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Letter from the President, No. 2, October 1999
by Alberto Martinelli

Scientific Autonomy and Democratic Debate

(Presented at the session 'Science and Democracy' held at the UNESCO World Conference on Science, in Budapest June 26 - July 1, 1999)

The relationship between science and democracy has been historically a positive one, with mutual reinforcement, because of the many analogies in terms of values and principles, norms and procedures, organizational patterns and social relations, which can be traced to common heritage of modernity and modern culture. Differences also exist, insofar as the basic democratic principle of majority rule cannot apply to science and scientific communities recognize and value hierarchies of excellence and prestige and tend to be elitist, whereas democracies uphold equality as a core principle. Another basic difference lies in the fact that democratic polities are still to a very large extent coincident with nation states, whereas scientific communities tend to be world communities transcending national boundaries. But analogies and affinities prevail to the effect that science and democracy reinforce each other.

On the one hand, in fact, the fundamental values of contemporary democratic polities - such as freedom of speech, individual rights, equal opportunities, public accountability, and transparency, as well as the organizational patterns of self government and representation are to a great extent coherent with the basic principles of science and provide a context favourable to the free production dissemination and usage of scientific knowledge.

On the other hand, scientific research and scientific education, contribute to the culture of democracy insofar as they educate citizens to think freely, accept competing alternative views, apply universalistic standards in selecting among competing viewpoints, weigh options on the basis of shared objective criteria, assess data, test political programmes in terms of policy effectiveness. Moreover, science operates according to a built-in mechanism of self correction and self criticism which is very important in democratic institutions as well. This mutually beneficial relationship between science and democracy does not mean that science can take place only in democracies. Authoritarian or totalitarian regimes can achieve scientific and technological results, at least in the natural science. But they do not respect the

autonomy of the scientific enterprise and constantly threaten it with ideological constraints and political interferences.

Significant departures from this ideal model of scientific freedom take place also in contemporary democracies, which can be traced to government and business influences on research funding and interferences in defining research objectives and in selecting researchers. And yet, on the whole, democracies are more respectful of the principles of academic freedom and scientific autonomy than any other type of political regime. And there is no doubt that the returns of scientific development, improvement of the quality of life, and meaningful relations among individuals and groups are much greater in the presence of democratic institutions.

To day, the mutually beneficial relationship between science and democracy is being affected by several current trends. Although not implying a radical transformation, these trends - which have been at work for quite a while - have recently accelerated and intensified to the point of making the relationship problematic. We witness the paradoxical situation that both science and democracy are increasingly criticized and their relationship is increasingly strained precisely in those countries where scientific achievements are greater and democratic institutions are more consolidated.

I will briefly discuss five major trends which affect the relationship between science and democracy and scientists' relations with their major stakeholders.

The first trend concerns the role of scientists and the context of their activity and is the shift from the individual disinterested pursuit of knowledge to a complex system of knowledge organizations. This shift poses such questions as: to what extent can creativity develop within bureaucracies with

routinized procedures and how far can innovation be managed and organized. Serendipity, as a basic feature of scientific research, can play a countervailing role to bureaucratization, but the tension between scientific autonomy and bureaucratic organization is real.

The second shift concerns the role of democratic governments: they tend to reduce their general support for science in favour of a more specific commitment to scientific projects with immediate technological and economic implications. This shift has implied diminishing

"We witness the paradoxical situation that both science and democracy are increasingly criticized and their relationship is increasingly strained precisely in those countries where scientific achievements are greater and democratic institutions are more consolidated."

investment in basic research and in long-term projects with no evident short-term practical applications.

The third trend concerns the attitude of business vis a vis science and, specifically, its increasing interest in scientific research and its technological applications as basic requirements for market competition. It raises the complex question of proprietary science and the contradiction between the claims to private exploitation of research results through patents and the principle of free access to scientific discoveries.

The fourth trend has to do with both the nature of decision making process in science investment policies and the consequences of scientific activities. While consequences are becoming increasingly global, investment decisions in research and development are still mostly taken at nation state level or at the corporation level. This trend bears special problems with regard to the Third World. The knowledge gap

between developed and developing countries has been widening also as a result of the third trend, i.e. the privatisation of research results. The consequences of developed countries' science policies are increasingly global (and not always beneficial as in the case of the weapons industry), but the international dissemination of scientific knowledge is constrained.

The fifth trend concerns the general public and it lies in the growing gap between the scientific experts and the average citizens. The very scope and pace of scientific advancement implies a growing asymmetry between scientific knowledge and general knowledge. In their daily lives average citizens have to rely more and more on the judgement of experts and on the functioning of complex systems. Given the increasing complexity and abstractness of much scientific knowledge, they have to trust science and technology and even make true 'acts of faith'. Their trust and faith are reinforced by positive subjective experiences - as those stemming from medical advancements such as organ transplants or technological innovations bettering the quality of their life - but quickly turn into disillusion and mistrust whenever they are confronted with the negative subjective experiences - such as those resulting from the breakdown of complex systems, wrong predictions, disclosures of attempted cover-ups of technological failures, and denunciations of technological risks by the media.

Several suggestions can be made in order to ease the tensions stemming from the five trends I have outlined and in order to put to profitable use the mutual reinforcement

between science and democracy.

First of all, education both to science and to democracy must be increased and bettered. On the one hand, ethical and social considerations should enter into natural scientists' training and more attention should be paid to preparing them for the various roles they have to play in universities, research centres, industries and political institutions. On the other, continuing education both in order to perceive and appreciate the advancements in scientific methods and theories and to be able to assess the social implications of science should play a much greater role in schools. Most citizens will probably not be able to understand specific scientific contents, but they can be educated to evaluate the main social consequences of given research projects. The mutual education of scientists and society should be a priority.

Second, the role of the media should also change for the better. There is a lot of sloganizing and stereotyping in the media coverage of science news. The quality of science journalism should be improved. Media should restrain from banalizing issues and help, on the contrary, to make scientific issues widely known and understood and to make the best scientists 'public figures' known and appreciated by the people.

Third, scientists should learn to dialogue more among themselves transcending disciplinary boundaries. Physicists, natural scientists and social scientists should increase the opportunities for debating common concerns, comparing their respective paradigms and methodologies,

assessing the moral and social implications of science and technology.

Fourth, scientists should speak more with the public. 'Science days' or 'science weeks' with the active involvement of prestigious scientists and teachers, decision makers, and citizens associations, should be organized with the aim of communicating science to the public. The public is in to-day knowledge society more educated than in the past, but must be oriented within a scientific world of increasing complexity.

Fifth, the institutions and procedures of participatory democracy should be used. Consensus conferences, where research strategies are discussed by all concerned stakeholders, polls and referenda like the recent Swiss one in order to set policies in specific research areas which have relevant moral and social implications, citizens' panels and juries to take decisions on moral science related issues, are all effective instances of both scientists' responsibility and citizens' involvement, with if wisely employed can combine the principles of scientific autonomy and of democratic debate.

Finally, international scientific associations can play an important role. They can speak in the name of the weaker members of the scientific communities, organize truly international research projects, help to bridge the gap between scientists and their stakeholders, and contribute to find a viable compromise between the inherently scientific quest of universality and the safeguard of culturally specific identities.

Lettre du Président n° 2, octobre 1999 par Alberto Martinelli

Autonomie scientifique et débat démocratique

(Présentée à la séance "Science et démocratie" tenue lors de la Conférence Mondiale sur la Science de l'Unesco à Budapest du 26 juin au 1er juillet 1999)

Les rapports entre la science et la démocratie ont été historiquement des rapports positifs, de soutien mutuel, en raison des nombreuses analogies de valeurs et de principes, de normes et de procédures, de modèles organisationnels et de relations sociales que l'on peut attribuer à l'héritage commun de la modernité et de la culture moderne. Il existe également des différences, dans la mesure où le principe démocratique de base - la loi de la majorité - ne peut pas être appliqué à la science; aussi, les communautés scientifiques reconnaissent et valorisent les hiérarchies de l'excellence et du prestige et tendent à

être élitistes alors que les démocraties font de l'égalité un principe essentiel. Une autre différence fondamentale est que les régimes démocratiques coïncident toujours dans une très large mesure avec les États-nations tandis que les communautés scientifiques ont tendance à être des communautés mondiales qui dépassent les frontières nationales. Mais les analogies et les affinités font prévaloir l'idée que la science et la démocratie se renforcent mutuellement.

En effet, d'une part, les valeurs fondamentales des régimes démocratiques contemporains - telles que la liberté

d'expression, les droits individuels, l'égalité des chances, la responsabilité publique et la transparence - ainsi que les modèles organisationnels de l'autonomie et de la représentation sont cohérents dans une large mesure avec les principes de base de la science et fournissent un contexte favorable à une production, une diffusion et une utilisation libres de la connaissance scientifique.

D'autre part, la recherche et l'éducation scientifiques favorisent la culture de la démocratie en ceci qu'elles éduquent les citoyens à penser librement, à accepter d'autres opinions concurrentes, à appliquer

des critères universaux pour départager des points de vue concurrents, à juger des possibilités sur la base de critères objectifs et communs, à évaluer des données et à tester des programmes politiques en termes d'efficacité politique. De plus, la science opère en fonction d'un mécanisme intégré d'auto-correction et d'auto-critique qui est également très important dans les institutions démocratiques. Ces rapports mutuellement bénéfiques entre la science et la démocratie ne signifient pas que la science existe seulement dans les démocraties. Les régimes autoritaires ou totalitaires peuvent obtenir des résultats scientifiques et technologiques, au moins dans les sciences naturelles. Mais ils ne respectent pas l'autonomie d'action scientifique et la menacent constamment de contraintes idéologiques et d'interférences politiques.

Dans les démocraties contemporaines, il existe aussi des entorses considérables à ce modèle idéal de liberté scientifique qui peuvent être attribuées aux influences gouvernementales et économiques sur le financement de la recherche et aux interférences dans la définition des objectifs de recherche et dans la sélection des chercheurs. Et cependant, dans l'ensemble, les démocraties sont plus respectueuses des principes de la liberté académique et de l'autonomie scientifique que n'importe quel autre type de régime politique. Et il est incontestable que les bénéfices de la recherche scientifique pour le développement soutenable, pour l'amélioration de la qualité de vie et pour les relations positives entre individus et groupes sont beaucoup plus importants au sein d'institutions démocratiques.

De nos jours, les rapports mutuels bénéfiques entre la science et la démocratie sont touchés par plusieurs tendances nouvelles. Bien qu'elles n'impliquent pas de transformations radicales, ces tendances – qui sont à l'oeuvre depuis déjà quelque temps – se sont récemment accélérées et intensifiées au point de rendre les rapports problématiques. Nous sommes témoins d'une situation paradoxale dans laquelle à la fois la science et la démocratie sont de plus en plus critiquées et leurs rapports toujours plus mis à l'épreuve précisément dans ces pays où les résultats scientifiques sont les plus importants et les institutions démocratiques les plus consolidées.

Je vais vous exposer brièvement les cinq tendances principales qui touchent les rapports entre la science et la démocratie et ceux entre les scientifiques et leurs principaux "patrons".

La première tendance concerne le rôle des scientifiques et le contexte de leur activité; elle consiste dans le passage d'une recherche individuelle et désintéressée de la connaissance à un système complexe d'organisation de la connaissance. Ce changement soulève des questions telles

que: dans quelle mesure la créativité peut-elle se développer au sein de bureaucraties aux procédures routinières et jusqu'où l'innovation peut-elle être dirigée et organisée. Le hasard des découvertes heureuses – une caractéristique de base de la recherche scientifique – peut jouer un rôle compensatoire à la bureaucratiation, mais la tension entre l'autonomie scientifique et l'organisation bureaucratique est réelle.

Le deuxième changement concerne le rôle des gouvernements démocratiques: ils ont tendance à réduire leur soutien général à la science en faveur d'un engagement plus spécifique dans des projets scientifiques aux répercussions technologiques et économiques immédiates. Ce changement a supposé une baisse des investissements dans la recherche de base et dans des projets à long terme dépourvus d'applications pratiques évidentes à court terme.

La troisième tendance se réfère à l'attitude du monde des affaires vis-à-vis de la science et, plus spécifiquement, à son intérêt croissant pour la recherche scientifique et ses applications technologiques considérées comme des conditions primordiales pour concourir sur le marché. Cela soulève la question complexe des droits d'exploitation de la science et de la contradiction entre, d'une part, les prétentions à une exploitation privée de la science au moyen de brevets et, d'autre part, le principe de libre accès aux découvertes scientifiques.

La quatrième tendance est liée à la fois à la nature du processus de prise de décision dans les politiques d'investissement scientifique et les conséquences des activités scientifiques. Alors que les conséquences sont de plus en plus globales, les décisions d'investissement dans la recherche et le développement continuent pour la plupart à être prises au niveau de l'État-nation ou de l'entreprise. Cette tendance entraîne des problèmes particuliers en ce qui concerne le tiers-monde. L'écart de connaissance entre les pays développés et en voie de développement s'est creusé à cause également de la troisième tendance, c'est-à-dire de la privatisation des résultats de la recherche. Les conséquences des politiques scientifiques des pays développés sont toujours plus globales – et pas toujours bénéfiques, comme dans le cas de l'industrie de l'armement-, mais la diffusion internationale de la connaissance scientifique est restreinte.

La cinquième tendance concerne le grand public et réside dans la distance croissante entre les experts scientifiques et la moyenne

des citoyens. L'envergure et la vitesse des avancées scientifiques impliquent une asymétrie croissante entre la connaissance scientifique et la connaissance générale. Dans leur vie quotidienne, la plupart des citoyens doivent se fier de plus en plus à l'avis des experts et au fonctionnement des systèmes complexes. Étant donné la complexité croissante et l'abstraction d'une grande partie de la connaissance scientifique, ils doivent confier dans la science et la technologie et même accepter comme vrais des "actes de foi". Leur confiance et leur foi sont renforcées par des expériences personnelles positives – telles que celles qui provenant des progrès médicaux comme les greffes d'organes ou les innovations technologiques qui améliorent leur qualité de vie – mais aussi

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elles se transforment rapidement en déception et méfiance dès qu'ils sont confrontés à des expériences personnelles négatives – telles que celles qui proviennent de la dégradation des systèmes complexes, de prédictions fausses, de révélations de tentatives de dissimulation d'échecs technologiques et de dénonciations de risques technologiques par les médias. Plusieurs propositions peuvent être faites afin de relâcher les tensions provenant des cinq tendances que j'ai soulignées ci-dessus et afin de mettre à profit le soutien mutuel entre la science et la démocratie.

Tout d'abord, l'éducation à la fois en science et en démocratie doit être développée et améliorée. D'une part, on devrait inclure des considérations éthiques et sociales dans la formation classique des scientifiques et les préparer davantage et mieux aux divers rôles qu'ils auront à jouer dans les universités, les centres de recherche, les industries et les institutions politiques. D'autre part, une éducation continue afin, à la fois, de percevoir et d'apprécier les progrès des théories et des méthodes scientifiques et d'être capable d'évaluer les implications sociales de la science, devrait jouer un bien plus grand rôle dans les écoles. La plupart des citoyens ne pourront probablement pas comprendre certains contenus scientifiques spécifiques, mais on peut leur apprendre à évaluer les principales conséquences sociales de certains projets de recherche. L'éducation mutuelle des scientifiques et de la société devrait être une priorité.

Deuxièmement, le rôle des médias devrait changer en mieux. Il y a une forte tendance à produire des slogans et des stéréotypes dans la couverture médiatique des nouvelles scientifiques. La qualité du journalisme scientifique devrait être améliorée. Les médias devraient se retenir de banaliser les questions scientifiques, mais au contraire favoriser leur diffusion et leur connaissance et rendre connues et appréciées du public des personnalités scientifiques les plus remarquables.

Troisièmement, les scientifiques devraient apprendre à dialoguer davantage entre eux en dépassant les frontières disciplinaires. Les physiciens, les scientifiques de la nature et les scientifiques sociaux devraient développer les occasions de débattre de leurs centres d'intérêt communs, de comparer leurs paradigmes et leurs méthodologies respectives, d'évaluer les implications morales de la science et de la technologie.

Quatrièmement, les scientifiques devraient parler davantage avec le public. Des "journées de la science" ou des "semaines de la science" avec la participation active de scientifiques prestigieux et de professeurs, de décideurs, et d'associations de citoyens devraient être organisées dans le but d'informer le public sur la science. Dans notre société actuelle de connaissance, le public est plus instruit que dans le passé mais il doit être orienté dans un monde scientifique d'une complexité croissante.

Cinquièmement, les institutions et les procédures de participation démocratique devraient être utilisées. Des conférences de consensus où les stratégies de recherche sont débattues par tous les "patrons" concernés, des élections et des référendums - comme celui récemment organisé en Suisse - afin de mettre en place des politiques dans les domaines de recherche spécifiques, qui auraient des implications sociales et morales

d'importance, des jurys et des commissions de citoyens pour prendre des décisions sur des questions de morale scientifique; ce sont-là tous des exemples significatifs de la responsabilité des scientifiques et de la participation des citoyens qui, utilisés intelligemment, peuvent combiner les principes de l'autonomie scientifique et du débat démocratique.

En dernier lieu, les associations scientifiques internationales peuvent jouer un rôle important. Elles peuvent parler au nom des membres plus faibles des communautés scientifiques, organiser des projets de recherche véritablement internationaux, aider à rapprocher les scientifiques et leurs patrons et contribuer à trouver un compromis viable entre la quête de l'universalité inhérente à la science et la sauvegarde des identités culturelles spécifiques.

Carta del Presidente No. 2, octubre 1999
Por Alberto Martinelli

La autonomía científica y el debate democrático

(Texto presentado en la sesión 'Ciencia y Democracia' que tuvo lugar en la Conferencia Mundial sobre Ciencia, UNESCO, Budapest, Hungría, 26 de junio - 1 de julio de 1999).

La relación entre ciencia y democracia ha sido históricamente positiva, con un mutuo apoyo, por las muchas analogías en términos de valores y principios, normas y procedimientos, modelos organizativos y relaciones sociales, que pueden ser encontradas en una herencia común de modernidad y cultura moderna. También hay diferencias, el principio democrático básico de la regla de la mayoría no pueda aplicarse a la ciencia porque las comunidades científicas reconocen y valoran las jerarquías de excelencia y prestigio y tienden a ser elitistas, mientras que las democracias sostienen la igualdad como un principio esencial. Otra diferencia básica descansa en el hecho de que las formas de gobierno democráticas coinciden todavía en gran medida con los estados-nación, mientras que las comunidades científicas suelen ser comunidades mundiales que trascienden las fronteras nacionales. Sin embargo las analogías y afinidades prevalecen hasta el punto que ciencia y democracia se refuerzan una a otra.

Por una parte, los valores fundamentales de las formas de gobierno democráticos contemporáneos - tales como la libertad de

palabra, los derechos individuales, la igualdad de oportunidades, el control y la transparencia pública, así como los modelos organizativos de autogobierno y representación - son en gran medida coherentes con los principios básicos de la ciencia y pueden proporcionar un contexto favorable para la libre producción, diseminación y uso del conocimiento científico.

Por otra parte, la investigación y la educación científica, contribuyen a la cultura de la democracia en tanto que enseñan a los ciudadanos a pensar libremente, a aceptar visiones distintas, a aplicar criterios universalistas para seleccionar entre puntos de vista opuestos, discutir opciones sobre las bases de criterios objetivos comunes, examinar datos, evaluar programas políticos en términos de su efectividad. Además, la ciencia trabaja según un mecanismo interno de auto-corrección y auto-criticismo que es muy importante en las instituciones democráticas. Esta relación de beneficio mutuo entre la ciencia y la democracia no significa que la ciencia pueda desarrollarse solamente en democracia. Los regímenes autoritarios o totalitarios pueden llegar a tener resultados científicos y tecnológicos, al menos en ciencias naturales. Pero no

respetan la autonomía de la empresa científica y la amenazan constantemente con restricciones ideológicas e interferencias políticas.

En las democracias contemporáneas también hay desviaciones significativas del modelo ideal de libertad científica que se localizan en las influencias del gobierno y las empresas sobre la financiación científica, en las interferencias en definir los objetivos de la investigación y en la selección de los investigadores. Sin embargo, las democracias, en general, son más respetuosas con los principios de la libertad académica y autonomía científica que cualquier otro tipo de régimen político. Y no cabe duda de que los resultados de la investigación científica para el desarrollo sostenible, la mejora de la calidad de vida, y la relación significativa entre los individuos y los grupos, son mejores en presencia de instituciones democráticas.

Hoy, la relación de mutuo beneficio entre ciencia y democracia está afectada por diferentes tendencias. Aunque estas tendencias - que están presentes desde hace un tiempo - no implican una transformación radical, últimamente se han acelerado e intensificado hasta el punto de

hacer esta relación problemática. Somos testigos de la situación paradójica en la que tanto la ciencia como la democracia son criticadas cada vez más y su relación se hace cada vez más tensa precisamente en aquellos países donde los logros científicos son mayores y las instituciones democráticas más consolidadas.

Voy a describir brevemente las cinco tendencias más importantes que afectan a la relación entre ciencia y democracia y las relaciones entre los científicos y sus principales patrones.

La primera tendencia concierne al papel de los científicos y el contexto de su actividad que ha cambiado de una desinteresada búsqueda individual del conocimiento a un complejo sistema del conocimiento que tienen las organizaciones. Este cambio plantea preguntas como: ¿Hasta qué punto puede desarrollarse la creatividad dentro de las burocracias con sus procedimientos rutinarios? y ¿Hasta dónde las innovaciones pueden ser controladas y organizadas?. El descubrimiento casual, como una característica fundamental de la investigación científica, puede jugar un papel de compensación a la burocratización, sin embargo la tensión entre la autonomía científica y la organización burocrática es real.

El segundo cambio trata del papel de los gobiernos democráticos: tienden a reducir su apoyo general a la ciencia en favor de un compromiso más específico a los proyectos científicos con una implicación tecnológica y económica inmediata. Este cambio ha significado la disminución de la inversión en investigación básica y en proyectos de larga duración que no tienen aplicaciones prácticas evidentes a corto plazo.

