work of the World Congresses, it also published work from the Research Committees. In addition, many of the Research Committees of the ISA produced newsletters, journals, and books in their own area. Finally, in 1986, the Publications Committee decided to launch a new journal that would actually publish individual papers: *International Sociology*, which appears four times a year. All of these publications taken together represent an intensification and expansion of the activities of the ISA in this area which contributes to communication among sociologists. However, the potential of such communication remains unfulfilled because financial restraints limit the distribution of these publications. One interesting sidelight on the degree of decentralization and the lack of self-promotion in the ISA is the fact that there exists no bibliography of work produced within, or under the sponsorship of, the ISA. It probably is now too late to embark on such an enterprise. A partial substitute will be found in the bibliographies attached to the individual histories of the Research Committees, though many of them are incomplete.

Those interviewed found the publications important, but voiced several reservations. Many found that the publications did not have the impact that they deserved because of weak distribution and lack of visibility in the field. Others, thought that they served English speaking

colleagues adequately, but did nothing for the rest of the world. Still others thought that some of the volumes of the Research Committees are widely quoted without the ISA getting any of the credit. Several suggested that the *Bulletin* should be distributed much more widely and carry news about Research Committee publications, in addition to its usual content.

THE ISA AND POLITICS, OR THE POLITICS OF THE ISA: If this heading sounds a little cryptic, it is meant to refer to the kinds of political issues that affect the ISA from outside and the other kind of politics that are a part of life within any organization. Most of the issues of the first kind seemed to arise from misunderstandings about the nature of the ISA Council. This Council was patterned on the model of the United Nations and of UNESCO in that each member country was represented by a delegate. However, there was a fundamental difference in that the delegates that made up the ISA Council did not represent the governments of their countries but rather the sociologists in their countries and their organization(s). In many countries sociological organizations are organs of the government and the delegates from these countries are not necessarily free to ignore their governments' wishes or instructions, even if they would have preferred to do so. In this way it has happened that serious political issues were introduced into the debates within the ISA. The other misunderstanding derived from the ISA's membership in UNESCO, which had on occasion resulted in strong pressure to have the ISA conform to positions voted in UNESCO. Even UNESCO's governance had not always recognized the ISA's right to distance itself from political issues and to interpret its international relations strictly in professional terms that would support sociology world-wide. For these reasons, my interviews contain a number of suggestions that might improve the situation, including the proposal that member countries be diplomatically, but firmly, guided as to the nature of Council and the qualifications that they should consider in nominating their delegates.

Some aspects of the internal politics of the ISA derived directly from these misunderstandings about the role of the Council because it is this Council that elects the majority of the members of the Executive Committee. Thus, the nominations and elections of officers have, on occasion, generated a considerable amount of arm-twisting and block-voting in terms of political considerations rather than professional ones. My interviews provided quite a number of critical comments about the way professional considerations often became secondary to regional representation and interest group participation in the Executive Committee. This had led to nominations in which experience in international sociology and previous activity in the ISA played very little part. The process may also be looked at from the point of view of the nominee, who may have allowed his/her name to stand for election because it would impress a dean or look good on a *curriculum vitae*, rather than because they planned to devote a great deal of time and energy to further the work of the ISA. Perhaps these trends may also be framed in the perspective of the ISA's growth to middle age. In its youth many of the most prominent sociologists were very active in it and lent their established prestige to the ISA. In its middle age many sociologists were willing to be elected without any intention of becoming very active because they hoped that the

established prestige of the ISA would enhance their own prestige.

LANGUAGE OF COMMUNICATION: At its founding, the ISA decided that its official languages would be English and French; this has not been changed. During its early years, this presented no problems because almost all of its participants were multilingual enough to be able to communicate in one or the other of these languages. Since then, the dominance of English as the language of international communication has increased. The trend within the ISA has been toward an almost exclusive use of English. Since the translation of published materials and the simultaneous interpretation at meetings were quite beyond the modest financial resources of the ISA, the Association had, in fact if not in theory, become an anglophone association. Like many of the other trends within the ISA, this one also was not planned, but occurred quite spontaneously. Unfortunately, it had consequences that ran counter to the declared purposes of the Association. Its declared aim was to "advance sociological knowledge throughout the world" (ISA statutes, article II). It was not the intention of those who drafted these statutes to limit the world to those who possess a knowledge of English. Thus a case where following the trends in the world-at-large clearly becomes dysfunctional for the Association. Perhaps this is a case where the ISA should become a leader in setting trends for international sociology, rather than following such trends.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Any future trends must have a basis in the present, and it is only from such present trends that extrapolations into the future can be made. It is already quite evident that fewer and fewer sociologists are multilingual, or that their multilingualism includes English. Obviously, this statement is subject to considerable regional variations; but on a global scale it appears to be empirically true. There are a number of reasons for this, and these reasons also vary from region to region. The number of universities that will grant advanced degrees without a language exam has been increasing; professors hesitate to assign reading matter in any language other than the local one because students are not able to carry out such tasks; students resent the implication that they need more than their mother tongue for an advanced degree. In many areas this trend is both caused and reinforced by ethnocentrism and nationalism, and there is every indication that it will not be reversed in the near future.