La tercera tendencia concierne a la actitud de la empresa hacia la ciencia y, en particular, su creciente interés en la investigación científica y sus aplicaciones tecnológicas como requerimientos básicos para la competitividad. Esto plantea un problema complejo de propiedad de la ciencia y la contradicción entre el derecho a la explotación privada de los resultados científicos a través de las patentes y el principio del libre acceso a los descubrimientos científicos.

La cuarta tendencia tiene algo que ver tanto con la naturaleza del proceso de toma de decisiones en las políticas de inversión científica como con las consecuencias de las actividades científicas. Mientras que las consecuencias llegan a ser cada vez más globales, las decisiones sobre la inversión en investigación y desarrollo se toman, en su mayoría, en el nivel de estado-nación o en el nivel de una empresa. Esta tendencia crea unos problemas especiales para el tercer mundo. La diferencia del nivel del conocimiento entre los países desarrollados y en vías de desarrollo ha ido ampliándose

también como un resultado de la tercera tendencia, es decir, la privatización de los resultados de la investigación. Las consecuencias de las políticas científicas de los países desarrollados son cada vez más globales (y no siempre beneficiosas como en el caso de la industria de armamento), pero la diseminación internacional del conocimiento científico se restringe.

La quinta tendencia concierne al público en general y trata la creciente distancia entre los expertos científicos y el ciudadano medio. El propio ámbito y ritmo de los avances científicos implican una creciente asimetría entre el conocimiento científico y el conocimiento general. En su vida diaria el ciudadano medio tiene que apoyarse cada vez más en el juicio de los expertos y en el funcionamiento de los sistemas complejos. Dada la creciente complejidad y abstracción de la mayoría del conocimiento científico, el ciudadano tiene que confiar en la ciencia y en la tecnología e incluso hacer verdaderos "actos de fe". Su fe y confianza se refuerzan por experiencias subjetivas positivas - como las que provienen de los avances médicos o

innovaciones tecnológicas que mejoran la calidad de su vida - pero rápidamente se desilusiona y desconfía tan pronto como sufre unas experiencias subjetivas negativas - como aquellas producidas por el colapso de sistemas complejos,

predicciones equivocadas, noticias sobre intentos de ocultar fallos tecnológicos, y denuncias de los medios de comunicación sobre riesgos tecnológicos.

Se pueden hacer varias sugerencias para relajar las tensiones originadas por las cinco tendencias que acabo de describir y para hacer más provechoso el mutuo refuerzo entre ciencia y democracia.

Primero, la educación enfocada a la ciencia y a la democracia debe ser incrementada y mejorada. Por un lado, las consideraciones éticas y sociales deberían ser incluidas en la preparación de los científicos dedicados a las ciencias naturales, y se debería prestar más atención en prepararles para desempeñar distintos puestos en universidades, centros de investigación, industria e instituciones políticas. Por otro lado, una educación continua, tanto para percibir y apreciar los avances en métodos y teorías científicas como para evaluar las implicaciones sociales de la ciencia, debería tener un papel mucho más destacado en los colegios. La mayoría de los ciudadanos no sería capaz, probablemente, de entender materias científicas muy especializadas, pero pueden ser educados para evaluar las principales consecuencias sociales de un

proyecto científico. La educación mutua de científicos y de la sociedad debería ser una prioridad.

Segundo, el papel de los medios de comunicación debería también cambiar a mejor. Los medios de comunicación utilizan mucho el eslogan y el estereotipo en la cobertura de noticias científicas. La calidad del periodismo científico debe mejorar. Los medios de comunicación deben evitar un tratamiento banal de los temas científicos y, por el contrario, ayudar a difundir y explicar los temas científicos lo más ampliamente posible e intentar que los científicos más populares sean conocidos y apreciados por la gente.

Tercero, los científicos deben aprender a dialogar más entre ellos mismos sobrepasando las fronteras de la disciplina. Científicos sociales y de ciencias naturales deben incrementar las oportunidades para debatir las preocupaciones comunes, comparando sus respectivos paradigmas y metodologías, evaluando las implicaciones morales y sociales de ciencia y tecnología.

"Somos testigos de la situación paradójica en la que tanto la ciencia como la democracia son criticadas cada vez más y su relación se hace cada vez más tensa precisamente en aquellos países donde los logros científicos son mayores y las instituciones democráticas más consolidadas."

Cuarto, los científicos deberían hablar más con el público. Se deberían organizar 'Días de la Ciencia' o 'Semanas de la Ciencia' con la activa participación de científicos, maestros, ejecutivos y asociaciones de ciudadanos, con el propósito de divulgar la ciencia. El público, en la actual sociedad del conocimiento, está más preparado que en el pasado, pero debe ser orientado dentro de la creciente complejidad del mundo científico.

Quinto, hay que utilizar las instituciones y procedimientos de la democracia participativa. La búsqueda del consenso sobre las estrategias de investigación; las votaciones y referéndums, como el celebrado recientemente en Suiza, para establecer las directrices en áreas de investigación que tengan relevantes implicaciones morales y sociales; los paneles de ciudadanos y jurados para tomar decisiones sobre problemas éticos de la ciencia; todos ellos son instancias efectivas de las responsabilidades de los científicos y de la participación de los ciudadanos, y que si son sabiamente utilizadas pueden combinar los principios de autonomía científica y debate democrático. Finalmente, las asociaciones científicas

internacionales pueden jugar un papel importante. Pueden hablar en nombre de los miembros más débiles de las comunidades científicas, organizar proyectos de investigación verdaderamente internacionales, ayudar a disminuir la distancia entre los científicos y sus patrones, y contribuir a encontrar un compromiso viable entre la inherente búsqueda científica de la universalidad y la salvaguarda de las identidades culturales específicas.

Forum of National and Regional Sociological Associations in the ISA

Introduction by Göran Therborn, Chair, ISA Executive Committee Working Group on contacts with the National Associations

International Sociological Association was originally set up as an international association of national sociological associations. But in the course of our first fifty years of existence, international research cooperation and with it the Research Committees, have become very important. That is a positive development, testifying to the vibrancy of sociological research.

However, this should not mean a decrease of the role of the ISA vis à vis its national and regional collective members. On the contrary, the challenge of sociology's second century is to make sociology a truly global endeavour, and this will require global inter-communication and emancipation from territorial centrism as well as from provincialism.

At its meeting in Stellenbosch, South Africa, in January 1999 the Executive Committee of the ISA decided to take a number of steps with a view of bringing national and regional member interests, concerns, and activities into better focus and contact with each other.

The ISA Secretariat has been entrusted with the task of gathering updated information from national and regional member organizations, on their activities, publications, conference themes, awards, internal structure, current officers, contact addresses, web site, etc. Below you will find the received information which is also available on a collective members home page at the ISA web site: <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa>

The Program Committee, preparing the next ISA World Congress

of Sociology, in Brisbane, Australia, in 2002, met last September in Cracow. One of the things decided there was to give time slots at the Congress for joint national and regional discussions of issues of teaching and of institutional forms of sociological teaching and research. That is, a forum for the exchange pedagogical and institutional experiences and difficulties, and for searching for remedies. How these sessions should be organized concretely is not decided. Please take the chance to bring in your views, on topics, speakers, format, etc.

The Executive Committee has established a Working Committee on matters of particular concern to national and regional associations. Members include: Bernadette Bawin-Legros (Belgium), Roberto Briceño-León (Venezuela), Layi Erinosh (Nigeria), Claus Offe (Germany), Sujata Patel (India), Ari Sitas (South Africa), Shujiro Yazawa (Japan), and yours truly as chairman. This committee will meet again at the next Executive Committee meeting early May 2000. See to it that your views will be forwarded.

Göran Therborn
Chair, ISA Executive Committee Working Group on contacts with the National Associations
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National Sociological Associations

Armenian Sociological Association

Armenian National Academy of Sciences
Aram Str 44
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Armenia
Tel: 374-2-530571
Fax: 374-2-505947
Email: root@socio.arminco.com

Admitted to ISA: 1993
Number of members: 45

Founded in 1992, Armenian Sociological Association is a non-profit, non-

governmental organization, which has also private daughter-organizations. The goal of ASA is to develop and disseminate the sociological knowledge in Armenian and to develop of the methodology of sociological surveys. The activities of ASA members are focused on the development of the essential branches of sociology in Armenia.

Funding and Current President: Gevork Pogolian

ASA has a big experience in:
- Conducting sociological researches, working out of questionnaires, conducting focus groups, expert surveys, public

opinion poll;
- Marketing researches, studying the influence of advertisements, mass media;
- Publication and dissemination of information materials in Armenia and in Transcaucasus; preparing of information for international Network and electronic mails.

Main implemented projects: permanent Public Opinion Polls; large investigation "An Armenian's Life in Armenia" (1993); the National Report for UN "Conditions of Women in Armenia" (1994); the Report for Open Society Institute of Soros Foundation "Conditions of Refugees in Armenia" (1995); International Project "Democracy

and Local Governance" (1995); Report for Unicef "Skills for Life in Armenian Schools" (1995), Transcaucasian Subregional Conference "Common Migration Space" on Refugee and Migration Issues (Sevan, 1996), Human Development Report – Armenia 97, for UNDP (1997), NGO Migration Sector Development Project with IOM (1997-1998), Transcaucasian Common Migration Space – NGO Computer Network and Quarterly Subregional Bulletin with NRC (1997-1998). ASA participates in two international networks: "Forced Migration Project", OSI, USA; "Creation of Data Base on Migration and Refugee Issues", Berlin, TSMS – South Caucasus.

ASA cooperates with Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences; Sociological centers of Ukraine, Belarus and Georgia; Disaster Research Center of University of Delaware, Universities of Pennsylvania and Reno, Nevada, USA; Forced Migration Project, Open Society Institute of Soros Foundation, USA; Institute for Social Conflict Research, Hungary; Armenian offices of UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, International Organization for Migration, Norwegian Refugee Council, Intermedia (USA), International Foundation for Election Systems, GTZ (Germany) and many others. ASA has a big number of partners abroad among reputable universities of Europe and the USA.

Australian Sociological Association

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RMIT University
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Tel: 61-3-96603016; Fax: 61-3-96391885
Email: Katy Richmond, Secretary of TASA,
k.richmond@latrobe.edu.au
Web site:
<http://www.newcastle.edu.au/department/s/o/au>

Admitted to ISA: 1965

The Australian Sociological Association (TASA) began its life in 1963 as the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, changing its name to TASA in 1988. TASA is a non-profit association whose members include academics, public and private sector workers, postgraduate and undergraduate students. TASA holds annual conferences, produces a refereed journal and a newsletter. TASA aims to further sociology in Australia, to provide a network for sociologists in Australia, to further links with other sociological associations, and to address issues of relevance to Australian sociologists.

TASA Executive

President: Stephen Crook
Immediate Past President: Sharyn Roach Anleu
Vice-President: John Germov
Secretary: Katy Richmond
Treasurer: Graham Marsh
Executive Members: Gavin Kendall, Jake Najman, Marilyn Poole
Public Officer: Frank Lewins
Nexus Editor: Gayle Jennings

TASA Conference 1999

Sociology for a New Millennium
7-10 December 1999
Monash University, Clayton Campus,
Victoria, Australia
Convener (program and other enquiries):
Dr Harry Ballis, Monash University, tel: 61 3 9902 6339, fax: 61 3 9902 6359
Conference co-ordinator (registration enquiries): Ms Julie Lennon, tel: 61 3 9905 8116, fax: 61 3 9902 6359

Sections

Health Sociology; Teaching and Studying Sociology; SANE: Sociological Approaches to Nutrition and Eating; Sociology of Education

Awards

Jean Martin Award: granted to the best PhD thesis in a social science discipline submitted to the Award Committee from an Australian tertiary institution.
Prize for Best Paper published in the *Journal of Sociology*.
Award for Service to Australian Sociology: TASA occasionally provides awards to members for their outstanding service to Australian sociology.
Student Awards: Departments are encouraged to provide awards for their students in the name of TASA.

Publications

Refashioning Sociology: Responses to a New World Order. Edited by M. Alexander, S. Harding, P. Harrison, G. Kendall, Z. Skrbis & J. Western. TASA '98 refereed conference proceedings contain more than 80 refereed papers, including articles by keynote speakers Richard Berk, Philip McMichael, Herman Schwartz and Judy Wajcman.
TASA Health Sociology Teaching Kit. Prepared by Clarissa Cook with the assistance of Gary Easthope.
Sociology in Australian Universities 1999-2000 with a New Zealand Appendix. Edited by Katy Richmond. *Sociology in Australian Universities* is the comprehensive guide to sociology departments and schools, and other departments and schools where sociology is taught, including five New Zealand departments. It is particularly useful in locating sociologists outside sociology departments.
A Guide to Book Publishing for the Social Science Writer. Written by Allan Kellehear, this short Guide takes you

through the step-by-step process of developing a Book Proposal.
TASA Membership Directory. The Directory lists the positions and contact addresses of members alphabetically and by areas of sociological interest.
The Journal of Sociology is the TASA journal and is published three times a year. The journal has an international readership, but is particularly pertinent to those in Australia and New Zealand.
Nexus, the TASA newsletter, is published three times a year and is available as part of TASA membership.
TASA Teaching & Professional Development Committee. The TPDC aims to publish topical discussion papers and material of interest to the professional development of TASA members. Papers are commissioned or arise from plenaries and workshops from TASA conferences.
Editorial Board: John Germov (Chair), Marilyn Poole and Gavin Kendall.

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie

Institut für Soziologie
Universität Linz
Altenbergerstrasse 69
4040 Linz
Austria
Tel: 43-7322468242
Fax: 43-7322468243
Web site (in German) <http://www.soz.uni-linz.ac.at/news/news.html>

Admitted to ISA: 1960

President: Josef Gunz, josef.gunz@jk.uni-linz.ac.at

Azerbaijani Sociological Association

Prospect Stroitel, quarter 581
House 9, apt. 3
370065 Baku
Azerbaijan
Tel: 7-892-927590
Fax: 7-892-395692
Email: kuliyevm@beic.osi-az.org

Admitted to ISA: 1997

President: Rufat Kuliyeu

Belgian Sociological Association

c/o: Prof. B. Bawin-Legros
Dept Sciences Sociales
Univ Liege
Bd du Rectorat, 7 B31 bte 45
4000 Liege
Belgium
Tel: 32-4-3663172
Fax: 32-4-3663178
Email: bbawin@ulg.ac.be

Admitted to ISA: 1973

President of the Flemish Belgium
Sociological Association: Erik Henderickx
<ehen@ruca.ua.ac.be>

Sociedade Brasileira de Sociologia (SBS)

Dept Sociologia
Univ Brasilia
Campus Universitario - Asa Norte
Brasilia, DF 70910-900
Brazil
Fax: 55-61-3473663
Email: fernanda@guarany.cpd.unb.br

Admitted to ISA: 1986

President: José Vicente Tavares dos Santos

Bulgarian Sociological Association

5, Legue Street
Sofia 1000
Bulgaria
tel: 359-2-884-181, 359-2-884-035
fax: 359-2-207102

Admitted to ISA: 1959
Number of individual members: 120

Executive Board

President: Petar-Emil Mitev,
<pmitev@bulnet.bg>
Vice-President: Miroslava Yanova
Board members and responsibilities:
International relations: Nikolai Tilkidjiev,
<nikolai.tilkidjiev@bulmail.net>
Regional structures: Dr. Mincho Draganov
Information bank: Atanas Atanasov
Publications: Kolyo Koyev
Organizational Secretary: Michail Mirchev
Research sections of BSA: Emilia Voynova
Contacts with students: Todor Petev

Internal structure

BSA Research Sections: sociology of youth, theories and methods, social stratification, sociology of poverty, women studies, sociology of work.
Collective members: Institutes of Sociology, agencies for sociological surveys and public opinion pools, institutes for marketing, regional sociological communities)

Activities

Recent scientific conferences and seminars:
Public opinion in Bulgaria: Current problems of the sociological surveys, April, 1998.
The middle class as a precondition of a sustainable society, June, 1998.
Public opinion during a critical political situation - Kosovo war, June, 1999.
Bulgarian women in the period of

transition, November, 1999.
European attitudes of Balkan youth, November, 1999.
9th Congress of the Bulgarian Sociological Association and the International Conference on Civic Society: Social Criticism and Positive Thinking, 19 - 20 November 1999

BSA distributes information about national and international events. It is actively engaged in establishing contacts and partnership with national and foreign institutions and organizations.

Publications

Sociological Problems, Bulgarian Sociological Journal established in 1968, a quarterly.
Collected papers of Bulgarian scholars (in English) presented at ISA World Congress of Sociology, among others:
The Bulgarian Transition: Challenges and Cognition, Petar-Emil Mitev (ed), 1998.
Research Dimensions of Bulgarian Sociological Theory, Georgi Fotev (ed), 1990.
Society and Social Change, Niko Yahiel (ed), 1986.

Association Canadienne des Sociologues et Anthropologues de Langue Française

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Fax: 1-514-8414015
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Admis à l' AIS: 1965

Exécutif

Président: Jacques Hamel
<hamelja@socio.umontreal.ca>
Président sortant: Jules Duchastel
Président entrant: Simon Langlois
Trésorier: Guy Bellavance
Secrétaires: André Kuzminski, Catherine Montgomery

Colloque ACSALF 2000

"Nouvelles tendances"
15-19 mai 2000
Université de Montréal
(tenu dans le cadre du 68 congrès de l'ACFAS)
Le colloque s'intéressera, entre autres, aux nouvelles formes sociales du travail, de la production et des échanges, du politique, de la famille et des rapports sociaux de sexe, de la structure de classe, de l'identité et de culture. Ces objets seront considérés du point de vue des tendances qui se dessinent à la fois aux divers plans d'observation retenus, mais également dans la perspective d'une mutation en

profondeur du type de société dans lequel nous serons appelés à vivre. Enfin, le colloque se questionnera sur la pertinence de nouvelles formes de connaissance aptes à saisir ces nouveaux objets.

Publications

Bulletin d'information de l'ACSALF, éditeur
André Kuzminski

The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association

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Web site (in English)
<http://www.unb.ca/web/anthropology/csaa/csaa.html>
Web site (in French)
<http://www.unb.ca/web/anthropology/csaa/scaa.html>

Admitted to ISA: 1967
Number of members: 1440

The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (CSSAA/SCSA) is a professional association which promotes research, publication and teaching in Anthropology and Sociology in Canada. Its members include anthropologists and sociologists in education, government and business, students and individuals from other disciplines or affiliations who share a concern for anthropology and sociology.

Executive Board 1999-2000

President: Vanaja Dhruvarajan,
vanaja.dhruvarajan@uwinnipeg.ca
President-elect: Ralph Matthews,
matthews@arts.ubc.ca
Past-President: Gail R. Pool,
grpool@unb.ca
Treasurer: Michael Rosenberg,
mrose@total.net
Secretary: Jennifer Jarman,
jarman@is.dal.ca
Chair, Student Concerns: Pamela Magee,
pamela.magee@is2.dal.ca
Antiracism Committee: Georgi Dei,
gdei@oise.utoronto.ca
Chair, Status of Women: Maria Wallis,
mariaw@yorku.ca
Chair, Policy Ethics and Professional Concerns: Marilyn Assheton-Smith,
marilyn.assheton-smith@ualberta.ca
Chair, Annual Meeting Committee: Alan Pomfret,
pomfret@julian.uwo.ca
Managing Editor - CRSA/RSCA: James Frideres,
frideres@acs.ucalgary.ca
Editor, *Society/Société* (ex officio):
Graham Morgan, gmorgan@is.dal.ca

Activities

The organization of Annual conferences in conjunction with the meetings of the

Learned Societies. In 2000, the annual meetings will be held at The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta. Members receive all relevant information pertaining to the meetings.

The articulation of social policy concerns expressed by our membership, as well as the promotion of those concerns with the relevant groups or agencies. This has meant the preparation of briefs for presentation to government or other formal organizations, the expression of opinion through letters or publications. Topics which have been addressed in the recent past include the Canadianization of education, the position of women, native rights, racism and government funding of the social sciences.

A Presidential Address was inaugurated in 1991 as a state of the art review, and will be continued in the future.

The possibility of being listed in the CSAA E-mail network, allowing the access to the many sources of information such as: employment within the disciplines, announcements of international congresses, etc.

In addition to these ongoing activities, the CSAA/SCSA has been able to respond to special interest of its members in a number of ways. Special activities such as the publication of special issues of the journal, booklets on sociology and anthropology and of a *Guide to Departments, 1995-96 of Sociology, Anthropology and Archaeology in Canada* have been made possible through the resources of our Association in conjunction with other associations or institutions.

All of the activities reflect the overall goal of our Associations to develop and promote the interest of those involved in anthropology and/or sociology in Canada. Members are always welcome to express those interests and to make use of the resources of the Association to promote them to the advantages of our disciplines as a whole.

Awards

The Associations has instituted the **Special Contribution Awards** to recognize the work of eminent sociologists. The **John Porter Award** recognizes outstanding published scholarly contributions in the past three years which are within the John Porter tradition and are to the advancement of sociological and/or anthropological knowledge in Canada.

Publications

The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology/ La Revue canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie. The Review is a professional journal, published four times a year, including articles and book reviews. All members of the Association receive this journal.

Society/société. This newsletter is published three times a year in order to inform members of events and issues considered relevant to our disciplines. Topics include administrative concerns, those of a social policy nature, as well as academic and employment news. All members receive this newsletter.

Sociedad Chilena de Sociología

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Email: malburque@cnp.cil

Admitida en la AIS: 1994

Subdirector Ejecutivo: Mario Albuquerque

Masaryk Czech Sociological Association

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110 00 Praha 1
Czech Republic
Tel: 420-2-66310612
Fax: 420-2-66310404
Email: rendlova@gw.czso.cz

Admitted to ISA: 1993

President: Eliska Rendlova
<rendlova@gw.czso.cz>
Vice-Presidents: Michal Illner, Jiri Musil
Secretary: Jana Janyskova

Dansk Sociologforening

Linnésgade 22
1361 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: 45-35323280
Fax: 45-35323940
Web site (in Danish):
<http://www.sociologi.dk/>

Admitted to ISA: 1953

President: Carsten Stroby Jensen
<soccsj@pc.ibt.dk>

Estonian Association of Sociologists

c/o Mikko Lagerspetz, President
Estonian Institute of Humanities
Salme 12
EE-10413 Tallinn, Estonia
tel.: 372-641 6422
fax: 372-641 6423
e-mail: mikko@ehi.ee
Website (in Estonian): gaia.gi.ee/esl

Admitted to ISA: 1991
Number of members: 62

Board

President: Mikko Lagerspetz
Members: Leeni Hansson, Marika Kirch,
Krista Loogma, Erle Rikmann, Indrek Tart,
Peeter Vihalemm

Due to recent changes in the Estonian legislation on non-profit organizations, the Estonian Academic Union of Sociologists has been re-registered with a new statute. According to the decision of the General Assembly of the members, the association was re-named, and it was registered on 14 July 1999 as The Estonian Association of Sociologists (*Eesti Sotsioloogide Liit, previously Eesti Akadeemiline Sotsioloogide Liit*). The Board of the association was re-elected, and it consists of the following members:

Activities

The next conference is planned for February or March 2000 in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Association. At present, we are collecting papers on methodology to be published (in Estonian) simultaneously with the conference.

The Association is co-publisher of the English-speaking electronic journal "Estonian Social Science Online" <http://www.psych.ut.ee/esta>

At present, the Association has 62 members, half of them female. Two thirds of the members have a scientific degree (MA, Candidate, or Doctor). A majority of the members are connected with universities or research institutes; some of them are employed by ministries or by the Parliament.

The Westermarck Society

Post Box 124
20521 Turku, Finland
e-mail: ikantola@utu.fi
fax: 358 2 333 5080
tel: 358 2 333 6322
Web site <http://org.utu.fi/yhd/westermarck/>

Admitted to ISA: 1950
Number of members: 1200

Board members

Chair: Anne Kovalainen, Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration, Helsinki
Secretary: Ismo Kantola, Department of Sociology, University of Turku

Origins

The Westermarck Society was founded in 1945 for the preservation of the works and memory of Edward Westermarck and for the advancement of Finnish sociology. Therefore the true name of the Finnish Sociological Association: The Westermarck Society.
To advance the interests of Finnish Sociologists, we give statements, proposals and initiatives to the officials of

State administration and planning.

The Westermarck Society is also an active member of the Nordic Sociological Association and of the European Sociological Association. The Society is presently, together with ESA and the University of Helsinki, in charge of organising the next European Sociological Conference to be held in Helsinki on August 28-September 1, 2001.

The Westermarck Society receives regular funding from the Academy of Finland, Ministry of Education. Other sources of funding are membership dues and conference fees.

Annual Conferences

Annual Conferences of Finnish Sociologists are usually organised in March each year.

The forthcoming one is scheduled for Turku, March 24-25, 2000, and its theme is "Sociologists in the net. Technology, restructuring, and social theory."

The Annual Conference programme includes plenary sessions, working groups, and other social activities. The Conference gathers 200 to 600 participants each year. Although this is a national meeting, participants from abroad are also welcome. Current languages are Finnish, Swedish and English.

Awards

During the Annual Conference an award for the best student master's thesis of the previous year is granted.

The Westermarck Memorial Lecture

A prominent scholar is invited to give a lecture on Westermarck or a chosen topic he studied.

Publications

Sociologia a social scientific quarterly published in Finnish, with English summaries; also available on Internet <http://org.utu.fi/yhd/westermarck/sociologia> Newsletter for members is published in Finnish, twice a year.

La Société française de sociologie

59 / 61, rue Pouchet
75849 Paris Cedex 17
France
tél: 33-1-40 25 10 99
fax: 33-1-42 28 95 44
Secrétaire: Monique Bidault
<bidault@iresco.fr>

Admis à l'AIS: 1963

Comité directeur

Les élections pour le nouveau Comité directeur viennent d'avoir lieu le 8 octobre

1999 et les résultats sont:

Président: Claude Dubar
Comité directeur: Isabelle Baszanger, Simone Bateman-Novae, Michel Bozon, Jean-Hugues Déchoux, Jean-Charles Lagrée, Claude Martin, Margaret, Maruani, Anne Muxel, Dominique Pasquier, Charles Soulié, Yeza Villac-Boulahbel, Jean-Paul Willaime

Récentes activités

7-8 octobre 1999 un colloque à Paris sur "Les professions et leurs analyses sociologiques. Modèles théoriques, catégorisations, évolutions".
26 octobre 1999 à Paris une journée d'étude en collaboration avec l'Association française de sciences sociales des religions (AFSSR) sur "La réception de la sociologie de Max Weber en France : évolutions, difficultés, renouvellements",
9-10 novembre 1999 à Paris en collaboration avec l'association Natures, sciences, sociétés-dialogue (NSSD) un colloque sur "Sociologie et environnement".

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie

Institut für Soziologie
Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität
Konradstrasse 6
80801 München
Germany
tel: 49-89-2180-3428
fax: 49-89-21802922
Web site (in German):
<http://www.soziologie.de>

Admitted to ISA: 1950

President: Jutta Allmendinger
is.allmendinger@lrz.uni-muenchen.de

Hellenic Sociological Association

3 Plateia Agion Theodoron
105 61 Athens
Greece

Admitted to ISA: 1989

President: J. Panoussis

Hungarian Sociological Association

Benczur 33
1068 Budapest
Hungary
Tel: 36-1-3225265
Fax: 36-1-3221843
email: mszt@mtapti.hu

Admitted to ISA: 1964
Number of members: 710
President: Dénes Nemedi

Recent conference

Ten Year After 1989-1999: A First Balance Memorial Conference on Eastern and Central Europe's Road into the New World Budapest, Hungary, 23-25 September 1999

Indian Sociological Society

Institute of Social Sciences
B-7/18, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi 110 029
India
Tel: 91-11-675451
Fax: 91-11-6885343

Admitted to ISA: 1958

President: T.K. Oommen
Secretary: Aneeta A. Minocha,
Treasurer: Mohini Anjum
Managing Committee: Abha Avasthi,
George Mathew, Tulsii Patel, Thara Bhai,
Susheel Trivedi

Israel Sociological Society

Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Haifa
Mount Carmel
Haifa 31905
Israel
tel: 972-4-8249650, fax: 972-4-8240819
e-mail: iss@soc.haifa.ac.il

Admitted to ISA: 1950

Board

Chairman: Prof. Yitzhak Samuel,
samuel@soc.haifa.ac.il
Treasurer: Dr. Yuval Yonay,
rso231@soc.haifa.ac.il
Secretary: Miriam Miyara,
iss@soc.haifa.ac.il

Members:

Ofra Anson, Yehuda Chaimovitz, Ruth Katz, Miri Lerner, David Solomonika, Chava Etzioni-Halevy, Silvyia Fogel-Bijawi, Judith Shuval

Activities

* Annual conferences of the ISS and conferences organized by various ISS sections:

Sociology of Gender; Sociology of Health; Sociology of Organizations.

* Language Committee is editing a Hebrew Sociological Dictionary.

* Authorization Committee awards authorization certificates to applied sociologists in six fields: Organizations and work; Culture, communication and public opinion; Community, region and environment; Immigration and absorption; Education and youth; Health and welfare.

* Ethics Committee supervises an ethic code of the ISS

Publications

Series: *Studies of Israeli Society*; most

recent vol. 8 "Immigration to Israel";
Journal: *ISSR- Israel Social Science Research*
Information bulletin: *Meidaon*, send to all members twice a year.

Associazione Italiana di Sociologia

Dipartimento di Sociologia
Università degli Studi di Milano
Via Conservatorio 7
20123 Milano
Italy
Tel: 39-2-7674351
Fax: 39-2-76015104
Email: ais@mail.sociol.unimi.it

Admitted to ISA: 1984

President: Pierpaolo Donati

The Japan Sociological Society

Department of Sociology
University of Tokyo
Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-ku
Tokyo 113-0033
Japan
tel: 81-3-58418933
fax: 81-3-58418932

Admitted to ISA: 1950
Number of members: 3,000 (including graduate students)

The Japan Sociological Society was established in 1924 to promote and to develop sociological studies, and has been the only nationwide organization of Japanese sociology since its founding. Current President is Otohiko Hasumi

Activities

The JSS covers a variety of activities such as: holding annual meetings (normally either at the end of October or at the beginning of November for two days); and building networks with international academic associations such as the International Sociological Association and the IIS (International Institute of Sociology).

Publications

Shakaigaku Hyoron (Japanese Sociological Review), four issues per year in Japanese.

International Journal of Japanese Sociology (ISSN 0918-7545), published annually in English.

The Bibliography of Japanese Sociological Literature in Foreign Languages 1998 (ISSN 1340-4695 vii +169 pages) is now available from the JSS. This is a bibliography of publications in sociology written by members of the JSS. To each publication, one or two "key words" are included to help the reader grasp the general contents. This volume also

includes some information about societies and associations in Japan which focus on sociological studies.

Korean Sociological Association

Miju-Harvard Officetel, 904
Pongchon-dong 875-7, Kwanak-ku
Seoul 151-050
Korea
Tel: 82-2-8718747
Fax: 82-2-8718748
Email: tksa@chollian.net
Website (in Korean):
<http://soback.korret.nm.kr/KSA/>

Admitted to ISA: 1966

President: Suk-Nam Moon

Latvian Sociological Association

Latvian Academy of Sciences
19 Turgeneva Str
Riga LV-1940
Latvia
Tel: 371-2-227110
Fax: 371-2-210806

Admitted to ISA: 1991

President: Aldis Paulins

Lithuanian Sociological Society

Institute of Philosophy, Sociology & Law
The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences
Saltoniskiu 58
232600 Vilnius
Lithuania
Tel: 370-2-624083
Fax: 370-2-610989

Admitted to ISA: 1991

President: Romualdas Grigas

Asociación Mexicana de Sociología

Torre de Humanidades, 9º Piso
04510 Mexico DF
Mexico
Tel: 52-5-6230218
Fax: 52-5-6161733

Admitida en la AIS: 1951

Presidente: Jorge Moreno Collado

Nederlandse Sociologische Vereniging

NVMC-SISWO
Plantage Muidergracht 4
1018 TV Amsterdam

The Netherlands
Tel: 31-20-5270641
Fax: 31-20-6229430
Email: Ganzeboom@cc.ruu.nl
Web site (in Dutch):
<http://www.fsw.ruu.nl/soc/HG/nsv/>

Admitted to ISA: 1950

President: Hans Ganzeboom

Sociological Association of Aotearoa

Department of Sociology and Social Policy
Victoria University of Wellington
Box 600
Wellington
New Zealand
Tel: 64-4-4635676
Fax: 64-4-4955041
Email: allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz
Website: <http://saanz.science.org.nz/>

Admitted to ISA: 1990

The Sociological Association of Aotearoa of New Zealand (SAANZ) speaks for, supports and advances the interests of sociologists in this country and encourages the development and dissemination of sociological knowledge, understanding and insight. SAA(NZ) is a member of the International Sociological Association and the FoNZSSO, the Federation of New Zealand Social Science Organisations.

Executive 1999

President: Allison Kirkman
<allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz>
Membership Secretary: Pam Hyde
Treasurer: Phil Harrington
Immediate Past President: Merv Hancock
Website Manager: Pahmi Winter
Student Rep: Farida Tilbury, Tanja Bristow, Edgar Burns, Kevin Dew, Myra Hird, Greg Newbold, Martin Tolich

Activities

All members by virtue of membership agree to uphold the Association's Code of Ethics which provides guidelines for ethical behaviour with respect to research, professional conduct, publishing and teaching. The Association will assist members with resolving ethical difficulties that may be encountered in their research. Procedures are provided for resolving complaints alleging behaviour by members inconsistent with the Association's Code of Ethics.

Other benefits of belonging to SAA(NZ) include the opportunity to network with other sociologists and the sharing of information and interests. This is achieved in various ways including:
* the regular publication of a newsletter
* an annual conference for which members receive a discount and other events

arranged from time to time

* a free Membership Directory listing members' research and work interests

* a discounted subscription rate to the journal *New Zealand Sociology*

* in addition to the WWW site the Association maintains and runs an electronic mailing list for its members. This enables the Association to rapidly disseminate information amongst its members as well as providing a medium of on going discussion amongst its members.

The 1999 SAA(NZ) Conference

University of Auckland, 26-28 November.

Theme: Antipodium: Sociology from the Underworld

Information:

Nigel Clark <n.clark@auckland.ac.nz>

Briar O'Connor

<bh.oconnor@auckland.ac.nz>

David Tippin <d.tippin@auckland.ac.nz>

Nigerian Anthropological-Sociological Association

Department of Sociology

Ogun State University

PMB 2002

Ago-Iwoye

Nigeria

Tel: 234-37-350680

Fax: 234-37-431966

Admitted to ISA: 1993

President: A.I. Odebiyi

Norwegian Sociological Association

Munthesgate 31

0367 Oslo

Norway

Email : nsf@isaf.no

Website (in Norwegian):

http://www.isaf.no/nsf

Admitted to ISA: 1957

Number of members: 700

President: Tore Lindbekk

<Tore.Lindbekk@svt.ntnu.no>

The Association has local organizations in Bergen, Bodo, Oslo, Tromso and Trondheim.

Annual Conferences

An annual Winter Seminar where sociologists from various institutions and geographical regions meet for 3-4 days to discuss current issues; lectures by Norwegian and foreign experts are presented.

The main theme of the for the forthcoming seminar planned for January 2000 is "Cultural analysis".

Publications

Sociolog-Nytt, a quarterly journal to all members, with current news.

Acta Sociologica, published jointly with other Nordic countries; a quarterly (in English) with wide international circulation.

Polish Sociological Association

Nowy Swiat 72

00-330 Warsaw

Poland

Tel & Fax: 48-22-8267737

e-mail: pts@ifispan.waw.pl

Admitted to ISA: 1956

Number of Member: 905

Board Members

President: Andrzej Kojder

Vice-president: Piotr Glinski

Secretary: Slawomir Lodzinski

Treasurer: Malgorzata Melchior

Board Members: Michal Federowicz, Krzysztof Gorkach, Elzbieta Halas, Marian Kempny, Krystyna Lutynska, Janusz Mucha, Wojciech Pawlik, Antoni Sulek, Jerzy Szacki, Jacek Szmatka

Administrative Secretary: Ewa Haberka

Origins

The Polish Sociological Association (PSA) has two predecessors: Polish Sociological Institute and Polish Sociological Society, both founded by Florian Znaniecki in 1927 and 1931 respectively. Their activities were interrupted by the II World War. The Polish Sociological Institute resumed its work in 1945, but in 1951 was liquidated by Stalinist authorities. In 1956, during 'the October thaw' a group of sociologists led by Stanislaw Ossowski organized a Sociological Section within the Polish Philosophical Association. The Section became a collective member of the ISA (Ossowski was an ISA founding member). In 1957 it was transformed into an independent Polish Sociological Association with Stanislaw Ossowski as its president and Jan Szczepanski as his deputy.

Internal organization

The PSA is the scholarly and professional organization of Polish sociologists. Its objectives, as formulated in its Statutes, are to promote the development of sociology to proliferate sociological knowledge, to shape the professional ethics of the sociologists and to represent the interest of its members in the sphere of their scholarly and professional activity.

The PSA draws its membership mainly from among the sociologists working in the academic and other research institutions, although the membership applications from all sociologists are accepted. The PSA has today over 900 members, i.e.

approximately a fourth of total number of sociology graduates in Poland. Since 1994 the PSA accepts membership applications from all social scientists who study Polish society, regardless of their citizenship (about 30 foreign sociologists have already joined the Association).

The PSA has 13 regional chapters, in Warsaw (the largest one) and in all other university centers. The PSA promotes the group activities in any area of interests where there is a sufficiently wide interest among the membership. As interests change, new specialist section (research committees) are formed and others terminate their activities. Current sections are: Rural and Agriculture Sociology, Urban Sociology, Labour Sociology, Sociology of Medicine, Sociotechnics, Sociology of Law, Sociology of Social Deviance and Control, Sociology of Religion, Public Opinion Research, Social Research Methodology, Social Anthropology, Social Work and History of Sociology.

The PSA is run by a President and a Board consisting of 15 members elected for three years by the General Assembly of Delegates which is the Association's highest authority.

Awards

The PSA awards annually Ossowski Prize for the best book written by sociologists of the younger generation. Znaniecki Prize is given annually for the best M.A. thesis in sociology, and Award for Scholarly Criticism is given for the best book review or critical essay. The Association also confers the dignity of honorary foreign member, recently received by James S. Coleman, Melvin Kohn, Stanislaw Andreski, Richard Grathoff.

Recent activities

Before the fall of communism the Association was an important center of intellectual and Political reflection, which was largely oppositional to the government. The PSA elected its authorities according with its own will, knew no barred subjects of discussion, and on the contrary analyzed tabooed social issues, and was guided by Ossowski's principle that 'disobedience in thinking' is a professional duty of a social scientist. Nowadays, the PSA does not have to substitute political organizations and activities any longer, any may focus on strictly scholarly any professional activities.

The PSA regular activities include conferences, lectures, and seminar organized by local chapters and research committees. This kind of activity is of particular importance for those sociological centers which are relatively new and feel more strongly the need for exchange of information, ideas and stimulation. This is

why the activities of the PSA are stronger there than in the 'old' sociological centers. The PSA regular activities are particularly all over the country - for them the PSA conferences, e.g. annual meetings or rural sociologists, are a priceless forum of professional integration and exchange of ideas. A new accent in the PSA activities is put on the modernization of sociological profession. In Poland, an institutional infrastructure of sociology is less developed than discipline itself. The PSA encourages and subsidizes the work leading to the modernization of this infrastructure.

In the area of teaching sociology, the PSA has just announced a competition for a handbook of sociology, which would amalgamate the sociological theory and knowledge about Polish society.

The PSA has become a meeting place for academic sociologists and opinion pollers to discuss the problems of surveys, which have rapidly developed in Poland during the last years. The PSA translated, adopted and disseminated ESOMAR International Code of Marketing and Social Research Practice.

The PSA is active in the domain of scientific information. It collects and distributes printed information about the recent sociological publications.

Finally, the Association has prepared a monographic account of its history and is planning to establish the Archive of History of Polish Sociology.

National Sociological Congress

The most important events in Polish Sociology are national congresses; organized since 1931 they are the main scholarly undertakings of the PSA. The latest, Xth Congress of Polish Sociology was held in Katowice in September 1997 and its theme was "Silesia-Poland-Europe. The changing society in the local and global perspective".

The objective of the Katowice Congress was description and theoretical analysis of the process of a social and institutional order emerging in Poland after 1989 in local, regional and global perspective. Papers presented at four plenary sessions, four symposia and forty-two working groups dealt with the most important aspects of social and institutional change in Silesia region and Poland. The Congress was attended by more than 600 Polish sociologists and several dozens of guests from other East-Central Europe and Western Europe countries. A small section of congress papers was published in English in *The Polish Sociological Review* (no 1, 1998). The volume was published (in Polish) in 1998.

The PSA has started preparation work to

the next XIth National Sociological Congress which will take place in Rzeszow (East-South of Poland) in September 2000. The theme of the Congress is "Fate and Choice. The Heritage and the Perspective of Polish Society"

Major conferences held recently

1996: The Polish society in the light of the least sociological research
The role of the PSA in 2000 year
The emerging of the opinion polls in Poland
The shape of Europe? The original dimension of the European integration
The transbordering in the sociological perspective
The protection of personal data and sociological research and opinion poll

Publications

The PSA publications include the proceedings of its conference (in Polish) and *The Polish Sociological Review* (formerly "Polish Sociological Bulletin"), edited currently by Joanna Kurczewska. This English language quarterly, founded in 1961, publishes both papers devoted to the Polish sociology as well as general theoretical papers.

The PSA also produces a newsletter *Current Information* (in Polish) which keeps the Association members in touch with developments in Polish sociology. It contains a bibliographical supplement, which records the recent sociological publication in Poland.

Associação Portuguesa de Sociologia

Instituto de Ciências Sociais
Edifício ISCTE, Ala Sul, 1º Andar
Ave das Forças Armadas
1600 Lisboa
Portugal
Tel: 351-1-7932272
Fax: 351-1-7964953

Admitted to ISA: 1985

President: Carlos Fortuna

Romanian Sociological Association

1 Schitu Magureanu St., Sector 5
70081 Bucarest
Romania
Tel/Fax: 40-1-3126618
Email: octav_m@yahoo.com

Admitted to ISA: 1992

President: Ilie Badescu
<isogep@dial.kappa.ro>
Secretary General: Octav Marcovici

Russian Sociological Society

Krzhizhanovskogo 24/35 b.5
117259 Moscow
Russia
Tel: 7-095-7190971
Fax: 7-095-7190740
Email: valman@socio.msk.su

Admitted to ISA: 1958

Board

President: Valery Mansurov
Vice-Presidents: Irina A. Boutenko, Nikita E. Pokrovsky, Michael K. Gorshkov, Vladimir A. Kostushev
Executive Members: Serge A. Kravchenko, Galina A. Osadchaia, Helen G. Meshkova, Anatoly A. Ovsiannikov, Vladimirt Yadov

Slovak Sociological Association

Klemensova 19
813 64 Bratislava
Slovakia
Tel: 421-7-326321
Fax: 421-7-361312
Email: surosko@klemens.savba.sk
Web site (in Slovak):
www.savba.sk/sav/svs/SS

Admitted to ISA: 1993

Board 1999-2000

President: Ladislav Machacek
Members: Z. Kusa, B. Buzik, J. Mistrikova, J. Buneak, A. Falan, E. Laiferova, J. Matulnik, K. Podolakova

Publication

Slovak Sociological Review

South African Sociological Association

Department of Sociology
University of Durban-Westville
PB X54001
Durban 4000
South Africa
Tel.: 27-31-8202526
Fax: 27-31-2044949

Admitted to ISA: 1993

President: Dasarath Chetty

Recent activities

January 1999
A Sociological Census of Democratisation in South Africa
An international workshop organised jointly by the International Sociological Association and South African Sociological Association. Co-ordinated by ISA Executive Committee members Bernadette Bawin-Legros (Belgium) and Ari Sitas

(South Africa).

July 1999 Annual Congress of the SASA
The theme for the 1999 congress was *Securing South Africa's Future*. Papers and discussions were devoted to all aspects of South Africa's future: the economy, democracy, human rights, security, crime, health, education, development, environment, etc. The format of the congress of plenary sessions included keynote speakers, split sessions devoted to papers generated through working and research groups, panel and round table sessions, student sessions, the annual general meeting of SASA, and excursions and social events.