At the same time, there is an increasing demand for the translation of published materials; but in many cases such translations are actually on the decrease. In part this is a matter of economics; the costs of translation and publishing are rising at the same time as the purchasing power of the customers is declining. In addition, qualified translators are becoming harder to find. Until fairly recently, many of the best sociologists made translation part of their work because they thought it important that good work in other languages should become available in their own language. It seems to have been a serendipitous result of the publish-or-perish syndrome that translation has become less prestigious. Few sociologists now produce translations because the implication in some places is that they may

have nothing of their own to say.

These trends vary not only regionally, but also with the language concerned. A considerable volume of translation into English is still produced because the market for English translations is so large. This does not guarantee that it is the most important work that gets translated; rather it is the work for which competent translators can be found and that publishers judge to deserve their attention, either in terms of profitability or other criteria. This clearly means that certain types of work in certain languages are going to be over-represented in English translations. Analogous considerations apply to translations into other languages, with analogous results.

Whatever the regional variations, it seems clear that international communication will become increasingly restricted to a multilingual elite. In academia, the importance of linguistic skills is declining. While a unilingual academic may have been until quite recently a contradiction in terms, he/she is becoming an increasingly common and acceptable phenomenon. If my analysis of this situation is correct, the ISA will find itself faced with two quite simple choices. If it continues to follow the trends it faces in the late 20th century society, it will have to resign itself to restricting its relevance to a shrinking multilingual elite; this hardly seems congruent with the mandate that it set itself in 1949. If it does not cherish this prospect, it can choose to start setting new trends, as it did when it was still young. Such new trends should focus on making the activities of the ISA accessible to colleagues in their own language. Only in this way will international sociology remain meaningful in the future.

This is not the place to elaborate the ways by which such a new trend could be implemented. But, in order to forestall the criticism that such a program would be far beyond the financial resources of the ISA, I want to mention quite briefly two modalities of implementing such a new trend -- modalities that do not imply serious financial consequences. These two modalities deal with oral and written communication respectively.

Oral communication at meetings, conferences, and seminars is now restricted almost exclusively to English. Since simultaneous interpretation is much too costly, there is only one practical way of opening up such encounters to those colleagues who do not understand English: to provide oral translation or summaries on the spot -- a method that is already in use in some sessions. This could be organized quite informally by the organizers of such encounters, and it would be facilitated if papers were available to the translators beforehand. It would only require the prestige of the ISA to legitimate this not-quite-so-new format.

Written communication represents a dual problem in that neither the money nor the competent translators are in good supply. I shall propose one modality that would not require large sums of money and which would increase the supply of competent translators. At the moment, there are very few universities that would accept a translation in fulfillment of the requirements for a B.A. or M.A. thesis -- in spite of the fact that few such theses represent an 'original contribution to knowledge'. A change in such requirements would have several consequences. If the piece to be translated were carefully selected in consultation with a thesis committee, then it is likely that much important material would become available in other languages. If the

student delivered a competent translation, prefaced by an introduction which places the work into an intellectual context, then the student would certainly have learned as much or more than if he/she had written a so-called 'original' thesis. And if the student, as part of the degree program took some courses on translating, he/she would also acquire the relevant skill which, once acquired, might be put to use more than just once. Of course, such a program would be relevant only to those students who already knew another language. The ISA could lend its prestige not only to the legitimization of such new programs, but also to the overcoming of the institutional inertia of universities in implementing new programs. Needless to add, once such translations have been produced, they should not remain hidden in departmental files and libraries. The ISA could play a useful role in sponsoring the publication of the best of these translations and in publicizing their availability.

The initiatives suggested here would not only rejuvenate the ISA, they would also make it more central to international sociology.

ENDNOTES

1. I was an Executive Secretary of the ISA from 1974-1982, at the same time that I was a faculty member of my university. The former role gave me access to the ISA network and the latter role allowed me to apply for independent research funds. This project was supported by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. In order to avoid misunderstandings, it must be emphasized that this is my personal project and in no way represents an official position of the Association. I want to thank the many colleagues who gave of their time to be interviewed for this project, and I apologize for not using more of their data in this brief version of the study results. I am solely responsible for errors of fact and would appreciate it if readers would inform me of any errors found.

2. Earlier versions of this chapter have appeared in *Soziologie in weltbürgerlicher Absicht: Festschrift für René König zum 75. Geburtstag*. (Sociology in Cosmopolitan Perspective: In Honour of René König's 75th Birthday.) Heine von Alemann and Hans Peter Thurn, eds. (Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1981) and in *Spoleczenstwo i socjologia: Księga Poswiecona Profesorowi Janowi Szczepanskiemu*. (Society and Sociology: The collection of papers in honour of Professor Jan Szczepanski.) Jolanta Kulpinska, ed. (Warsaw: Ossolineum, 1985)

3. S. Rokkan, "A Quarter Century of International Social Science: Questions and Reflections." in *A Quarter Century of International Social Science: Papers and Reports on Developments 1952-1977*. S. Rokkan, ed. (New Delhi: Concept Publ. Co., 1979)

4. T. Bottomore, "Sociology in its International Context." in S. Rokkan, ed., op.cit.

APPENDIX 1: HISTORIES OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEES.

Research Committee - published in - Bulletin Number

01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution	32, Summer 1983
02 Economy and Society	33, Autumn 1983
03 Community Research	32, Summer 1983
04 Sociology of Education	27, Autumn 1981
05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations	30, Autumn 1982
06 Family Research	44, Summer 1987
07 Futures Research	29, Summer 1982
08 History of Sociology	30, Autumn 1982
09 Social Practice and Social Transformation	29, Summer 1982
10 Participation, Workers' Control and Self Management	30, Autumn 1982
11 Sociology of Aging	30, Autumn 1982
12 Sociology of Law	44, Summer 1987
13 Sociology of Leisure	32, Summer 1983
14 Sociology of Culture, Knowledge and Communication	44, Summer 1987
15 Sociology of Medicine	33, Autumn 1983
16 Social Movements and Imperialism
17 Sociology of Organization
18 Political Sociology	27, Autumn 1981
" " addendum	29, Summer 1982
19 Sociology of Poverty, Social Welfare & Social Policy
20 Sociology of Mental Health
21 Regional and Urban Development
22 Sociology of Religion	36, Autumn 1984
23 Sociology of Science	29, Summer 1982
24 Social Ecology	29, Summer 1982
25 Sociolinguistics
26 Sociotechnics	27, Autumn 1981
27 Sociology of Sport	36, Autumn 1984
28 Social Stratification and Social Mobility	31, Spring 1983
29 Deviance and Social Control	33, Autumn 1983
30 Sociology of Work
31 Sociology of Migration	29, Summer 1982
32 Women in Society	40, Spring 1986
33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology	40, Spring 1986
34 Sociology of Youth
35 Committee on Conceptual and Theoretical Analysis	33, Autumn 1983
36 Alienation Theory and Research	29, Summer 1982
37 Sociology of the Arts	31, Spring 1983

APPENDIX 2: THE HISTORY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

1950-52: President: Louis Wirth, USA
 Vice-President: Morris Ginsberg, UK
 Secretary: Georges Davy, France
 Erik Rinde (1950-1), Norway
 Stein Rokkan* (1952), Norway
 Members: Pierre de Bie*, Belgium
 Theodore Geiger, Denmark
 G. S. Ghurye, India
 René König*, Suisse
 Kunio Odaka, Japan

1953-56: President: Robert C. Angell*, USA
 Vice-President: Georges Davy, France
 Morris, Ginsberg, UK

Secretary: Leopold von Wiese, FRG
 T. B. Bottomore*, UK
 Members: Pierre de Bie*, Belgium
 K. A. Busia, Gold Coast
 L. A. Costa Pinto*, Brazil
 G. S. Ghurye, India
 Kunio Odaka, Japan
 T. T. Segerstedt*, Sweden
 H. Z. Ülken, Turkey

1956-59: President: Georges Friedmann, France
 Vice-President: L. A. Costa Pinto*, Brazil
 A.N.J.den Hollander*, Holland
 H. Z. Ülken, Turkey

Secretary: T. B. Bottomore*, UK
 Members: Robert C. Angell*, USA
 K. A. Busia, Gold Coast
 René König*, FRG
 D. P. Mukerji, India
 S. Ossowski, Poland
 W. J. H. Sprott, UK
 T. T. Segerstedt*, Sweden

1959-62: President: T. H. Marshall*, UK
 Vice-President: René König*, FRG

D. P. Mukerji, India
 S. Ossowski, Poland
 Secretary: Pierre de Bie*, Belgium
 Members: Herbert Blumer*, USA
 A.N.J.den Hollander*, Holland
 Georges Friedmann, France
 Henning Friis*, Denmark
 Gino Germani, Argentina
 W. J. H. Sprott, UK
 Renato Treves*, Italy

1962-66: President: René König*, FRG
 Vice-President: Herbert Blumer*, USA
 Gino Germani, Argentina
 Renato Treves*, Italy