Federación Española de Sociología

Alfonso XII, 18, 5
28014 Madrid
Tel. y Fax: 34-91-523 27 41
Email: fes@iesam.csic.es

Admitida en la AIS: 1980

Comite Ejecutivo 1998-2000

Presidenta: M. Angeles Durán, Asociación Madrileña de Sociología

Vicepresidentes:

Eduardo Moyano, IESA Andalucía,
Sebastián Sarasa, Asociación Catalana de Sociología,

Víctor Urrutia, Asociación Vasca de Sociología, Angeles Valero, Asociación Madrileña de Sociología

Secretaria Ejecutiva: M. Luz Morán, Asociación Madrileña de Sociología
Tesorera: Capitolina Díaz Martínez, Asociación Asturiana de Sociología
Vocales (en representación de la Asamblea Federal):

José Manuel Fernández Sobrado (UPV), Soledad Murillo (USA), José Pérez Vilarriño (UDC),

Fernando Sánchez Bravo-Villasante, Asociación Asturiana de Sociología,
Secretaria Administrativa: Charo Llera

Comités de Investigación

Sociología de la salud; Participación en las organizaciones; Sociología de la vejez; Sociología rural; Sociología y medio ambiente; Organización y recursos humanos; Sociología de las migraciones; Sociología del turismo; Psicología social; Sociología del desarrollo; Sociología de la población; Sociología del tiempo; Sociología del género; Sociología del conocimiento;

Ultimo Congreso

1998 A Coruña
VI Congreso Español de Sociología:
Sociología y Sociedad

The Swedish Sociological Association

Department of Sociology
University of Göteborg
Skanstorget 18
41122 Göteborg
Sweden
Tel: 46-31-7734788
Fax: 46-31-7734764
Email: Lars Hansen
<lars.hansen@sociology.gu.se>
SSA web-site:
<http://www.sam.kau.se/sociologi/svsocfb.html>

is under permanent construction and is (up till now) mostly in Swedish.

Admitted to ISA: 1965
Number of members: 500

Board members 1999

Chairman: Peter Hedström, Stockholm Univ

Vice Chairman: Kerstin Jacobsson, Stockholm Univ

Treasurer: Åsa Lundqvist, Lund Univ
Secretary: Lars Hansen, Göteborg Univ
Members: Patrik Larsson, Karlstad Univ,
Rafael Lindqvist, Umeå Univ, Dan Porsfelt,
Växjö Univ, Christine Roman, Uppsala Univ

Deputy members: Christina Axelsson,
Eskilstuna, Klas Borell, Östersund, Berit Åberg, Örebro

The board of the SSA has eleven members; they are elected for one year terms at the annual meeting. There is no remuneration for any post in the association, and most members sit for two or three years.

Origins

In 1947 Torgny T. Segerstedt was appointed as the first professor of Sociology in Sweden. Today, sociology is taught at all nine Swedish universities, and undergraduate courses are held at a number of smaller colleges. Sociological research is carried out at all universities, but also by sociologists working with social planning and evaluation. Thus, during its first fifty years Swedish sociology has established itself as a major social scientific discipline.

The Swedish Sociological Association (SSA) was founded in 1961 and its first annual meeting was held in 1962. This meeting is also an academic conference at which papers are presented in a number of work groups.

The SSA is also a member of the Nordic Sociological Association and of the European Sociological Association.

Conferences

Every second year the Nordic Sociological

Association organizes a conference that usually attracts at least 300 sociologists. Up till now, Sweden has hosted this conference four times, and will do so again in 2003.

In 1978 Sweden hosted the ISA IX World Congress in Uppsala.

Awards

Since 1994 Torgny T. Segerstedt's price has been awarded annually to that article in *Sociologisk Forskning* which has given an important contribution to the development of sociology.

Publications

Since 1964 the SSA has published the academic journal *Sociologisk Forskning* (Sociological Research) four times a year. Together with the sociological associations from the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, and Norway) the SSA is responsible for the publication of the internationally highly regarded journal *Acta Sociologica*, also a quarterly.

Swiss Sociological Association

Research Institute for Sociology
University of St. Gallen
Tigerbergstrasse 2
9000 St. Gallen
Switzerland
Tel: 41-71-2242929
Fax: 41-71-2242928
Email: SGS@unisg.ch
Website: www-sagw.unine.ch/members/sgs

Admitted to ISA: 1961

Current Officers

President: Thomas S. Eberle,
thomas.eberle@unisg.ch
Vice-President: Kurt Imhof,
imhofk@access.unizh.ch
General Secretary: Christoph Maeder,
christoph.maeder@ed-hfs.ktsg.ch,
sgs@unisg.ch
Board members:
Rosita Fibbi, Rosita.Fibbi-Carton@eti.unige.ch
Claudia Honegger,
claudia.honegger@soz.unibe.ch
Pierre Moessinger,
pierre.moessinger@socio.unige.ch
Eva Nadai, eva.nadai@soz.unibe.ch
Secretariat of SSA:
Andrea Hofmann,
andrea.hofmann@student.unisg.ch or:
sgs@unisg.ch

Goals and Activities

The Swiss Sociological Association (SSA) is member of the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences and is fostered by the latter. The SSA has three main goals:

* Advancement of Sociology in

Switzerland.

The SSA builds networks between sociologists in Switzerland and fosters international relations to sociological associations and colleagues abroad. The SSA represents the interests of Swiss sociology towards the political agencies of the Swiss government dealing with issues of education and social science.

* Support of Research and Teaching and dissemination of sociological knowledge
The SSA publishes a journal and a bulletin, plus owns a publishing house for social sciences and social issues. The SSA organizes annual conferences on general and specific sociological topics. The SSA has founded research committees which build networks between colleagues on specific areas of sociological interest and which organize conferences on their own.

* Dealing with Professional Problems and General Problems of Sociological Practice

Publications

The Swiss Sociological Association publishes one journal three times a year: *Swiss Journal for Sociology*. Four times a year a bulletin is published and sent to all the members. In addition, we own a publishing house: SEISMO press, social sciences and social issues.

Forthcoming conference

SSA Annual Conference
Theme: Interpretative Sociologies
September 30–October 1, 1999
University of Fribourg

Internal structure:

A board of 7 people is running the association. There is an advisory board containing important people of Swiss sociology and representatives of all institutes for sociology in Switzerland. There are a number of research committees which run their own activities.

Research Committees:

Interpretative Sociologies; Sociology of Education; Sociology of Gender; Sociology of Health; Sociology of Migration; Sociology of Science and Technology; Sociology of Sports; Symbols, Images and Ideologies; Urbanisation

Taiwanese Sociological Association

c/o Institute of Sociology
Academia Sinica
No. 128, Sec. 2, Yen-Chiu-Yuan Rd.
Nankang, Taipei 115
Taiwan
Tel: 886-2-3514239
Fax: 886-2-3514461
Email: ethw@gate.sinica.edu.tw

Admitted to ISA: 1959
Number of members: 419

President: Ying-Hwa Change

Sociological Association of Trinidad and Tobago

Department of Behavioral Sciences
University of West Indies
St. Augustine Campus
Trinidad
Trinidad-Tobago
tel: 1-868-6622002
fax: 1-868-6634948
Email: fssuwisa@carib-link.net

Admitted to ISA: 1999

Origins

The official launching of the Sociological Association of Trinidad and Tobago was held at the University of the West Indies, Department of Behavioural Sciences on February 19, 1998.

A group of funding members decided "to create a body of scholarly activities in and out of St. Augustine Campus to further enrich and sustain the intellectual heritage of the University of the West Indies, and in the process expose its membership to the scholarship of teaching, research and publication as a necessary combination, the skills of which will allow them to navigate and negotiate in the international intellectual arena, acting as ambassadors for the University of the West Indies and the region as we approach and prepare for the new and dynamic challenges of the coming millennium".

The SATT objectives, as stated in its Statutes, are: to raise the profile of Sociology locally and regionally; to analyse sociological phenomena via scientific approaches; to forge a stranger relationship between research and national development; to provide/create opportunities for members to grow; to raise the status of the Faculty, University regionally, internationally.

Executive Committee

President: Ronald Marshall
Vice-President: Russell Foote
Assistant to President: Lisa Achang
Assistant to Vice-President: Frances Callendar
Treasurer: Marisa Elcock
Assistant to the Treasurer: Julie Nurse and Peter Hanoomanisingh

Sociological Themes and Research Approaches

"March Towards the 21st Century"
Sociology
Social problems (e.g. poverty, crime, homelessness), Punishment, Technology and Development Importing on Society,

Structural Adjustment and Social Structure, Ethnic Relations, Gender Issues: What is the Heart of the Matter?, National Identity: Do we Have one?

Government

What is Democracy in Third World Countries?, Electoral Systems, Foreign Relations, State Control or Privatization, Governance and Information, Public Policy and Public Administration: Is it Too Cumbersome?, Bureaucracy and Professionalism in Small Countries

Psychology

Psychology and Everyday Life, Psychology of the Workplace, Psychology of Adolescence, Personality Development, Consumerism and Sales Psychology, Impacts of National Development on Psychological Theory Development

Social Work

Schools as Strategies for Intervention, Social Welfare and Program Evaluation, Welfare Dependency, Social Work and Social Change, Social Work in An Increasingly Violent Society, Social Work and Social Support Groups, NGO's and Social Work: Is There a Link?, Empowering Clientele through Social Work?

Health

Health Reform, Health Psychology, Chronic Diseases, Lifestyle and Health Status, Health Status of Vulnerable Populations: Implications for a Health Policy, Occupational Health and Safety: Who Pays?, Health Care: Cost vs. Quality
Government Agencies, Planning, Social Development

Community Development, Corruption and Governance, Implementation Issues, People's Participation, Environment and Industry, Continuities/Discontinuities In Government: Effects on Planning, Social Policy and Social Change, Cost as a Factor in Policy implementation

Niherst

Higher Education, Science and Technology, Research Demands in a Multi-ethnic Society, Bridging the Traditional and Modern Sectors of Industry for Improved Productivity, Inter sectoral linkages between Niherst and Government Agencies, The relation between Empowerment of Skills and Reduced Unemployment

Publications

Plans are made to publish:
Newsletter *Inter Speak*, bi-monthly, to be distributed to members and non-members;
Journal *Momentum*, will be published annually and distributed to individual and institutional subscribers.

Association Tunisienne de Sociologie

Faculté Sciences Humaines
94 Blvd du 9 Avril
1007 Tunis

Tunisia
Tel: 216-1-264797
Fax: 216-1-567551

Admis à l'AIS: 1995

Président: Boutaleb Mohamed Nejib

British Sociological Association

Units 3F/G
Mountjoy Research Centre
Stockton Road
Durham, DH1 3UR
United Kingdom
Tel: 44-191-3830839
Fax: 44-191-3830782
e-mail: enquiries@britsoc.org.uk
Web site: <http://www.britsoc.org.uk>

Admitted to ISA: 1951

The BSA is the professional association for British Sociology. We were founded in 1951, and have members from a variety of backgrounds (principally in academic sociology), and from most parts of the world. The BSA is managed by an Executive Committee. There are also nine sub-committees, three editorial boards and two working parties. Members of the Executive Committee are elected (elections are conducted annually) for two years, and are eligible to stand for re-election for a second term.

Chair: Geoff Payne

President: Sara Arber

Treasurer: Brian Goldfarb

Honorary General Secretary: Pamela Abbott

The BSA Executive is reviewing the committee structure at present. We have created several new posts of Vice Chair with special responsibility for key areas of the BSA's area of activity. The Vice Chairs for the 1999/2000 are:

Vice Chair, Membership Services - John Scott

Vice Chair, Publications - Liz Stanley

Vice Chair, Equality Issues - Tony Spiby

Vice Chair, Professional Development - Andrew Blaikie

The staff of the BSA are: Nicola Boyne, Executive Officer

<nicola.boyne@britsoc.org.uk>

Judith Mudd, Deputy Executive Off.

<judith.mudd@britsoc.org.uk>

Nicky Gibson, Conference Admon

<nicky.gibson@britsoc.org.uk>

Debbie Brown, Clerical Officer

<debbie.brown@britsoc.org.uk>

The BSA is a registered charity (i.e., a non-for-profit organisation), and is an unincorporated association. This legal status is currently the subject of debate, and we hope to become a charitable company at some point in 2000. This change in status will offer some legal protection to the members of our Executive

Committee.

Day to day management of the Association is carried out by the staff team of four full time workers, based at the office in Durham.

Conferences

The BSA hosts an annual conference every Easter. As well as a central theme, there is usually an open stream for submissions that do not reflect the theme for that year. The conference lasts four days. BSA members enjoy reduced delegate fees at these events. Members of other national associations with which the BSA has negotiated a reciprocal arrangement are also eligible for a reduced fee.

Forthcoming BSA Annual Conference:

Making Time - Marking Time

17-20 April 2000, University of York, York, UK

In the Millennium Year it is appropriate that the BSA Annual Conference will be about constructions and representations of Time. The theme is intended to be wide-ranging. The conference will cover all aspects of Time and Sociology. We are inviting proposals for papers, posters and other forms of presentation.

Potential streams include: Theories of time; Time as a social construction; Time as a methodological problem; Routine and repetition; Careers of individuals and institutions; Age and the life course; Time and ephemeral cultures; Continuity and change; Time and space; Public time and private time; History of sociology; Cohort and generation; Social trends; Biography, history and memory; Times future: anticipation and futurology; The Millennium; Symbolic time: religion and ceremony; Work-time and play-time; Open Stream

BSA 2000 Conference Organisers:

Graham Allan, Graham Crow, Sue Heath (University of Southampton), Gill Jones (University of Cambridge).

Study Groups

The BSA has a number of study groups which address specialism within the discipline. Members of the BSA have unrestricted access to these groups. Non-members of the BSA may be involved with these groups on the payment of a small fee:

Autobiography, Consumption, Emotion, Environment & Architecture, Family Studies,

Food, Gender & Ethnicity, Human Reproduction, Language, Leisure & Recreation, Lesbian Studies, Medical Sociology, News Media, Protest & Social Movements, Religion Scottish Studies, Sexual Divisions, Sport, Theory, Violence Against Women, Weber, Youth.

The BSA Medical Sociology Study Group hosts an annual Conference each September; the Sociology of Religion Study Group hosts an annual Conference

each Spring. Other BSA Study Groups host conferences events of a less formal nature, or on a less regular basis.

Departmental Representative

In each location where there are three or more BSA members, we try to ensure that one member is prepared to act as the representative to whom the BSA forwards information or interest to members between issues of our members' newsletters. We have recently introduced an e-mail distribution list to speed contact with these representatives. Some of the places where we BSA Departmental Representatives are outside Britain; in such cases we stress to these Representatives that we do not wish to adversely affect to work of the national sociological association of that country at all, but rather to ensure that we provide a good level of service to those who have chosen to be "overseas" members of the BSA.

BSA Guidelines

The BSA publishes a series of guidelines on matters of interest to our members. There is free access to all guidelines (i.e., they are not restricted to members). Full versions are available from the BSA web site. The list of titles is: Good Professional Conduct; Ethical Practice; The Use of Anti-Sexist Language; The Use of Anti-Racist Language; The Use of Ableist and Non-Disablist Language; The Employment of Staff on Short Term and Part Time Contracts; Applications for Research Funding; Dealing with Sexual Harassment; Postgraduate Research in Sociology; What's in an Abstract?

Services For Postgraduate Students

Members of the BSA who are involved in postgraduate study are eligible to participate in the BSA's Postgraduate Forum. The Forum, which is convened by a postgraduate student, provides postgraduate students to share matters of mutual concern. Postgraduate student members based in the UK can apply for a place on the BSA Postgraduate Summer School, which takes place every September.

Responses to Consultation Exercises

The BSA is involved in negotiations with the various government departments and agencies that affect the practice of sociology in British universities. We are currently involved in discussions with the Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCS) about the forthcoming Research Assessment Exercise; the Economic and Social Research Council about the future of government funding for postgraduate study; the Quality Assurance Agency about the "bench marking" of standards in academic subjects in British higher education; and the HEFCs about the development of subject-based centres for



**INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE SOCIOLOGIA**

ISA, FACULTAD CC. POLITICAS Y SOCIOLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE
28223 MADRID, SPAIN, PHONE 34-913 527 650 FAX 34-913 524 945
E-mail: isa@sis.ucm.es
http://www.ucm.es/info/isa

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Last name _____ First name _____ Title _____

Mailing address _____

Country _____ Phone _____ Fax _____

E-mail _____

Preferred language of communication: English French Spanish.

I agree that my address is printed in *ISA Directory of Members*

METHODS OF PAYMENT

Payment must be made in US Dollars.
Both this form and your payment must reach ISA Secretariat in order to validate your membership.

International Postal Money Order to be arranged at a post office.

Personal cheques or bank drafts - drawn on USA bank/branch
Note: Due to elevated banking charges EUROCHEQUES are not accepted.

Credit cards:
Credit card users: Credit cards will be charged in Spanish Pesetas. As a result, local currency fluctuations may occur.
3.5% of the total amount will be added to cover the banking charges.

MasterCard VISA EuroCard

Card No

Card expiry date /

Card Holder _____

Signature of Card Holder _____

GUIDELINES TO FILL THE FORM

The form is divided into 3 sections:

(1) ISA membership

ISA membership fees cover a 4-year period (January-December) and include a subscription to *International Sociology*, a quarterly journal of the ISA.

Membership fees are divided into 3 categories, A, B and C, according to the Gross National Product of countries. Please identify the category in which your country of residence is classified and pay the membership fee corresponding to this category. The table of countries by categories can be found on the last page of the membership form.

Students are requested to send a copy of their valid student card.

(2) Subscription to *Current Sociology*

A discount price of a 4-year subscription to *Current Sociology*, a quarterly journal of the ISA, amounts to \$80. This rate is available for the ISA members only.

(3) Affiliation to Research Committees, Working and Thematic Groups

Affiliation fees to join Research Committees, Working and Thematic Groups cover a 4-year period.

ISA members wishing to join any of the Committees and Groups shall add up a corresponding fee indicated in Section 3. Discount fee is available for members residing in countries classified in category B and C.

Some RC, WG, TG membership fees are not indicated because those groups collect them separately. If you are interested in one, tick and the secretary will send you details.

(1) ISA MEMBERSHIP (4 years)

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY		OBLIGATORY MEMBERSHIP FEE Includes subscription to <i>International Sociology</i>
Life Member Available after 60		\$250
Supporting Member		\$400
A	Regular Member	\$255
	Student	- \$120
B	Regular Member	\$105
	Student	\$50
C	Regular Member	\$25
	Student	\$15

Amount ISA membership _____ \$ (1)

(2) SUBSCRIPTION TO *CURRENT SOCIOLOGY* (4 years)

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY	SUBSCRIPTION TO <i>CURRENT SOCIOLOGY</i>
All Categories	\$80

Amount *Current Sociology* subscription _____ \$ (2)

(3) AFFILIATION TO RESEARCH COMMITTEES, WORKING & THEMATIC GROUPS (4 years)**RESEARCH COMMITTEES**

01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution		34 Sociology of Youth	
Regular membership	\$ 50 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
Discount	\$ 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
02 Economy and Society		35 Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 50 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 Alienation Theory and Research	
Discount	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 25 <input type="checkbox"/>
03 Community Research	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>
04 Sociology of Education	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	Student	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	37 Sociology of Arts	
06 Family Research		Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 12 <input type="checkbox"/>
Student	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	38 Biography and Society	
07 Futures Research	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 75 <input type="checkbox"/>
08 History of Sociology		Discount	\$ 35 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	39 Sociology of Disasters	
Discount	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$180 <input type="checkbox"/>
09 Social Practice and Transformation	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Student, cat. A	\$100 <input type="checkbox"/>
10 Participation and Self-Management		Category B, C	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	40 Sociology of Agriculture and Food	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	41 Sociology of Population	
11 Sociology of Aging	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
12 Sociology of Law	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Sociology of Leisure	\$100 <input type="checkbox"/>	42 Social Psychology	
14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
15 Sociology of Health		Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 60 <input type="checkbox"/>	43 Housing and Built Environment	
Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
16 Sociological Theory	\$ 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount (Category B countries)	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>
17 Sociology of Organization	\$ 50 <input type="checkbox"/>	Student (Category C countries & students)	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
18 Political Sociology	<input type="checkbox"/>	44 Labor Movements	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
19 Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	45 Rational Choice	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
20 Comparative Sociology	<input type="checkbox"/>	46 Clinical Sociology	
21 Regional and Urban Development	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>
22 Sociology of Religion	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>
23 Sociology of Science and Technology	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	47 Social Classes and Social Movements	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
24 Environment and Society		48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	
Regular	\$ 50 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
25 Sociolinguistics		49 Mental Health and Illness	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	50 International Tourism	
Student	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 60 <input type="checkbox"/>
26 Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
27 Sociology of Sport		51 Sociocybernetics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 160 <input type="checkbox"/>	52 Sociology of Professional Groups	
Student	\$ 120 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
28 Social Stratification		Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>	53 Sociology of Childhood	
Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular	\$ 60 <input type="checkbox"/>
29 Deviance and Social Control	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
30 Sociology of Work	\$ 35 <input type="checkbox"/>	WORKING GROUPS	
31 Sociology of Migration	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>	05 Famine and Society	
32 Women in society		Regular	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>
Regular	\$ 24 <input type="checkbox"/>	Discount	\$ 10 <input type="checkbox"/>
Discount	\$ 12 <input type="checkbox"/>	06 Social Indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>
33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology		THEMATIC GROUPS	
Regular	\$ 30 <input type="checkbox"/>	01 Time Use Research	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
Discount	\$ 15 <input type="checkbox"/>	03 The Body in the Social Sciences	<input type="checkbox"/>
		04 National Movements and Imperialism	<input type="checkbox"/>
		06 Sociology of Local-Global Relations	
		Regular	\$ 40 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Discount	\$ 20 <input type="checkbox"/>

Total Committees & Groups _____ \$ (3)

ISA MEMBERSHIP+CURRENT SOCIOLOGY SUBSCRIPTION+COMMITTEES & GROUPS: TOTAL AMOUNT PAID _____ \$ (1)+(2)+(3)

ISA reserves the option to adjust the amount charged to correct inadvertent errors

TABLE OF COUNTRIES BY CATEGORY
CATEGORY A

Andorra	Denmark	Israel	New Caledonia	Switzerland
Australia	Finland	Italy	New Zealand	Taiwan
Austria	France	Japan	Norway	United Arab Emirate
Bahamas	French Polynesia	Korea Rep.	Portugal	United Kingdom
Belgium	Germany	Kuwait	Qatar	United States
Bermuda	Hong Kong	Liechtenstein	San Marino	
Brunei	Iceland	Luxembourg	Singapore	
Canada	Iran	Monaco	Spain	
Cayman Islands	Ireland	Netherlands	Sweden	

CATEGORY B

Afghanistan	Cook Islands	Malaysia	Reunion	Uruguay
Anguilla	Croatia	Malta	Saudi Arabia	Venezuela
Antigua-Barbuda	Cyprus	Martinique	Seychelles	Yugoslavia
Argentina	Czech Republic	Mauritius	Slovakia	
Bahrain	Dominica	Mexico	Slovenia	
Barbados	Gabon	Micronesia Fed.	South Africa	
Belize	Greece	Montserrat	St. Kitts and Nevis	
Bosnia/Herzegovina	Grenada	Netherlands Antilles	St. Lucia	
Botswana	Guadeloupe	Oman	Suriname	
Brazil	Hungary	Panama	Syria	
British Virgin Islands	Lybian Arab Rep.	Poland	Trinidad and Tobago	
Chile	Macedonia	Puerto Rico	Turkey	

CATEGORY C

Albania	Cuba	Ivory Coast	Mozambique	Sudan
Algeria	Djibouti	Jamaica	Myanmar	Swaziland
Angola	Dominican Rep.	Jordan	Namibia	Tajikistan
Armenia	Ecuador	Kazakhstan	Nepal	Tanzania
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Kenya	Nicaragua	Thailand
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Kiribati	Niger	Togo
Belarus	Equatorial Guinea	Korea Dem. Rep.	Nigeria	Tonga
Benin	Eritrea	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Tunisia
Bhutan	Estonia	Laos	Papua New Guinea	Turkmenistan
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Latvia	Paraguay	Tuvalu
Bulgaria	Fiji	Lebanon	Peru	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Gambia	Lesotho	Philippines	Ukraine
Burundi	Georgia	Liberia	Romania	Uzbekistan
Cambodia	Ghana	Lithuania	Russian Fed.	Vanuatu
Cameroon	Guatemala	Madagascar	Rwanda	Vietnam
Cape Verde Islands	Guinea	Malawi	Saint Vicent-Grenad	Yemen
Central African Rep.	Guinea-Bissau	Maldives	Samoa	Zaire
Chad	Guyana	Mali	St. Tome & Principe	Zambia
China	Haiti	Marshall Islands	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Colombia	Honduras	Mauritania	Sierra Leone	
Comoros	India	Moldavia Rep.	Solomon Islands	
Congo	Indonesia	Mongolia	Somalia	
Costa Rica	Iraq	Morocco	Sri Lanka	



the development of good practice in teaching methods and the use of IT.

Other consultations with which the BSA has been involved include the newly-formed Institute of Learning and Teaching in Higher Education (ILTHE) about the introduction of qualifications standards for those teaching in universities; the Nuffield Foundation (an independent organisation which funds social research) or changes to the structure of their funding arrangements; and the Schools and Curriculum Authority on the development of core standards in the teaching of sociology in schools.

Affiliations to Relevant Organizations

The BSA is affiliated to the ISA and to the European Sociological Association. In the UK, we are closely linked with the Heads of Department of Sociology (HODS) Council, and the Association of Teachers in Social Sciences (ATSS) both of whom we directly involved with sociology. We are also affiliated to the Standing Conference on the Arts and the Social Sciences (SCASS), and to the Association of Learned Societies in the Social Sciences (ALSISS).

As a UK voluntary organisation, we are affiliated to the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO), and to the Foundation for Science and Technology (FST). Our two senior staff are both members of the Association for Chief Executives of National Voluntary Organisations (ACENVO). We are able to draw on the expertise of these three organisations for specialist training for our staff and trustees (members of our Executive Committee) where necessary.

Awards

The Philip Abrams Memorial Award is for the best first and sole-authored book in sociology published in Britain in any one year.

The BSA Medical Sociology Group offers two *Awards in Memory of Phil Strong*. The BSA operates a *Support Fund*, for members based in Britain who are unwaged or who are full time students. Small awards can be made from the Fund to assist with the financing of research related expenses, or attendance at conferences or other research related events.

Publications

Journals:

Sociology, Editors David Mason and Joan Chandler (Dept Sociology, Univ Plymouth); *Work, Employment & Society*, Editor Theo Nicholas (Dep Sociology, Univ Bristol); The BSA is a partner in the consortium which publishes *Sociological Research On-Line*. This electronic journal is published four times a year. Enquiries about subscriptions and advertising should be sent to socres@soc.surrey.ac.uk

Newsletter: *Network*, Editorial Team led by John Westergaard (c/o BSA Office). Publishes three times per annum (January, May and October) and issues to BSA members only.

Book Series: *Explorations in Sociology*, a book series published in conjunction with commercial publishers (primarily the Macmillan Press). Volumes in this series are edited collections arising from BSA annual conferences.

There are other book publishing initiatives with which the BSA is involved. Further information is available from Nicola Boyne at the BSA Office.

Occasional Publications:

The BSA publishes a careers booklet, which gives information for those people considering the study of sociology at university level.

The BSA publishes booklets on an occasional basis. The most recent example is the fourth booklet in a series by the BSA's Equality of the Sexes Committee. This series is intended to provide practical assistance for those involved in some aspect of academic life, and the newest booklet is entitled "Writing and Publishing". Such booklets are usually connected to a special event (in this case a day conference on the topic).

American Sociological Association

1307 New York Ave NW Suite 700
Washington, DC 200005-4701
USA

Tel: 1-202-3839005

Fax: 1-202-6380882

Web site: www.asanet.org

Email: executive.office@asanet.org

Admitted to ISA: 1950

Number of members: 30,000

President: Joe R. Feagin, University of Florida, Gainesville

Vice-President: Nan Lin, Duke University

Executive Officer: Felice J. Levine

<levine@asanet.org>

Deputy Executive Officers: Carla B.

Howery, Phoebe H. Stevenson

Governance / Sections Coordinator:

Svetlana Durkovic

Membership: <subscriptions@asanet.org>

Annual meetings

1999 Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL

Transitions in World Society: At Century's End

August 12-16, 2000 Annual Meeting, Washington, DC

Oppression, Domination, and Liberation: Challenges for the 21st Century

A fundamental problem of the 21st century is the persistence and intensification of social oppression, domination, and inequality. We see not only the color line of

racism, accented a century ago by William E. B. Du Bois, as a continuing problem but also other manifestations of social inequality such as class exploitation and oppression on the basis of gender, ethnicity, national-origin, sexual preference, disability, and age. The Program Committee construes the Year 2000 theme broadly and seeks to generate presentations and discussions of theoretical and empirical research on the oppression, inequality, discrimination, exploitation, and stratification faced by people in societies across the globe, as well as of research on the strategies of change, resistance, and liberation developed by people locally and globally. The theme also encourages sessions on issues such as democracy, political freedom, environmental justice, and just forms of social organization, particularly as they are seen in social movements, in past and present policies for progressive change, and in counter-system analyses of societal futures.

Awards

Dissertation Award, Jessie Bernard Award, Distinguished Career Award for the Practice of Sociology, Awards for Public Understanding of Sociology, Distinguished Contributions to Teaching Award, Distinguished Scholarly Publications Award, Career of Distinguished Scholarship Award, DuBois-Johnson-Frazier Award

Journals and Newsletters

American Sociological Review, publishes work of interest to the discipline in general. *Contemporary Sociology*, publishes reviews and critical discussions of recent works in sociology and related disciplines. *The Employment Bulletin*, contains current position vacancy listings in academic and in practice settings, and fellowship announcements.

Footnotes, ASA's monthly newsletter.

Journal of Health and Social Behavior, publishes articles that apply sociological concepts and methods to the understanding of health, illness, and medicine in their social context.

Social Psychology Quarterly, published theoretical and empirical papers on the link between the individual and society.

Sociological Methodology, its mission is to disseminate material that advances empirical research in sociology and related disciplines.

Sociological Theory, publishes papers in all areas of sociological theory.

Sociology of Education, provides a forum for studies in the sociology of exudation and human social development.

Teaching Sociology, publishes articles, notes, and reviews intended to be helpful to the discipline's teachers.

For more information email publications@asanet.org

Asociación Venezolana de Sociología

Espacio Abierto Investigadores
Universidad del Zulia
Apartado 15288
Maracaibo
Venezuela

Admitida en la AIS: 1953

Antecedentes

La AVS fue creada a comienzos de los años cincuenta por un grupo de abogados apasionados por la sociología, su incorporación a la ISA fue temprana, pues una delegación asistió al Primer Congreso Mundial de Sociología en Zurich y al poco tiempo fue aceptada como asociación nacional. La AVS no es una organización gremial sino académica, y mal podrá a serlo, pues fue sólo varios años después de su creación que se creó la primera escuela de sociología en Venezuela.

La AVS ha sido un lugar de encuentro de diversas profesiones y perspectivas ideológicas, y ha permitido vincular la comunidad intelectual venezolana con las corrientes mundiales. La AVS ha organizado dos Congresos Latinoamericanos de Sociología en Caracas, uno en 1960 y otro 1993. Así como organizó un Congreso Mundial de Sociología, en el año 1972, con el Instituto Internacional de Sociología, en un momento cuando uno de sus fundadores y antiguo presidente de la Asociación, Rafael Caldera, fue electo como Presidente de la

República de Venezuela.

LA AVS ha mantenido una tradición de actividades académicas e intelectuales, y su corta historia puede trazarse bajo la figura intelectual de cuatro de sus presidentes: Rafael Caldera, Jeannette Abouhamad, Maritza Izaguirre y Roberto Briceño-León.

Actividades

La AVS ha mantenido una línea permanente de publicaciones, durante los años sesenta y setenta mantenía una revista propia que luego desapareció para dar paso a las dos revistas que en la actualidad publica con grupos de investigación universitarios ubicados en dos de las principales ciudades del país: la *Revista Fermentum*, en Mérida y ligada a la Universidad de los Andes; y la *Revista Espacio Abierto*, en Maracaibo, Estado Zulia, y relacionada con la Universidad del Zulia.

LA AVS forma parte de la Asociación Venezolana para el Avance de la Ciencia, y participa conjuntamente con otras disciplinas en la organización de los Congresos Anuales para el Avance de la Ciencia, reuniendo a los colegas en un ámbito más amplio, promocionando la presencia de la sociología como ciencia y de la integración multidisciplinaria. Adicionalmente realiza seminarios y cursos para estudiantes y graduados.

Organización

La organización actual de la AVS es la de un presidente, dos vicepresidentes, una

junta directiva de doce miembros y un secretariado ejecutivo. Su integración actual es la siguiente: Presidente: Roberto Briceño-León <rbriceno@reacciun.ve> Vicepresidentes: Ruth Capriles y Alberto Grusón

Miembros de la junta directiva: Orlando Albornoz, Rogelio Pérez Perdomo, Heinz R. Sonntag, Clemy Machado de Acedo, Ramón Piñango, Tosca Hernandez, Jesús Civit, Alexis Romero Salazar, Oscar Aguilera, Norelky Meza, Jorge López Palma y Thamara Santos. Secretario ejecutivo: Alexis Romero Salazar

La AVS está en un programa de formación de capítulos regionales, a fin de promocionar la descentralización de las actividades, y es así que ya se ha constituido un capítulo en el Estado Zulia, donde se decidió colocar el Secretariado Ejecutivo de la Asociación.

Yugoslav Sociological Association

Studentski trg. 1
11000 Belgrade
Yugoslavia
Tel: 381-11-637115
Fax: 381-11-637115
email: ysa@afrodita.rcub.bg.ac.yu

Admitted to ISA: 1995

President: Vladimir Ilic

Regional Sociological Associations

Asia Pacific Sociological Association

Department of Anthropology and Sociology
University of Queensland
Brisbane, Qld 4072
Australia
Tel: 61-7-33654554
Fax: 61-7-33651544
Website:
www.geocities.com/athens/cyprus/2004/index.html

Admitted to ISA: 1998

Number of members: 75 from 18 different countries

Origin

Asia Pacific Sociological Association APSA was formally established in September 1997, but held its first inaugural conference the year before in 1996. It was established for the purpose of advancing sociology and creating a forum

for social science practitioners concerned with the study of the Asia Pacific region.

Internal Structure

The Association is made up of the general body of members, which is represented by an elected Executive Committee. There are also the individual Research Networks that are comprised of 10 members or so.

Executive Committee (elected February, 1999)

President: Professor Kenji Kosaka, Japan, kkosaka@kgupyr.kwansei.ac.jp

Vice Presidents:

Zakia Hossain, Australia, Cora Lamug, Philippines, Pahmi Winter, New Zealand
Treasurer: Ruchira Ganguly Scrase, Charles Sturt University

Secretary: Pauline Kent, Japan, pauline@world.ryukoku.ac.jp

Committee Members: Dai-Yeun Jeong, South Korea, Andrea Lanyon, Australia, Li Han-lin, China, Ngo Thi Kim Dung, Vietnam, Nii-k Plange, University of the South Pacific, Santhat Sermsri, Mahidol

University, Chou Meng Tarr, Mekong River Commission, John Western, Australia, Wong Siu-lun, Hong Kong, Rusydi Syahra, Indonesia

Research Networks

Social Polarisation in Asia Pacific Cities; Economic Liberalisation/Economic Restructuring and Its Impact on Social Life; Media and Culture in Asia Pacific; Women's Health Research Network.

Activities

APSA Conferences are held at least every two years.

1996 Inaugural Conference(10 sessions), University of the Philippines, Manila
1997 Social Transformation in Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur

1999 Learning from the Past, Looking Toward the Future: Asian Pacific Societies in the 21st Century, Cheju National University, South Korea
Forthcoming:

14-16 September 2000

Transitions in Asia Pacific Societies

Kwansei Gakuin, Nishinomiya, Japan
The following Thematic Sessions are planned for the 2000 Conference:
Health and Society; Class Structure; Citizenship and Education; Environment; Gender and Sexuality; Globalisation; Media, Culture and Identity; International Migration; Theory Formation; Urban Growth; Family in Asian Society
Newsletter
Published twice a year.

Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología

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Admitida en la AIS: 1994

Presidente: Emir Sader, Brasil
Vice-Presidente: Eduardo Aquevedo, Chile
Secretario General: Eduardo Velásquez C., Guatemala
Vocales: Inés Izaguirre, Argentina, Sergio Zermeño, México, Fernando Martínez H., Cuba
Secretaría Ejecutiva ALAS: Florencia Ferrer, Vivian Urquidi, Rogério Chaves, Adrián Gurza, Paulo Neves

XXII Congreso de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología 12-16 de Octubre de 1999

Universidad de Concepción, Chile
¿Hacia dónde va América Latina?. La actual coyuntura de "fin de siglo" nos da a los científicos sociales latinoamericanos, una perspectiva sólida para intentar un balance del conjunto de los procesos socioeconómicos, políticos y culturales, y también para identificar algunas de las claves que nos permitan comprender los procesos futuros. Este esfuerzo analítico y reflexivo podrá darnos la lucidez necesaria para, en seguida, desde el ángulo propio de las ciencias sociales, construir propuestas sólidas que contribuyan a la construcción y fortalecimiento de la democracia, de la justicia social y de la sustentabilidad real de las sociedades latinoamericanas.

Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología de Trabajo

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Website <http://www.ufrj.ifcs.br/alast>

Admitted to ISA: 1998

Origins

The Latin American Association in Sociology of Work, ALAST, a scientific organization for academic interchange; is a non profit civil society that has as general objective to initiate and/or coordinated initiatives of collaboration between Latin American scientists dedicated to the study of work. According to its statutes, ALAST will: i) Stimulate international conferences and seminars; ii) Promoted the study of problems of work; iii) Create working groups to promote research on specific themes; iv) Collaborate with other international organizations concerned with problems of work; v) Represent foreign and national organizations with objectives similar to those of ALAST; vi) Promote the interchange of published material and translations of relevant texts; vii) Encourage the publication of books and journals and the circulation of working paper. ALAST will promote studies, graduate and others, within the area of Sociology of Work. It will also promote the regular interchange of information and cooperation between graduate and under-graduate courses of Sociology of Work or other social sciences concerned with this thematic, stimulating interchanges between students and scholars.

The Boards of Direction

The General Assembly of members with full rights, that take place on the Ordinary and Extraordinary Congresses. The Congress is the maximum board and has the higher faculties of the organization. The Directing Board, composed of one representative and one substitute representative of each member countries, elected by and among members of ALAST in each country, number that can be equal to the number of representatives of any country that sends representatives to the Congresses. The Executive Committee, composed of a President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, that will be responsible for the administration of ALAST, each performing their functions, with a mandate of three years. The offices of President and Secretary will be held by the members of the Directing Board of the Country elected as the seat of ALAST and the Treasurer will be elected among the members of that country.

Boards 1996-2000

Executive Committee
President: Alice Rangel de Paiva Abreu, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, paivabreu@openlink.com.br
Secretary: Magda de Almeida Neves, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Treasurer: Leda Gitahy, University of Campinas, Brazil

Directive Board

Argentina: Martha Novick, Leticia Lezcano
Bolivia: Rodolfo Eretegui, tba
Chile: Cecilia Montero, Mario Albuquerque
Colombia: Luz Gabriela Arango, Carmen Marina Lopez
Costa Rica: María Eugenia Trejos, Juan Pablo Pérez Sainz
Cuba: José Luis Martín Romero, Rafael Alhania
Mexico: Fernando Pozos, Marcela Hernández
Peru: Carmen Vildoso, Nestor Valdivia
Porto Rico: Dale Mathews, Claribel Matías
Dominican Rep.: Faruk Miguel, Nicomedes Castro
Uruguay: Emma Massera, Luis Stolovich
Venezuela: Consuelo Iranzo, Héctor Lucena

ALAST Congress

III Latin-American Congress on Sociology of Work
May 17 to 21 2000, Buenos Aires, Argentina

El trabajo en los umbrales del Siglo XXI
All enquiries about the Congress should be sent to: III Congresso Latino-americano de Sociologia del Trabajo Comisión Organizadora, Marta Novick mnovick@ciudad.com.ar or Secretaría del Congreso Gisela Waisgrais, gira7641@cvtci.com.ar

Publications

ALAST publishes the *Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios del Trabajo*, under the editorship of Drs. Marcia de Paula Leite and Nadya Guimarães. Published in Portuguese and Spanish, RELET is a thematic and multidisciplinary scientific journal that has as its main objective stimulate the academic debate on the field of studies of work.

ALAST has also published three books with a selection of papers of the II Latin-American Congress of Sociology of Work, held in Brazil in December 1996: Abramo, Laís & Abreu, Alice Rangel de Paiva (orgs.) *Género e Trabalho na Sociologia Latino-Americana*. São Paulo: ALAST/Secretaria do Emprego e Relabases do Trabalho do Estado de São Paulo, 1998. (Série II Congresso Latino-Americano de Sociologia do Trabalho). Castro, Nadya Araujo & Dedecca, Claudio Salvadori. (orgs.) *A Ocupação na América Latina. Tempos mais duros*. São Paulo: ALAST/Secretaria do Emprego e Relabases do Trabalho do Estado de São Paulo, 1998. Leite, Marcia de Paula & Neves, Magda de Almeida (orgs.) *Trabalho, Qualificação e Formação Profissional*. São Paulo: ALAST/Secretaria do Emprego e Relabases do Trabalho do Estado de São Paulo, 1998. All ALAST publication may can be acquired at the Secretariat (address above)

Association Arabe de Sociologie

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Admis à l'AIS: 1986

L'Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française, AISLF

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Admis à l'AIS: 1964

Bureau

Les membres du Bureau sont élus pour trois ou quatre ans par l'Assemblée des membres à l'occasion des congrès internationaux ils sont rééligibles. Le Bureau se réunit au moins deux fois par an. Des réunions partielles de ses officiers se tiennent régulièrement.
Membres du Bureau actuel:
Président: Liliane Voyé, Université Catholique de Louvain
Vice-Président: Daniel Mercure, Université Laval, Québec
Secrétaire Général: Jean-Michel Berthelot, Université de Paris, Sorbonne
Secrétaire-Générale Adjointe: Christiane Rondi, CNRS Toulouse
Trésorière: Monique Hirschhorn, Université de Paris, Sorbonne
Membres: C. Beauchamp, Université Laval, Québec; R. Cipriani, Université de Rome; C. Constantopoulou, Université de Macédoine, Thessalonique; G. Houle, Université de Montréal; A. Krasteva, Nouvelle Université Bulgare; S. Mahfoudh-Draoui, Université de Tunis; C. Marques Blasa, Université de Lisbonne; R. Motta, Université de Recife; A. Petitat, Université de Lausanne; A. Tingbe Azalou, Université de Cotonou.

Création

La décision de créer cette Association fut prise par Georges Gurvitch et Henri Janne lors des "Entretiens de Royaumont" (mai 1956), consacrés à la *Crise de l'explication en Sociologie*, auxquels participèrent des sociologues de plusieurs pays francophones. Le volume XXI des *Cahiers Internationaux de Sociologie* (2^e trimestre 1956) où parurent les résultats de cette rencontre, constitue la première publication des travaux de l'Association. La fondation officielle eut lieu à Bruxelles en 1958, en même temps que se réunissait le 1^{er} Colloque, sur le thème de

"la Sociologie des Pays d'Outre-Mer" (travaux publiés dans la Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie de Bruxelles).
L'Assemblée Général du 20 mars 1959, réunie à l'occasion du 2^{ème} Colloque "Les Cadres sociaux de la sociologie", (Royaumont), a adopté les statuts et élu le premier Bureau de l'AISLF.
Selon l'article 1 de ses statuts l'AISLF "regroupe des sociologues et d'autres spécialistes en sciences sociales donnant une orientation sociologique à leurs travaux, quelle que soit leur nationalité, à condition qu'ils utilisent le français pour une part notable, dans leurs activités scientifiques".