Secretary: Roger Girod*, Suisse
 Michel Bassand*, Suisse
 Members: Raymond Aron*, France
 Henning Friis*, Denmark
 F. V. Konstantinov, USSR
 Charles Madge, UK
 Kunio Odaka, Japan
 Stein Rokkan*, Norway
 Jan Szczepanski*, Poland

1966-70: President: Jan Szczepanski*, Poland
 Vice-President: Raymond Aron*, France

Reinhard Bendix, USA
 Stein Rokkan*, Norway
 Secretary: Roger Girod* (1966-67) Suisse
 Michel Bassand* (1966-67) "
 Angelo Pagani, Italy
 Guido Martinotti*, Italy
 Franco Ferrarotti, Italy
 Members: F. V. Konstantinov, USSR
 Charles Madge, UK
 Ehsan Naraghi, Iran
 Kunio Odaka, Japan

Leopold Rosenmayr*, Austria
Aldo E. Solari, Chile

Khatchik Momdjian, USSR
Joji Watanuki, Japan

1970-74: President: Reuben Hill*, USA
Vice-President: Tom Bottomore*, UK
Jivko Ochavkov, Bulgaria
Aldo E. Solari, Chile
Secretary: Guido Martinotti*, Italy
Enzo Mingione*, Italy
Members: Hubert Guindon*, Canada
Kiyomi Morioka, Japan
Gennadi Osipov, USSR
Angelo Pagani, (1970-72) Italy
Michel Bassand*, (1972-74)
Leopold Rosenmayr*, Austria
Erwin Scheuch*, FRG
M. R. Srinivas, India
Assoc.Members: A. Abdel-Malek*, Egypt
Robert K. Merton, (1970-72) USA
Morris Janowitz, (1972-74) USA
Adam Podgorecki, Poland
Stein Rokkan*, Norway

Past President: Ulf Himmelstrand, Sweden
Secretary: Felix Geyer, Holland
Izabela Barlinska, Poland
Peter Reinsch, USA
Members: Erik Allardt, Finland
Margaret Archer, UK
Alessandro Cavalli, Italy
S. C. Dube, India
Wilfried Dumon, Belgium
Salvador Giner, Spain
A-M. Guillemard, France
Melvin L. Kohn, USA
Philip M. Mbithi, Kenya
Artur Meier*, GDR
Enzo Mingione*, Italy
Else Øyen, Norway
Erwin Scheuch*, FRG
Alexander Szalai, Hungary

1974-78: President: Tom Bottomore*, UK
Vice-President: A. Abdel-Malek*, Egypt
Ulf Himmelstrand, Sweden
Alain Touraine*, France
Secretary: C. Saint-Pierre, Canada
K. Jonassohn, Canada
Members: A. Akiwowo, Nigeria
Michel Bassand*, Suisse
Reuben Hill*, USA
Guido Martinotti*, Italy
R. Mukherjee, India
M. N. Rutkevich, USSR
M. Sokolowska*, Poland
Assoc.Members: Joseph Ben-David, Israel
Morris Janowitz, USA
Juan Linz*, Spain
Stefan Nowak*, Poland

1986-90: President: Margaret Archer, UK
Vice-President: Wilfried Dumon, Belgium
Artur Meier*, GDR
Else Øyen, Norway
Past President: Fernando E. Cardoso, Brazil
Secretary: Izabela Barlinska, Poland
Members: Simi A. Afonja, Nigeria
Paolo Ammassari, Italy
Daniel Bertaux, France
Salvador Giner, Spain
Elizabeth Jelin, Argentina
Deniz Kandiyoti, UK
Melvin L. Kohn, USA
T. K. Oommen, India
Gennadi V. Osipov, USSR
D. M. Pestonjee, India
C. Saint-Pierre, Canada
Neil J. Smelser, USA
Otoyori Tahara, Japan

1978-82: President: Ulf Himmelstrand, Sweden
Vice-President: Fernando E. Cardoso, Brazil
M. Sokolowska*, Poland
Ralph Turner, USA
Secretary: K. Jonassohn, Canada
Marcel Rafie, Canada
Members: A. Akiwowo, Nigeria
Joseph Ben-David, Israel
Jacques Dofny, Canada
Leela Dube, India
A-M. Guillemard, France
Shogo Koyano, Japan
Juan Linz*, Spain
Guido Martinotti*, Italy
Khatchik Momdjian, USSR
Stefan Nowak*, Poland
Pamela Roby, USA
Alexander Szalai, Hungary
Francisco Zapata, Mexico

* These colleagues were interviewed for this study.

1982-86: President: Fernando E. Cardoso, Brazil
Vice-President: Jacques Dofny, Canada

APPENDIX 3: THE WORLD CONGRESSES

1.	World Congress	1950, Zurich, Switzerland
2.	" "	1953, Liège, Belgium
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4.	" "	1959, Milan/Stresa, Italy
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