Objectifs

L'Association a pour but l'étude et la discussion de tous les problèmes de la sociologie et de ses applications (Statuts, art.2). L'AISLF, dans le développement des sciences sociales contemporaines, oeuvre:

- 1) pour la compréhension des transformations de société, en créant des **partenariats** de recherches à partir de ses 41 Comités de Recherche et Groupes de Travail permanents travaillant sur les points sensibles de la dynamique sociale du changement.
- 2) pour la vie dans les **universités**. L'AISLF représente une occasion exceptionnelle de créer et stimuler des échanges entre Universités de Sciences Sociales par l'invitation de professeurs étrangers, l'accueil de doctorants et post-doc, l'échange d'étudiants.
- 3) pour aider les jeunes dans leurs **devenir professionnel**: par la création d'un forum de jeunes chercheurs; par l'accueil de nouveaux thésards dans l'ensemble des comités; par l'orientation professionnelle des jeunes vers des emplois universitaires et extra-universitaires.
- 4) par un soutien international au développement de la **francophonie** dans le domaine scientifique. Le Congrès est l'aboutissement de réunions préparatoires dans une dizaine de pays francophones à monnaie non-convertible (Gabon, Tunisie, Algérie, Bulgarie, Macédoine, Turquie, Maroc, Sénégal, Bénin).
- 5) par la création d'un **web site** AISLF.

Relations Organiques

L'AISLF travaille dans un esprit de coopération avec l'Association Internationale de Sociologie. Elle est membre des OING reconnues par l'UNESCO (Titre C); est membre du Conseil Consultatif du Conseil International des Sciences Sociales; de l'Agence de la Francophonie.

Activités

L'Association organise des colloques internationaux (tous les trois ou quatre ans), des tables rondes, des symposiums et des réunions de comités de recherche. Les plus récents sont:

1998 Lisbonne, Portugal: "L'université pour quoi faire?" (Publications en cours).
1999 Hammamet, Tunisie: "Construction de la modernité et pratiques sociologiques"
Prochain XVI Congrès international: Une Société-Monde?
3-7 Juillet 2000, Québec, Canada
Séances plénières: Quelle mondialisation?, Quelles reconfigurations?, Quelles significations?
Séances des 41 comités de recherche et groupes de travail de l'AISLF
Consulter le site Web du congrès à l'adresse suivante: www.fss.ulaval.ca/aislf/

Comités de Recherche

Les Comités de Recherche et les Groupes de Travail constituent l'une de ressources essentielles, ils sont le lieu où se construisent et s'approuvent, autour de thématiques particulières, des réseaux susceptibles aussi bien d'accueillir les nouvelles générations que de tisser des liens étroits avec les autres Associations Internationales. Instruments indispensables de la respiration de notre l'Association dans son ensemble, ils jouissent simultanément d'une autonomie essentielle à leur épanouissement. La charte votée par le XIV^{ème} congrès et publiée ci-dessous a pour but de formaliser les règles minimum permettant de concilier ce développement avec le bon fonctionnement de l'ensemble. Elle rappelle notamment l'exigence d'ouverture multinationale des comités, la nécessité d'un usage prioritaire du français, l'importance d'un programme d'activités extérieur aux temps forts du congrès.

Publications

Les communications présentées aux colloques et aux tables ont été, pour la plupart, publiées dans des revues scientifiques ou sous forme d'actes séparés.

Depuis 1984 un *Bulletin* annuel récapitule certains aspects des activités scientifiques de L'AISLF.

Depuis 1995 une *Lettre de Liaison des Comités de recherche et des Groupes de travail*, semestrielle, rend compte des activités et des projets. L'AISLF encourage aussi la publication des travaux des Comités de recherche et des Groupes de travail.

Association du Sociologues du Tiers Monde

BP 11.142 Case Postale 17
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Admis à l'AIS: 1998

Président: Yahya Diallo

The International Association for the Study of Persian-Speaking Societies

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Admitted to ISA: 1999

Objectives

The International Association for the Study of Persian-Speaking Societies is a non-governmental, non-profit making professional organization of researchers, scholars, academics, and all other persons interested in the culture and civilization of the Persian-speaking societies and related areas.

Board of Directors

Acting President: Saïd Amir Arjomand
Secretary-Treasurer: Cyrus S. Behroozi
Members: Abbas Amanat, Anne E. Betteridge, Richard M. Eaton, John R. Perry, Nazif Shahrani, Irfan Habib (Council for India)

Rural Sociological Society

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Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225-9081
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Admitted to ISA: 1950

Board

President: William B. Lacy, Cornell University
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Vice-President: Lionel J. "Bo" Beaulieu,
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Secretary: Diane K. McLaughlin, Penn State University
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Rural Sociological Society 63rd Annual Meeting

August 16 - 20, 2000, Washington, D.C., USA
Policy and Rural Communities: Challenges for the 21st Century
Information: Don E. Albrecht, RSS 2000 Program Chair, Dept Rural Sociology, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX 77843-2125, USA, Tel: 1-409-845-9781, Fax: 1-409-845-8529, ailalbrecht@rsocsun.tamu.edu, www.ruralsociology.org

Publications

Rural Sociology, the official journal of the RRS, is published quarterly.

How The Sociology of The North Celebrates Itself

ISA 14th World Congress of Sociology, Montreal 1998
by Heinz R. Sonntag (1)

Introduction

Inequality or asymmetry is always a point for debate, although not of the same intensity in every field.

As far as economic relations within the historical world-system are concerned, it is widely known and accepted that their main characteristic is their asymmetry which benefits the centre, prejudices the periphery and does both (simultaneously and in parallel) with the semi-periphery. It is also generally acknowledged that such asymmetry, although cyclical, has become progressively deeper over the history of this system, especially in these times of what many like to call "globalisation". Equally, it is recognised that the balance of power in the inter-state system always favours the countries of the centre, even at times of rivalry where there is no clear hegemony of one or various countries belonging to it, or even if semi-peripheral nations can ascend to positions of power which permit them to compete for such hegemony (2). Finally, the tendency towards cultural homogenisation, especially strong today, is also known to be dominated by one culture in particular: western culture, with its (up until now) great success in presenting itself as the *universal culture*.

In the field of the production of knowledge in basic sciences, technology and engineering, such asymmetries have been and are assumed to be "normal", in the sense that it is accepted that some countries or regions participate in such production more actively and with greater potential for innovation than others. This is shown, firstly, by the fact that asymmetries appear only marginally among the themes worked on by sociologists and historians of science and technology. Secondly, such "normality" is seen not as the eventual result of a determined international division of labour, although this interpretation is gaining ever more acceptance (which is related to the growing number of researchers coming from developing countries). With honourable exceptions it is still seen as a quasi-natural phenomenon, as if there existed peoples, societies in general, nations and other social conglomerations (such as that which Galbraith named the *military-industrial complex*) innately more apt for the production of knowledge in this field than others.

Where the axis centre-periphery seems to be less clear cut, apart from in the wide contours of artistic creation (literary,

musical, etc)(3) is in the field of social thought and social science. Here, more than in the other fields indicated, a kind of hypocrisy exists: we are all equal. In the end it turns out that some are more equal than others, because the social representations, research results, theorisations and reflections of some are more widely diffused than others. The dividing line is often that which separates the north from the south and the countries in transition, the centre from the periphery and the semi-periphery. One excuse why this should be so has been (and is) the difficulties of language: the social science conceptualisations and narratives, in theory and metatheory, of the periphery and semi-periphery, at least those of Latin America, the Arab and Asian regions and of the countries in transition, are difficult and costly to translate, as much as into our *lingua franca*, English, as into other languages with more "prestige" in these areas (4).

This excuse is not entirely valid. Many of those engaged in social science in these countries and regions know that the results of their scientific endeavours are of interest only to a relatively reduced circle, those from their own language group (and those

in a wider area with interests in comparative sociology), for which reason they often try to make their work known through English and other languages. A common practice is to add summaries in English or French to articles in the language of origin. Attempts are also made to publish in these and other languages with a greater prestige in the social sciences (Italian or German), and to give papers at international meetings and congresses (frequently with papers translated through personal economic sacrifice). All of this has as its objective not only to foster personal prestige but also the desire to contribute to discussions about what is scientifically valid, current, urgent and real.

However, the institutional and organisational forms of our scientific endeavour do not help very much. As in the political and economic areas and in the contours of basic science and technology, there exist severe asymmetries in the field of social thought and social science, silently fomented and supported.

In what follows I aim to demonstrate, through an analysis of the programme of the 14th World Congress of Sociology of the International Sociological Association (ISA)(5), that there is an overwhelming domination by northern countries of the presentations in the different collective modes of working associated with an event of this nature. For the analysis I will rely basically upon the data provided in the official Congress programme (ISA, 1998), interspersed with personal reflections. Finally, I will present a number of proposals on how modifications could be introduced into the structures of the ISA and the organisation of its Congresses, so that this situation, inadmissible from the point of view of the world academic community (6) and unbearable from the point of view of the scientists and thinkers from the periphery, the semi-periphery and countries in transition, might not continue to be reproduced.

Before presenting this analysis, however, it is necessary to make two clarifications. The first refers to the use of the concepts "northern countries", "southern countries" and "countries in transition". Henceforth, I shall follow the custom which has increasingly been adopted by international organisations (UNESCO, WHO, ILO, etc), according to which the northern countries are those with a high level of development, with highly diversified economic structures, with a *relatively* egalitarian social structure (7), generally with democratic or representative governments, with an important degree of socio-cultural cohesion (although elements exist which point towards different forms of multiculturalism): from Germany to New

Zealand, that is to say the countries of the former First World. Those of the south are those of the Third World (8), including those recently industrialised and those which today belong to what has been termed the Fourth World: the whole range of countries running from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe and including among others Brazil, China, India, Chile, South Korea, Indonesia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Algeria, Tunisia, Mexico, South Africa and Zambia. The countries in transition are those which belong to what was the Soviet Union and the bloc dominated by it. The only criterion for the categorisation of the different session presidents, programme officials and authors etc to one of these groups is the institutional affiliation which they themselves indicate (9).

The second clarification is of a personal nature. I wish to make it clear that I do not believe, either in macro or in micro, and least of all in our intellectual proceedings,

"We cannot continue to allow ISA congresses to be events in which northern sociology celebrates itself."

in *conspiracy theories*. That is to say: I do not think that things are the way they are because some people conspire, for example that underdevelopment exists because some bankers, international capitalists and executives have made (or are permanently making) agreements to maintain it, or that the asymmetry in the ISA Congress exists because northern colleagues have plotted to undermine the efforts of those of us working in southern or transitional countries. Rather, I think (and will attempt to demonstrate) that it is a question of mechanisms of communication and institutional relations, of language, of personal ties, of intellectual origins, mechanisms which function in a quasi-automatic and therefore unconscious way. I hope therefore that nobody feel offended, and that what follows is taken as a warning that has been necessary for a long time, that Immanuel Wallerstein recognised this and made the issue his during his four year presidency of our Association (10), and that what follows is an invitation to look for ways to overcome the situation which underlies it.

The Inequalities Start Right at the Top

I believe that all we members of the ISA are conscious that the forms of election of our authorities could hardly be described as democratic. The facts that (a) the president and the four vice-presidents are chosen indirectly, by a joint assembly of the representatives of national associations

and of Research Committees and that (b) eight of the members of the Executive Committee are elected by an assembly of national associations and another eight by Research Committee delegates, would cause more than one colleague, and not only the specialists in the sociology of democracy, to protest were they to occur in other spheres, above all if to this we add that the national associations cannot vote if they are not up-to-date with their quota payments. All attempts to change this anachronistic electoral system have failed.

According to data supplied by the Executive Secretary of the ISA, by 1998 there were 70 affiliated national associations, of which 53 were up-to-date with their annual quota payments. 24 of them were from northern countries, 16 from southern and 13 from societies in transition. Of the delegates of the 50 Research Committees, supposedly democratically elected, 47 principals came from the north, three from the south and none from the countries in transition, and all of the alternate delegates in the Committees where they existed (18), were from the north. Of the non voting observers, that is of the eight delegates from the Working Groups and the four from the Thematic Groups, not one came from a southern or transitional country.

Upon the election (1994) as President of ISA of a North American sociologist known for his commitment to the sociology of the periphery and semi-periphery (11), the electoral bodies of the Association accompanied him – dare I say naturally? – with three (out of four) vice-presidents from the north and 12 out of 16 Executive Committee members (three of the remaining four came from the south and the other one from a country in transition). Formally therefore, in the highest governing body of ISA (president, vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee), as against 16 members from the north there were four from the south and one from a country in transition. I say formally because certainly some of the northern representatives were open to the social science of the South and transitional countries, although many others were known for their exclusive concern with northern affairs, a kind of "northern fundamentalists".

The situation was no different on the two occasions when southern sociologists occupied the presidency. Between 1990 and 1994, the ISA President, Prof. T.K. Oommen of India, was accompanied in the Executive Committee by 12 from the north, 2 from the south and 3 from the countries in transition. Between 1982 and 1986, the Brazilian Fernando Henrique Cardoso worked with 14 colleagues from the north, two from the south and two from

the then socialist bloc (Platt, 1998, 65 ss.).

In this context, it is also significant that none of the editors of the official publications of ISA has been a colleague from the south, from the ex-socialist bloc or from the countries in transition. *Current Sociology* from 1953 on, *SAGE Studies in International Sociology* from 1976 on and *International Sociology* from 1984 on have had only editors proceeding from countries of the north (Platt, 1998, 70-71).

The membership of the Programme Committee for the 14th Congress, just as that of the previous ones, was the result of complicated negotiations between the Executive Committee of ISA and the event's Organising Committee (composed, as it must be, by representatives of the universities in Montréal: Université de Québec à Trois-Rivières, Concordia University, Université de Montréal, McGill University and the University of Ottawa). The Programme Committee was made up of nine representatives from the north, five from the south and two from countries in transition.

The composition of this Committee, and I would repeat, there is no attempt to personalise here, allows us to formulate the hypothesis that the organisers of the six symposia, the most important high profile working groups at the ISA Congresses, were carefully and politically selected. Five of the six symposia had joint north-south co-ordination, with only one with three from the north and one from the south. Nevertheless, 63 presenters were from the north, 29 from the south and 4 from the countries in transition.

In presenting this figures it is worth pointing out a first irony: having to do with such current and pressing themes as *Social Order and Changing Identities*, *Work and Technology*, *The Quality of Modern Life: Advantages and Disadvantages*, *Unequal Development: Causes and Consequences*, *The Social Parameters of Social Existence* and *Social Science and Power: Knowledge For What?*, it would seem little less than surprising that almost 65% of the contributions were from the north, 30% from the south and less than 5% from the transitional countries. If in these last two regions there is such a sparse reflection on such central themes as this distribution might suggest, on what exactly are we working in terms of research, theorisation and conceptualisation? Or is it that the quality of our work does not meet the highest standards of academic rigour? Would it not be more sensible to think that *selection through proximity*, a mechanism which I will discuss below, is operating here?

Another irony: despite the fact that since the 13th Congress at Bielefeld, Germany

(1994), ten ISA regional conferences have been held concerning the general theme of the congress (three in the north, six in the south and one in a region of transition) and the fact that the corresponding books (11, one more from a gender perspective) and

"A total of 3927 papers were presented. 74% of them (2766) were by authors, individual and collective, based in the north whilst 19% (716) were by colleagues from the south and 7% (247) by participants from countries in transition"

a video on the deliberations of the integrating colloquium held in November 1997 in Montreal have been published, none of the approximately 15 editors or more than 100 authors had any special role in the event, despite having dedicated themselves to the theme for a significant period. Did the intellectual, organisational and financial efforts of many people and institutions involved in this enterprise serve only for the private consumption for those who bought the books and the video, whilst having no importance in the public deliberations of the Congress?

The Congress "Fillet": The Sessions of Research Committees (and of the Working and Thematic Groups)

As was noted above, the ISA develops its activities through 50 Research Committees, each one of which is present in congresses with between 10 and 16 working sessions (with even more in exceptional cases). The Working Groups held an average of 10 sessions and the five Thematic Groups held 5.

Of the principal delegates of the 50 Committees, 29 were also programme co-ordinators and thereby in charge of the whole of the series of session of their respective units, without taking into account that the alternate delegates also figured in significant numbers among those in a position to determine the programme content of their Committee during the Congress. In other words: the delegates (and alternates) not only decide on the programme of activities of their respective Committees in the period between congresses, but also in the majority of cases (be it the delegates or their alternates) on what will be discussed in their sessions in the next congress. That gives them substantive power to shape the prevailing sociological discussion, a discussion which hardly reflects the wide range of themes and preoccupations which inspire us in our fields of interest.

Let's look at the figures! The fifty Committees held a total of 739 sessions. These were run by a total of 923 presidents and co-presidents. 781 of them, no less than 84.6%, came from the north, 109, or 11.8% from the south and 33, that is 3.4% from countries in transition.

A total of 3927 papers were presented. Seventy-four per cent of them (2766) were by authors, individual and collective, based in the north whilst 19% (716) were by colleagues from the south and 7% (247) by participants from countries in transition.

In the middle of this overwhelming presence of the north there were exceptions to the rule: Research Committees with a more equitable distribution. Worthy of mention are the RC12 on Sociology of Law, with 13 organisers or presidents and 25 papers from the north, 7 and 26 from the south and 1 and 7 from the countries in transition respectively, the RC32 Women in Society one of the few Committees with a person from the south as delegate, with 16 presidents and co-presidents and 48 papers from the north, 10 presidents and 38 papers from the south, with six papers by presenters from countries in transition. Other Committees which made efforts to achieve greater balance were Committees 21 Urban and Regional Development, 29 Deviance and Social Control, 30 Sociology of Work, 31 Sociology of Migration, 34 Sociology of Youth, 40 Sociology of Agriculture, and 41 Sociology of Population.

On the other hand, certain Committees had an "exaggerated" preference for papers presented by colleagues coming from countries in the north. Particularly worth pointing out are Committee 03 Community Research with 50 presidents and co-presidents from the north, 1 from the south and 1 from a country in transition, with 105, 17 and 4 papers respectively, Committee 39 on Sociology of Disasters with a distribution 12:1:0 of presidents and 66:3:4 of papers, Committee 42 on Social Psychology, with 14 out of 14 presidents from the north and a 36:5:3 distribution of papers, Committee 45 on Rational Choice, with 18 presidents and 45 papers from the north and just one paper from a transitional country, Committee 48 on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change, whose 17 sessions could not count with a single president from outside the north, and had a 51:10:6 distribution of papers; and Committee 49 Mental Health and Illness with 11 presidents from the north and a 47:5:1 breakdown of papers (12).

It is impossible to believe (at least I refuse to do so), that the programme co-ordinators of the Research Committees, Work and Thematic Groups and the presidents and co-presidents of the working sessions could ignore the research and reflection in their respective fields being done in countries of the south and countries in transition. I believe therefore that it is more a case of the mechanism of selection by proximity: the co-ordinator of a programme knows what is being done and by whom in the particular area in his/her regional scientific community, for which reason he/she chooses members of the community to organise and to preside sessions, who in turn choose colleagues of the same community for the sessions, including somebody of the south or the countries in transition more often than not for their "by the way" knowledge about what is done there.

Another mechanism would appear to be selection through prolonged collaboration: certain Research Committees are dominated by colleagues who obviously have a long history of working together, for which reason it is difficult to enter or be co-opted into the circle.

One aspect which is especially surprising is the poor representation of colleagues from the south and transitional countries in fields in which the contributions from such countries have achieved world-wide recognition in sociology and social science in general. For example, the development and dependency theories associated with Latin America and the Caribbean have made a substantial contribution since their appearance at the end of the forties and the sixties respectively. Other important contributions have been made in the following fields: Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution (RC 01), Economy and Society (RC 02), Sociology of Education (RC 04), Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations (RC 05), Futures Research (RC 07), Social Practice and Transformation (RC 09), Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture (RC 14), Sociological Theory (RC 16), Political Sociology (RC 18), Comparative Sociology (RC 20), Regional and Urban Development (RC 21), Sociology of Science and Technology (RC 23), Social Stratification (RC 28), Sociology of Work (RC 30), Sociology of Migration (RC 31), Conceptual and Terminological Analysis (RC 35), Sociology of Agriculture (RC 40), Sociology of Population (RC 41), Social Psychology (RC 42), Labour Movements (RC 44), Social Classes and Social Movements (RC 47), Collective Action and Social Change (RC 48). These contributions are in no way reflected in terms of the qualitative or quantitative presence of Latin American or Caribbean colleagues within the Research Committee programmes. I am sure that similar charges, with equal justification, could be made by colleagues in Africa,

Asia (with particular emphasis upon the Indian subcontinent), Oceania and numerous countries in transition.

The six Working Groups held a total of 47 sessions with 45 presidents and co-presidents from countries in the north, six from the south and three from countries in transition. 427 papers were presented, 341 by colleagues from the north (just under 80%), 61 by author from the south (14%) and 25 from the region in transition (6%). The five Thematic Groups held 18 sessions with 14 presidents and co-presidents from the north and five from countries in transition., during which 95 presentations were made, 75 (80%) by colleagues from the north, 9 (9%) by colleagues from the south and 11 (11%) from countries in transition. These figures amply corroborate what was found in the case of the Research Committees (13).

I am not proposing, of course, a mechanistic distribution of authors in every Committee with a particular quota of members from the three regions, nor a division of labour in which certain sub-themes are somehow reserved for colleagues from underprivileged regions. I suggest rather an elaboration of the programme in each Committee which take duly into account the contributions of colleagues from the south and from regions in transition. One measure could be that the "calls for papers" (the page-and-a-half abstracts) should be done early, for example as much as 24 months in advance of the respective congress, for the full version to be ready 12 months in advance. Another measure could consist in the papers presented to each Committee being evaluated by some type of jury made up of one member per region, which would select the articles which finally make it through to be discussed in the various sessions of the Committees and Groups during the Congress.

Those who head up the Research Committees, and those responsible for the programmes of each Committee should assure that every session have mixed presidencies or two organisers: one colleague from the north and one from a country in transition for example, or one from a country in transition and one from the south, to ensure thereby the development of a more lively interchange and argument.

Finally, care has to be taken in the selection of the discussants. They must

come in equal proportions from the respective regions and should be neither presidents nor co-presidents nor programme co-ordinators.

Final Reflections

One of the arguments which could be used against what I sustain in this piece is that the vast majority of people who attended the 14th Congress, as was the case in previous congresses, came from the north, that is to say North America, Europe and other developed countries. But this is an argument of dubious validity, since it is precisely our point that the ISA must effectively internationalise itself in order to be able to accommodate in its highest echelons the different currents and schools of sociological thought and the numerous fruits of the research and reflection which it generates, without privileging any particular region or country. No less dubious would be the "argument" that the disproportion between the countries of the north, the south and those in transition is the result of the lesser availability of funds for travel to international congresses in the last two groups of countries. Once again,

its is an obligation of the ISA to struggle to ensure that genuine internationalisation does not fail for financial reasons.

"..an elaboration of the programme in each Committee which take duly into account the contributions of colleagues from the south and from regions in transition."

So, what could be proposed to reduce over time this clearly demonstrated asymmetry? I believe that various measures, in addition to those already proposed for the Research Committee and the Working Groups and Thematic Groups, could be taken.

1) The initiation of a campaign throughout the international social scientific community to get colleagues to become members of ISA, beyond their adhesion to a national association (which is now easier because of the favourable weighting or membership fees);

2) A decisive democratisation of the election of the ISA authorities, starting with the direct election, by all of the members attending each congress, of the president and the four vice presidents, the election of 8 members of the Executive Committee by the plenary assemblies of the national associations and the remaining 8 by the plenary assembly of the members of the Research Committees;

3) The creation of a special fund, with seed-corn funding from UNESCO; to facilitate subsidies for colleagues from the south and the region in transition to attend congresses;

4) To accept and make a reality all the recommendations of the Bureau de Sociologie Internationale, directed by Alain Touraine, on the question of the official languages of ISA;

5) To ensure simultaneous translation in at least the official languages of ISA of all the collective forms of working during congresses;

6) To build a number of genuinely international research programmes as part of the activity of the Research Committees, seeking out international financing for this purpose;

7) To achieve a more significant editorial role for ISA members from the south and from countries in transition;

8) The stimulation of initiatives and facilities which permit the coming together, in more informal working organisation, of colleagues from different language backgrounds, as much between congresses as during them (for which the ten regional conferences running up to the 14th Congress, with the participation of one or two colleagues from other regions can serve as a paradigm); and

9) The democratisation (and therefore diversification) of the membership of the central Programme Committee and of the co-ordinations of the symposia, Research Committees, the Thematic and Working Groups, Ad hoc groups and all other collective forms of work, either through consultations with national associations and Research Committees or through consultations via e-mail, to avoid the duplication of accumulation of responsibilities and power in few hands.

I am conscious that these proposals, as well as those referring to the way the

different Committees and Groups should work, can only be implemented gradually. But I am also convinced that we must continue and deepen debate on this theme and start thinking about how we can put into practice solutions which have been formulated by others before now and which appear here as a set of proposals. It is this conviction, in light of the experience of the 14th Congress, which stimulated me to write this paper.

Notes

(1) Professor of Sociology, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Senior Researcher, Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, CENDES, Universidad Central de Venezuela. Past President of the Latin American Sociological Association (Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología, ALAS). - I would like to thank Hebe M. C. Vessuri for her observations and suggestions and Stuart Coupe for his decisive assistance in the English version.

(2) Apart from the Soviet Union between 1940 and its implosion in 1991, good examples are the United States from the start of the C19th, Japan at the end of the C19th and the start of the present one, and China from the mid-1970s onwards.

(3) I am not sure, but throw out as a working hypothesis, that such an analysis has not been done because it would turn out to prove a greater innate creativity in the peoples of the periphery and semi periphery.

(4) This domination is not quantitative: there are as far as I know more humans around the world who communicate in Chinese and even Spanish than in English.

(5) The event took place in Montreal, Canada, between 26 July and 1 August 1998, inclusive of both dates. The organisation was excellent, apart from the lack of simultaneous translation available in the symposia, Research Committees, ad hoc groups and other meetings for the third official language of ISA, Spanish.

(6) Here it is fitting to paraphrase Hegel's famous *dictum* on the master/slave relationship, but I do not wish to take such analogies and metaphors too far.

(7) This does not mean to say that there are not marked differences in income, security of employment, education, social security etc. between the sectors, classes, groups and strata.

There are, but what is important is that such difference do not pass a determined limit.

(8) It is beyond the reach of this paper to discuss whether or not this term is still valid.

(9) Obviously, there are colleagues and institutions in the countries of the north whose intellectual efforts are identified with those which we are taking forward in the south and in countries in transition, just as there are colleagues who live and work in the south whilst still belonging *structurally* to the north; I know some of both types. Not entering into such subtleties is the price which has to be paid in the attempt to be clear, statistically straightforward and fair at the same time.

(10) He did so to the extent that he dedicated one of his presidential letters to the "internationalisation of the ISA" (Wallerstein, 1996).

(11) Immanuel Wallerstein had not only worked on development problems in Africa in the sixties but also, from the seventies onwards, in his historical sociology, incorporated important elements derived from Latin American, Asian and African social science, as he himself has acknowledged on more than one occasion.

(12) A further strange fact I would like to point out is that in the round table on *globalisation* within RC 35 (Conceptual Analysis and Terminology), there were 13 participants from the north, two from the south and one from a country in transition, although there has quite a lot of work been done in the south and the transition regiones on this theme and the processes it implies.

(13) Something which does not seem logical is the simultaneous existence of Research Committees and Working and Thematic Groups on the same theme and indeed with very similar titles. I believe that it would be worthwhile to make an effort to integrate the institutional working formats, in order to unify criteria and to avoid duplication.

References

- International Sociological Association, 1998, Program of the XIVth World Congress of Sociology, Montreal (ISA)
 Platt, Jennifer, 1998, A Brief History of the ISA: 1948-1997 (Madrid, ISA)
 Wallerstein, Immanuel, 1996, On the Internationalisation of the ISA, (Madrid, ISA)

Language Policy

ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Youth RC34

Background

The ISA Statutes have instituted three official languages (English, French, Spanish). In practice, English is largely used as a *lingua franca* within the ISA, its Research Committees and at regional and world congresses.

At the 1998 World Congress in Montreal, members received a report by Alain Touraine on behalf of the Bureau of International Sociology, a group made up of representatives from the ISA, the

Association internationale des sociologues de langue française and the *Société française de sociologie*, and established in 1995. This report is available from ISA headquarters in Madrid. It concluded that 'the acknowledgement of the role of language in the development of individual and collective identities must be rendered compatible with sociology's search for universality' and that 'sociologists should become more conscious of the history of the intellectual formulation of their concepts' and so 'better understand the

difficulties of intercultural communication' (p. 6). The report recognises the role of English as today's *lingua franca*, making international communication practically possible. It also notes that the ISA cannot provide interpretation facilities at its meetings and congresses. At the same time it argues that sociologists have an obligation to 'try to overcome the opposition between a global system of professional communication and regional and national schools of thought' (p. 9) and to create links between universalist and

particularist intellectual traditions, both of which are essential to a flourishing sociological imagination.

The 'Touraine report' makes a number of recommendations for ISA activities in general and for future World Congress planning. The following recommendations are of particular relevance for the work of Research Committees:

- Scholars and students from all countries should learn English and at least one other foreign language, in particular so that they are able to read the products of a particular school of thought in the original language.
- Make better use of the principle of intercomprehension, i.e. more bilingual (or multilingual) meetings should be held, in which all participants are able to speak in at least one language but can understand the other(s) – for example, as already frequently happens in the European Nordic countries.
- Translations of texts between languages other than English should be encouraged; proceedings from regional meetings should be translated at least into English (arranged by the author) wherever possible.
- Access to international journals, networks and media channels should be made more accessible to scholars everywhere, especially those in isolated regions of the world.
- At Research Committee meetings and congresses, provide resumes of presentations and documents in the two other official ISA languages, together with consecutive interpretation where required.
- Plan for dedicated sessions at World Congresses on research issues in the host country; respond pro-actively and sensitively to the local linguistic and cultural context.
- Actively defend colleagues and institutions which, for political reasons, have restricted academic freedom for their scholarly activities and communication.

Desiderata

RC34 has an established tradition of democracy and inclusion of which it is justly proud. It recognises that linguistic diversity is an important element of equality and mutual respect, and is positively committed to the principles outlined in the 'Touraine report'.

RC34 actively seeks ways to open access to global linguistic diversity in practical and feasible ways. It does not restrict the application of this principle to the three official languages of the ISA, all of which are western European languages, whereas the ISA is an international association.

RC34 takes into account that for the majority of the world's scholars, any one of the three official ISA languages is a foreign language and that they therefore already face an additional personal and financial hurdle to effective participation in the international sociological community.

For the foreseeable future, neither the ISA nor research committees have the necessary financial or personnel resources to implement a comprehensive multilingual policy effectively. It is also unreasonable and impossible to rely on the linguistic competences of a minority of ISA members competent and willing to undertake interpretation and translation tasks on a voluntary basis; these tasks demand a high level of professional qualification and experience in their own right.

Policy Guidelines

The RC34 board will conduct its verbal business in the official language which is best understood by the majority of the Board members in any one period. It will ensure that no Board member present at an official meeting is excluded from active participation by lack of knowledge of the official language used; this means that consecutive two-way interpretation must be provided by the relevant bilingual Board members. It will further ensure that agendas, minutes and policy documents are written in English, the recognised international *lingua franca*. RC34 gladly accepts offers from Board or Committee members willing to provide, free of charge, translations (in full or in resume) into French and Spanish or into any other language for distribution as necessary.

IBYR, the RC34 newsletter, is a written document and will therefore be compiled and edited in English in the first instance (as specified in §3.1 above). However, RC34 aims to work towards a multilingual IBYR. The Newsletter Editor is responsible for the development and implementation of this element of the policy. Steps could include

- at least one article in French and Spanish in each newsletter, with translations into English where possible;
- providing a resume of newsletter contents in French and Spanish;
- establishing a RC34 'language dating agency' by which pairs agree to translate or edit each other's contributions;
- providing space for articles in other languages, with a translation into at least one of the official languages through the 'dating agency'

The precondition for implementing each of these proposals (and others that may be made in the future) is that human and financial resources are available to do so. Where authors themselves cannot arrange for the necessary translation, or if volunteers from the Committee membership are not available to provide the desired resumes, we shall not be able to move perceptibly towards a multilingual IBYR.

RC34 has a track record in encouraging multilingual conferences and publications. It will continue actively to encourage regional conferences and publications which use languages other than English. IBYR should be used as a channel for disseminating such proceedings and publications to a global audience in English, French and Spanish. In practice, this depends upon the efforts of regional conference organisers to provide the texts as required.

At ISA World Congresses, RC34 will dedicate at least one session to youth research issues in the host country, and will facilitate the use of local/regional languages wherever feasible and practicable for at least this session. However, RC34 does not have sufficient funds at its disposal for interpretation and translation. Session organisers should make all reasonable efforts to facilitate interpretation and translation on the basis of voluntary mutual assistance between session participants where necessary. Participants must accept that RC34 cannot necessarily resolve communication barriers and that compromises are inevitable.

RC34 will encourage language learning wherever possible by disseminating via IBYR information to the Committee membership about language courses and student/researcher exchange programmes in IBYR. It will also seek to expand information on relevant journals and networks.

RC34 will continue its established tradition of fostering communication and dialogue between youth research scholars in all parts of the world. It will continue to place particular emphasis on maintaining links with those national, cultural and linguistic communities which are subject to constraints on academic freedom to research and publish. This priority is to be understood as a continuing commitment to the founding principles and traditions of the ISA.

Adopted at the RC34 Board meeting, 10 April 1999, Vienna

In Memoriam: Torcuato Pérez de Guzmán

by Jose Luis Piñuel, University Complutense, Madrid

Torcuato Pérez de Guzmán died during the night of the 17th of March 1999 in Seville (Spain), the city where he was born 64 years ago and where he had lived, with the exception of the periods he spent at the University of Valencia and at some American universities with which he had arrangements. He studied Law at the University of Seville from which he also received his Ph.D. and taught in several institutions including the Escuela de Asistentes Sociales, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura, Facultad de Medicina, Facultad de Psicología and lately in the Departments of Sociology of the Universities of Seville and Valencia.

His professional career was always brilliant. He received some important prizes, such as the one he obtained for his work entitled *Los Cuerpos de la Policía Local* and he directed several research projects together with some American and European colleagues. For instance, he participated in the International Program of UNESCO Estudio comparativo internacional sobre la organización y

eficacia de las unidades de investigación científica, Estudio comparativo internacional sobre la organización de RU, and the Programs ESPES 2000 and Delphi B concerned with values and university evaluation. He also participated in several American/Spanish projects on the same subject in collaboration with Prof. Irwin Press (University Notre Dame, Indiana) such as the Second Cultural Program between Spain and the United States (1985/86) investigating the sociocultural consequences of the dispersion of the population in Seville.

Torcuato was always interested in understanding the different ways of life of people and the meaning of sociocultural transitions. He participated in the European Union/Ukrainian project INTAS 95/20 entitled *Dynamic Factors and Trends of Transition Economies with Respect to the World's Megatrends. A case: the Ukraine*". Also in this vein he investigated electoral

political processes in some of the "Autonomías" of Spain, conducted several studies of Spain's gypsies, and carried out anthropological research as exemplified in the study of the sociopolitical history of the Arma (Niger). The subject most recurrent in Torcuato's research was without doubt the styles of life of different communities. He participated in several projects and directed the Spanish contribution to the project *Family and Values: a Cross-national Analysis* carried out by the Universities of Brigham Young, Notre Dame and Washington State.

Torcuato Pérez de Guzmán was a Board Member of the ISA Research Committee on Sociocybernetics.

Torcuato was indeed not only a hard worker, but also a very reflective and sensitive colleague. We all treasure the memory of his way of being a true friend.

Call for Manuscripts

Book Reviews for International Sociology

International Sociology is about to start a book review section. This will play a key role not carried out elsewhere. Its aim is to promote wider knowledge of work relevant to sociologists internationally, but limited in its diffusion by language or national boundaries. Important recent books in languages other than English (especially lesser-known ones), or published outside the main English-language markets, will be reviewed so that those who might not otherwise know of the existence of such books, or who do not read those languages, can learn about work of interest to them. The reviews will summarise and report as well as evaluating; sometimes there will be more than one reviewer, presenting the contrasting perspectives of different national sociologies. A globalised world needs a more globalised sociology, and these reviews will help to bring that about.

Members who might be interested in reviewing for this section are invited to

send in the details of their expertise and interests, and of the languages they can read, as well as any other background information which might be relevant to the choice of appropriate reviewers. They are in addition invited to nominate other appropriate reviewers in their field (who should also be ISA members). Reviews will normally be expected to be written in English, though sometimes negotiation on that may be possible; drafts will be edited for language, so less than native English will be perfectly acceptable.

Members are also invited to make suggestions of books they know (not their own!) that have a wider importance which would justify a review of this kind. If making a suggestion, please if possible send a photocopy of the title page, list of contents and any descriptive text on the cover, as well as explaining why that book is suggested.

Offers and suggestions should be sent to the Book Review Editor:
Prof. Jennifer Platt
Arts E, University of Sussex
Brighton BN1 9QN, England
j.platt@sussex.ac.uk

Contribution Sociology Series

Contribution in Sociology Series (Greenwood Press) welcomes scholarly manuscripts (60,000-85,000 words) monographs/edited volumes on a wide array of subjects in sociology and related disciplines.

Submit proposals to the Series Advisor: Dan A. Chekki, Dept Sociology, Univ Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9, Canada, Fax: 1-204-774-4134, e-mail: sociology@uwinnipeg.ca

Journal of Public-Private Partnerships

The Journal of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (JDFR) is a foreign affairs periodical published bi-annually by the Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations, Malaysia. Founded in 1999, the Journal brings together noted scholars and policy makers to address current themes in international studies, foreign relations, diplomacy, strategic and security affairs and development studies. The primary

objective of JDFR is to enhance international understanding of international studies, foreign relations, development and security studies, foreign policy and diplomacy as an art and science within the context of Malaysia both in particular and generally.

The March 2000 (Vol. 2 No. 1) issue will be dedicated to the theme Governance and Political Stability in Asia in the Context of Economic Recovery: The Millennium and Beyond.

Issues of identity, governance, resource allocation, state sovereignty and power struggles

are issues that have come to the fore recently in many ASEAN countries as well as in the rest of Asia. Since the economic downturn about two years ago, disruptions in the organized running of government in some of these countries have resulted in political tensions. While some countries have managed to avoid total chaos, others have had to face political changes and government reshuffles. What this conjures up are policy issues concerning recovery, and how to govern a nation which has just gone through adverse political and

economic conditions.

Send all proposals and correspondence to: Dr. Sharifah Munirah Alatas, Director, Research and Publications, Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations, Jalan Elmu, 59100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Tel: 603-7576221 ext. 238, Fax: 603-7553201, dr_alatas@hotmail.com or idfrjournal@hotmail.com

Mobilization: an international journal

Mobilization is an international journal of research on social movements, labor movements, protests, and other forms of collective action. It is a highly selective, fully peer-reviewed, and fully indexed international review.

Please contact Mario Diani, (Mario.Diani@strath.ac.uk) for submissions from European countries. Hank Johnston, (Hank.Johnston@sdsu.edu) for submissions from Asia, Africa, or the Americas. For more information contact: Hank Johnston, Editor, *Mobilization: An International Journal* Department of

Sociology, San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182-4423, USA,
Hank.Johnston@sdsu.edu
<http://www.infonex.com/Mobilization>

Passages: Journal of Transnational and Transcultural Studies

Passages: Journal of Transnational and Transcultural Studies invites submissions for a number of upcoming special issues. The themes include border studies, transnational sexualities, cities and globalization, conquest and culture. Essays on other themes related to the interests of the Journal are also welcome. Interdisciplinary work is highly encouraged. All essays should be accessible to readers across various fields.

Send inquiries and submissions to: Mohammed A. Bamyeh, Editor, The Gallatin School of Individualized Study, New York University, 715 Broadway, New York NY 10003-6806, USA, <mohammed.bamyeh@nyu.edu>

Prizes and Fellowship Opportunities

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies fellowship program fosters research in Holocaust and genocide studies, broadly defined. The program is designed for scholars at all stages of their academic careers. Fields of inquiry include, but are not limited to, historiography and documentation of the Holocaust, ethics and the Holocaust, comparative genocide studies, and the impact of the Holocaust on contemporary society and culture. Other research areas include refuge and rescue, and propaganda and mass media as they relate to genocide. The Center welcomes a variety of approaches by scholars in history, political science, philosophy, religion, sociology, literature, psychology, and other disciplines. It especially encourages scholarly work that utilizes the substantial archival materials that the Museum has collected throughout Eastern and Western Europe and the former Soviet Union.

For application forms and information about fellowships and information about the Museum's archival holding, contact: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, Renée Taft, Visiting Scholar Programs, 100 Raoul

Wallenberg Place SW
Washington DC 20024-2126, USA, Tel:
1-202-3140378, Fax: 1-202-4799726,
rtaft@ushmm.org, visit also
www.ushmm.org

Prize for the best essay on urban and regional themes

In collaboration with the International Journal of Urban Regional Research and Basil Blackwell Publishers of Oxford, the Foundation for Urban and Regional Studies is organizing an international essay competition. A prize of GBP1000 will be awarded for the best essay on urban and regional themes by young (under 35) non-native English-speakers. The essay should be no longer than 5000 words and sent with a 500-word maximum summary in English. Essays written in the following languages will be considered: English (provided the author is not a national of the UK, the USA, anglophone Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland or any other native English-speaking community), French, Spanish, German, Portuguese and Italian. The essays will be read by two anonymous referees who will send their comments to Prof. Enzo Mingione, the Organizer of the Essay Competition, to prepare a shortlist for consideration by the judging panel. The results will be made public and communicated to entrants no later than 1 June 2000.

The prize-winning essay will (if necessary) be translated into English and published in *IJURR* with any changes and corrections suggested by the referees. The second and third essays will be offered prizes respectively of GBP 250 (worth of Blackwell titles) and of GBP100 (worth of Blackwell titles) by Basil Blackwell Publishers. Essays must be sent by **31 December 1999** to the electronic postal address nicoletta.carmi@unimib.it as an attachment (Basic Mime encoding) or by mail (winword file on diskette) to the following address: FURS Essay Competition, Fondazione Bignaschi, Via Olmetto 3, 20123 Milano, Italy, Tel: 39-02-8057718 Fax: 39-02-8692565 A note must be attached to the essay indicating the author's full name, address, university or workplace (if any), date and place of birth, nationality, telephone and fax number(s) and a short CV (max.100 words).

IXth Stein Rokkan Prize in Comparative Social Science Research

The prize was initiated in 1981. It is awarded upon the recommendation of an independent jury set up by the European Consortium for Political Research. The IXth Stein Rokkan Prize will be awarded in 2000.

Criteria: (1) Submission must be a very substantial and original contribution in comparative social science research. (2) Submission can either be an unpublished manuscript of book length or a printed book or collected works published after 31 December 1998. (3) Candidate must be under 40 years of age on 31 December 2000. Requirements: (1) Four copies of manuscripts typed double space or

printed works should be submitted by 30 April 2000. (2) The above should be accompanied by a formal letter of application with evidence of the candidate's age attached. (3) Submissions should be sent directly to the chairman of the jury: Professor Alfio Mastropaolo, Dipartimento di studi politici, Università di Torino, via Maria Vittoria, 19, 10123 Torino, Italy. Prize: The laureate will receive a cash

prize of US\$2000 jointly awarded by the International Social Sciences Council and the Candido Mendes University of Brazil and a diploma. The laureate will be requested to deliver a public lecture before the ISSC General Assembly at the time of the awarding in November 2000.

Calendar of Future Events

For more details on the conferences organized by the ISA Research Committees, Working and Thematic Groups, see ISA web site at: <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa>

February 2000

February 23 - 25, 2000

The Long Run: Long-term Developments of the Arts and Cultural Industries
Place: The Department of Art and Culture Studies, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

The Conference focuses on the sociological, economic and historical aspects of the arts and cultural industries. It provides an open, interdisciplinary forum for research into the world of art and culture. The conference aims at charting long-term developments in the arts and cultural industries. Speculation about future developments is welcomed, as long as it is grounded in empirical research or theoretical argument.

Information: Theresa Oostvogels, oostvogels@fhk.eur.nl, Dept Art and Culture Studies, Erasmus Univ Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1738, 3000 DR Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Tel: 31-10-4081020, Fax: 31-10-4089135,

<http://www.eur.nl/fhkw/thelongrun/>

April 2000

April 12 - 15, 2000

European Social Science History Conference
Place: Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Information: esshc@iisg.nl or <http://www.iisg.nl/esshc>

April 17-20, 2000

British Sociological Association Annual Conference
Place: University of York, York, UK
Theme: "Making Time - Marking Time"
In the Millennium Year it is appropriate that the BSA Annual Conference will be about constructions and representations of Time. The theme is intended to be wide-ranging. The conference will cover all aspects of Time and Sociology.
Information: British Sociological Association, Units 3F/G, Mountjoy Research Centre, Stockton Road, Durham DH1, UK, Tel: 44-191-3830839, Fax: 44-

191-3830782,
conference2k@britsoc.org.uk

April 26 - 29, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Science and Technology
Place: Rio de Janeiro
Sessions at the Third Triple Helix International Conference on the following themes:

The university and the pressures of innovation policy in North and South; Developing infrastructure for new links between academia and industry; Revisiting the issues of technical/professional training and employment problems.
Information: Marja Hayrinen-Alestalo, Dept Sociology, Univ Helsinki, POB 18, Unioninkatu 35, Finland, Tel: 358-9-191-23964, Fax: 358-191-23969, marja-alestalo@helsinki.fi
Hebe Vessuri, Apdo. 21.827, Caracas 10-20, Venezuela, Tel: 58-2-5041018, Fax: 58-2-5041092, hvessuri@reacciun.ve or hvessuri@conicit.ve

April 26 - 29, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Mental Health and Illness Interim Conference
Place: San Diego, California, USA
Theme: Mental Health and Illness Related to Chronic Disease and Disability although related topics will be accepted. Abstracts for individual paper presentations, panels, or roundtables are welcome. All accepted abstracts/presentations will be published in a book of proceedings.
Information: J. Gary Linn, jlinn87844@aol.com, Fax: 615-963-5049, Tel: 615-297-1354

April 27-30, 2000

The Eastern Communication Association Annual Convention
Place: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
Theme: The Architecture of Communication: Construction and Deconstruction
Architecture, like communication, is an ancient art and practice. The history of architecture is the history of civilization

with every culture having its own architectural styles analogous to its own language. Architecture and building deal with construction, design, form, style and substance, all of which can be read, interpreted, de-constructed. Messages, relationships, communities, organizations, social networks, identities and laws are constructed and de-constructed. Communication systems are designed, media systems built, social networks are constructed. Architecture and planning play a role in communication from providing opportunities for interaction to the information superhighway. Panels and Papers addressing conference theme from a broad range of perspectives and methodologies are appropriate. Special features of the convention will include Short courses, Spotlight on scholarship programs, and "Construction and Convergence" program.
Information: Susan Drucker, ECA First Vice President, sphsjd@office.hofstra.edu or druckers@ix.netcom.com

May 2000

May 11-14, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification
RC28 50th Anniversary: Achievements and Outlooks
Place: Libourne Conference Center, France
Call for papers that report new research on the topics central to RC28 mission: inequality, mobility and education. We wish to stress comparative work, so papers that compare two or more countries are especially encouraged. Papers that synthesize results of research and papers that report advances in theory or method are welcome. This includes substantive aspects as well as technical ones, such as statistical methods, nomenclatures and types of data. Social stratification issues related to trends such as globalization, individualization, the diffusion of high technology and so on are solicited.

Information:

<http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/rc28.htm>, and Chantal MASSON, RC28 Libourne Conference, Laboratoire de Sociologie Quantitative, Timbre J 350, Bureau E 33 bis, CREST, 3 Ave Pierre Larousse, 92240 Malakoff, France, Fax: 33-1-41175755, e-mail: rc28@ensae.fr

Mayo 17 -20, 2000

III Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología del Trabajo
Lugar: Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tema: El trabajo en los umbrales del Siglo XXI

El Congreso incluye Conferencias Magistrales, Simposios y Grupos de Trabajo. La presentación de trabajos y actividades grupales se hará en el marco de cuatro grandes áreas temáticas, las cuales, a su vez, podrán subdividirse en hasta tres grupos de trabajo simultáneos. Cada área temática esta a cargo de un responsable nacional conjuntamente con un colega latinoamericano perteneciente al Consejo Directivo de la ALAST. Para mayor información: gira7641@cvtci.com.ar or novick@mail.retina.ar

June 2000

June 1 - 4, 2000

ISA Research Committee on History of Sociology
Place: Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun, Poland
A list of proposed sessions and the names and addresses of the organizers is available on <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/rc08.htm>
Conference local organizer: Janusz Mucha, [jmucha@cc.uni.torun.pl](mailto:jmuch@cc.uni.torun.pl)
Program information: Christian Fleck, christian.fleck@kfunigraz.ac.at

June 7-9, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Law
Place: International Institute for the Sociology of Law, Onati, Spain
Study Group on Gender Equality Workshop on The Role of Communitarian Law in Implementing Equal Rights
The aim of the workshop is to discuss and evaluate the role played by regional organizations - the European Union and the Mercosur - in changing discriminatory legislation and especially in creating new legal instruments in its country members capable of improving the status of women and advancing gender equality. The main question is: to which extent has Law contributed to abolish inequalities (in the labor market and in politics).
Information: Fanny TABAK, Almirante Ghilhem 332, Apdo 1809, Rio de Janeiro, RJ 22440-000, Brazil, Tel: 55-21-2748758, Fax: 55-21-2746833, email: fanny@ax.apc.org

June 17 - 22, 2000

The 8th International Symposium on Society and Resource Management
Place: Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, USA
Theme: Transcending Boundaries: Natural Resources Management from Summit to Sea
Information: ISSRM8TH, Room 217 Arntzen Hall, WWU, Bellingham, WA 98225-9085, USA, Fax: 1-360-650-7702, e-mail: issrm8th@cc.wvu.edu, www.ac.wvu.edu/~issrm8th/, Questions: Anna Elliott, Program Coordinator at 1-360-650-2949.

June 20 - 23, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Family Research XXXVII CFR Seminar on Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Cross-Cultural Family Studies
Place: Uppsala, Sweden
This seminar is co-organized with the Nordic Family Research Network (NFRN).
Organizer: Jan TROST, Dept Sociology, Uppsala Univ, POB 821, 75108 Uppsala, Sweden
fax 46 18 471 1170, jan.trost@soc.uu.se

June 23 - 25, 2000

Interdisciplinary Conference on Gendering Ethics / The Ethics of Gender An International
Place: Centre for Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom
We welcome short papers for parallel sessions on a range of themes including: Gender and moral subjectivity; the ethics of science and technology; bodily integrity; the new ethics of the public sphere; religious traditions and gender ethics; social policies and normative frameworks; intimate ethics; gender, reason and rationality; representation and ethics; violence, war and ethics; human rights, universalism and particularism; agency, autonomy and ethics; the ethics of sex; gender, nature and animals; feminist ethical histories - abolitionism, peace, prostitution, sexual violence; the ethics of the market; postmodernism, ethics and politics; the ethics of place and space; ethics and the politics of difference; alternative moral communities - historical, fictional, utopian.

Send 200 word abstracts by 1 February 2000 to: Sasha Roseneil and Linda Hogan, Centre for Interdisciplinary Gender Studies, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK, gender-studies@leeds.ac.uk
Information: <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/gender-studies>

July 2000

July or August, 2000

ISA Working Groups on Famine and Society
Inter-congress meeting
Place: University of Central Lancashire,

Preston, UK

The conference seeks to assess the current debate on poverty and its contribution towards a sociological framework of poverty. Included in this assessment will be the attempt at defining the 'poorest of the poor', 'ultra poor' as well as indigent. The need for considering poverty and society as well as the shift from poverty to indigence, poverty to famine, will be one of the focal points of discussion of the conference. The tentative themes are: Contributions in history to the sociological framework of poverty and destitution; The study of relief system in history; History and the anchoring of famine as an 'event'; Contributions in history to the study of gender and Poverty
Information: Amrita RANGASAMI, N-19/A, Jungpura Extension, New Delhi 110014, India, Tel: 91-11-4318753, Fax: 91-11-4312805, email: csar.rsami@gems.vsnl.net.in

July 20-23, 2000

ISA Working Group on Social Indicators sessions at
The International Society for Quality of Life Studies Conference
Gerona, Spain
The purpose of this international Conference is to increase the knowledge base of quality-of-life (QOL) studies. The conference is designed to involve social/behavioral science researchers from a variety of disciplines such as management, psychology, sociology, biology, earth sciences, political science, economics, public administration, marketing, educational administration, family and child development, travel and tourism, leisure and recreation studies, technology management, law, and mass media/journalism. For more details see <http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/wg06.htm>

July 28-30, 2000

ISA Research Council conference
Social Transformations at the Turn of the Millennium: Sociological Theory and Current Empirical Research
Place: University of Montreal, Canada
Conference of ISA Research Council Delegates by invitation only.
Information: International Sociological Association, isa@sis.ucm.es

July 29 - August 3, 2000

Vth World Congress International Christian Studies Association
Place: Tampere, Finland
Theme: Civil Society and Religion in the Third Millennium
Organized in conjunction with the VIth World Congress for Central and East European Studies
Send proposals/abstracts to: Dr. O. Gruenwald, ICESA Coordinator, og@jisonline.org, 1065 Pine Bluff Drive, Pasadena, CA 91107-1751, USA, <http://www.jisonline.org>

July 31 - August 4, 2000

VII Biennial Conference

Place: Toronto, Canada

Theme: International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature

Topics: reading processes, literary institutions, media and literature, historical reception, literary creation, social and cultural contexts, as well as media and advertising. Related topics will be considered.

Send a 300 word abstract for an individual paper, symposium, or poster by January 1, 2000 to Gerald C. Cupchik, University of Toronto at Scarborough, 1265 Military Trail, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1C 1A4, tel: 1-416-287-7467, fax: 1-416-287-7642, cupchik@scar.utoronto.ca

August 2000**August 1-6, 2000**

World Congress of Political Sciences

Place: Quebec City, Canada

Information: www.ucd.ie/~ipsa/index.html

August 12-16, 2000

American Sociological Association annual meeting

General Papers Session on Collective Behavior

Place: Washington, D.C., USA

Manuscripts on all forms of collective behavior will be accepted, to include protests, riots, demonstrations, celebrations, gatherings, crowd behavior, fads, fashions, rumors, panics, and mass behavior, among other forms. International comparative studies are welcome.

Session Organizer: Benigno E. Aguirre, aguirre@acs.tamu.edu, Sociology Department, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, Texas 77843, USA

fax 1-409-862-4057, tel 1-409-845-0813

August 16 - 20, 2000

Rural Sociological Society 63rd Annual Meeting

Theme: Policy and Rural Communities: Challenges for the 21st Century

Place: Washington, D.C., USA

By February 14th, 2000, send abstracts for Special Sessions, Round Tables, Organized Panels, Forums, Workshops, Paper and Poster Presentations and Film and Video sessions to:

Don E. Albrecht, RSS 2000 Program Chair, Dept Rural Sociology, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX 77843-2125, USA, Tel: 1-409-845-9781, Fax: 1-409-845-8529, ailalbrecht@rsocsun.tamu.edu, www.ruralsociology.org

August 24-27, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy

Place: Tilburg University, Tilburg, The Netherlands

Annual Meeting: Social protection in the new era: what future for welfare?

Organizer: TISSER, Tilburg Institute for

Social Security Research, Dr. Wim van Oorschot, Tilburg University, POB 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands http://www.kub.nl/~fsw_2/home/worschot/rc19.htm**August 31 - September 3, 2000**

ISA Research Committee Sociological Theory

Mid-Term Conference: New Sources of Critical Theory

Place: Cambridge, United Kingdom

Critical theory is broadly defined here, and may include empirical applications as well as purely theoretical discussions. Topics range from philosophical discussion of the Frankfurt School and contemporary critical theory to efforts to develop theories in an applied direction on gender and ethnicity. Information: Patrick BAERT, Fac Social and Political Sciences, Univ Cambridge, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, UK, Tel 44-1223-3599339, pjb100@hermes.cam.ac.uk

September 2000**September 6 - 8, 2000**

International Symposium on Technology and Society

ISTAS 2000: University as a Bridge from Technology to Society

Place: Rome, Italy

Focusing their own interest on restricted technical areas, research people are led to loose a global view of the motivations and effects of their accomplishments.

University, that by vocation is committed to look at human life and knowledge in a unified perspectives, can strongly contribute to fill the gap between technology and society.

Contributions are encouraged for topics related to the general theme. Send proposals to Prof. Leonardo Cannavo, cannavo@uniroma1.it by February 1, 2000.

Information: Valerio Cirnagalli, Dept Electronic Engineering, Univ La Sapienza Roma

Via Eudossiana 18, 00184 Roma, Italy, Tel: 39-064-4585864, Fax:39-064-745105, istas2000@tce.ing.uniroma1.it

Register on-line to be kept informed on ISTAS 2000

<http://tce.ing.uniroma1.it/istas/istas.html>

Members of ISA are entitled to reduced participation fees, like members of sponsoring societies.

September 13 - 15, 2000

ISA Research Committee Sociology of Professional Groups

Interim Conference: State Political Power and Professional Structures: New Patterns and New Challenges?

Place: Lisbon, Portugal

The Conference will address problems deriving from the changes that are occurring in the relationship between the state and professional occupations in the

perspective of wider changes in contemporary societies themselves. In contemporary societies what kinds of balance exist between professional power and political power segregated by the state? How do these two kinds of power relate to each other and in what ways for different professions and occupations? Which professional and occupations have modified their structural position in the professional system and what have been the consequences of this modification in relation to the state? In different nation-states, how are global determinants converted into professional regulations at the state level?

Please send abstracts of 250 words before 31 January 2000 to:

Graça Carapineiro, ISCTE, Dep Sociology, Univ Lisbon, Avenida das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal, Fax: 351-1-7964710 and Paula Page, OCT, Rua das Praças 13-B R/C, 1200-765 Lisboa, Portugal, Tel: 351-1-3926061, fax: 351-1-3950979, ppage@oct.mcy.pt

September 21-23, 2000

International Conference: Norbert Elias and Social Anthropology

Place: French Society of Ethnology and University of Metz (France)

The work of Norbert Elias has attracted the attention of historians, political scientists and sociologists. At a time of renewed interest in Elias's work, we would like to examine how his 'cross-disciplinary' thought illuminates the anthropological approach.

For more information, including conditions of financial support, please contact: Dr Sophie Chevalier, University of Franche-Comté, SophieChevalier@compuserve.com

September 25-28, 2000

International Conference on Intellectual Migration and Cultural Transformation

Place: Brighton, Sussex, United Kingdom

Theme: The Movement of Ideas from German-speaking Europe to the Anglo-Saxon World

The enforced migration of writers and intellectuals from Nazi-occupied Europe has been the subject of intensive historical research. The aim of this conference will be to extend the focus to take account of a wider 20th-century context, analysing both the dynamics of the original ideas and values and the transformations which resulted from their assimilation to a different cultural environment. Now that the life stories of so many migrants have been documented through both personal testimony and empirical research, this conference will break new ground by investigating the complex evolution of thought patterns and intellectual paradigms, associated in notable instances with specific groups or institutions.

Further information is available from the address given below, and proposals for papers, accompanied by a one-page synopsis, should be sent to by 31 January 2000 to:

Andrea Hammel, Research Administrator, a.hammel@sussex.ac.uk, Centre for German-Jewish Studies, Univ Sussex, Falmer/Brighton BN1 9QN, UK, Tel 44-1273 877178, Fax 44 -1273 678495

October 2000

October 3 - 6, 2000

ISA Research Committee Logic and Methodology
Fifth International Conference on Social Science Methodology

Place: Cologne, Germany
The Fifth International Conference on Social Science Methodology will combine all areas of quantitative and qualitative methods in empirical social research. Persons wishing to present a paper should send till 31 January 2000 a title, an abstract of maximum 200 words, name(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s), key-words. Papers which combine methods and empirical results are very welcome. Contact: Jorg BLASIUS, Chair of the Organizing Committee, Zentralarchiv fuer Empirische Sozialforschung, Univ Koeln, Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Koeln, Germany, Fax 49-221-4769444, rc33@za.uni-koeln.de
For detailed information and for e-mail registration please access the web page <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/rc33>

October 3 - 6, 2000

ISA Research Committee on Rational Choice
Sessions at the Fifth International Conference on Social Science Methodology
Place: Cologne, Germany
Theme of the RC 45 sessions is Problems of Empirical Test of Rational Choice Theories; the sessions will focus on problems and solutions of empirical applications of rational choice theories. One of the sessions will deal more with methodological problems whereas the second one will deal with empirical applications in different fields. Colleagues who are interested to present a paper are invited to send an abstract (max 200 words): Steffen Kuehnel, steffen.m.kuehnel@sowi.uni-giessen.de, Univ Giessen, Inst Political Science Karl-Gloeckner-Str. 21 E, 35394 Giessen, Germany, Fax: 49-641-23050

December 2000

December 14 - 15, 2000

Asia Pacific Researchers in Organization Studies (APROS)
Place: Faculty of Business, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia
Conference on Organizing Knowledge Economies and Societies
Organized in collaboration with ISA Research Committees Economy & Society (RC02) and Sociology of Organizations (RC17)
Contact: Thomas Clarke
T.Clarke@lmu.ac.uk, Stewart Clegg
s.clegg@uts.edu.au, fax 61 2 9514

3935/3602

See also APROS Sydney 2000 conference
<http://www.man-bus.mmu.ac.uk/conf/apros>

2001

September 19-21, 2001

ISA Research Committee on Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture
International Conference on 2001 Bugs. Globalism and Pluralism
Place: Montreal, Canada
Much has been said, and a lot of people have worried about the year 2 000's bug. A technical choice, with major potential consequences, resulting from a short-term thinking, running after short-term savings. The development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) carries more complex challenges. The organizers of the 2001 bugs conference would like to highlight other problems (human, social, cultural, political and economic) that are facing societies where ICTs are widespread and play a major role. Different workshops will be organized to allow the presentation of research findings and reflexions. Paper proposals (1 page) should be submitted to the Chair of the Program Committee, Gaëtan Tremblay, GRICIS, UQAM, CP 8888, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8, Canada, Tel 1-514-9878591, Fax 1-514-9874164, tremblay.gaetan@uqam.ca before May 1, 2000.
For more information visit
<http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/gricis/activites.htm>

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is available
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- Standard length of papers is 6000 words, but shorter contributions are also welcomed. They should be typed, double spaced on one side of paper with margins of 3 cm.
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- Title, author's name, full address and brief biographical note should be typed on a separate sheet.
- An Abstract of 100-200 words should also be typed on a separate sheet.
- Figures, maps and diagrams should be precisely and boldly drawn to permit photographic reproduction. Use single quotation marks (except for quotes within quotes).
- Notes should appear at the end of the text. Referencing in the text should be as follows: (Archer 1982: 157). Recommended style for the bibliography is: ARCHER, M.S. ed. 1982. *The Sociology of Educational Expansion*. London: Sage.
SAYAD, A. 1984. 'Tendances et courants des publications en sciences sociales sur l'immigration en France depuis 1960'. *Current Sociology* 32: 219-304.
- Edited word-processed copy will be sent to the author for checking, but proofs will be corrected by the Editor.
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Vol.15, No.1, March 2000

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HEINZ-DIETER MEYER: Taste Formation in Pluralistic Societies: The Role of Rhetorics and Institutions

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XIAOWEI ZANG: Intercorporate Ties in Singapore

BORIS HOLZER: Miracle with a System: The Economic Rise of East Asia and the Role of Socio-Cultural Patterns

PAULO J. KRISCHKE: Problems in the Study of Democratization in Latin America: Regime Analysis vs. Cultural Studies

Résumés/Resúmenes

CURRENT SOCIOLOGY

Current Sociology, an official journal of the International Sociological Association, is one of the oldest and most widely cited sociology journals in the world. Prior to 1997, *Current Sociology* published long Trend Reports, and shorter Half Trend Reports, on topics of interest to sociologists internationally. Examples of recent issues include sociology of work, rational choice, survey research, social mobility, cancer, leisure, and the information society.

In 1998 at the World Congress of Sociology in Montreal, *Current Sociology* was relaunched as a peer-reviewed quarterly, with a focus on shorter review articles on emergent and challenging sociological issues in any area of sociological endeavour. *Current Sociology* will continue to publish Trend Reports but fewer of them to make room for the review articles.

Information for Contributors

- If you would like to propose a Trend Report, please send a detailed proposal and a brief curriculum vitae to the Editor. A style sheet is available on request.
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3. A guideline for length of papers submitted for peer-review would be approximately 4,000-5,000 words. Submissions should be typed, double-spaced on one side of paper only with a margin of 3 cm.
4. Three copies should be submitted. Submissions will not normally be returned, so authors should ensure that they keep a copy.
5. Title, author's name, full mailing address, e-mail address, and a brief biographical note should appear on a separate cover sheet.
6. An abstract of 100-200 words and 3-5 keywords should also be provided on a separate sheet on which the title of the paper appears, but not the author's name.
7. Figures and tables should be clearly presented and in final copy must be prepared as camera-ready copy.
8. Notes, if any, should appear at the end of the text.

Editorial Address:

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Recent issue: Vol. 47, No. 4, September 1999:

Part I. The Future of Sociology and the Social Sciences in the 21st Century - An Introduction

ALBERTO MARTINELLI
The Future of Sociology and the Social Sciences in the 21st Century - An Introduction

DOREEN MASSEY
Negotiating Disciplinary Boundaries

ERIK ALLARDT
The Future of the Social Sciences in the Twenty-First Century - A Comment

ROBERT BOYER
Le Paradoxe des Sciences Sociales: Les Vues d'un Economiste 'Dissident'

ATILIO BORON
¿Una teoría social para el siglo XXI?

Part II. A Challenge for Political Sociology: The Rise of Far-Right Parties in Contemporary Western Europe

JOHN W.P. VEUGELERS
A Challenge for Political Sociology: The Rise of Far-Right Parties in Contemporary Western Europe

Bibliography
Résumé/Resumen

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY / REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE

The International Review of Sociology / La Revue internationale de sociologie is the world's oldest journal in the field of sociology, founded in 1893 by René Worms and currently owned by the University of Rome. Since 1997 published in association with the ISA.

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