



Newsletter

January 2009

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Barcelona Impressions

Dear RCHS Members,

As you all know, there are different types of conferences and during the last summer I did have a chance to attend two highly different ones both related to

ISA. First I flew to the north of Sweden where we held our interim conference. You will find more about this exciting event in this newsletter and therefore there is no need to go into details. The only thing I’d like to mention is that the format of our interim conferences seems to me nearly the best one could imagine: interesting presentations, a not too large

group of people around, and many chances to talk seriously to each other. A few days later I flew to Barcelona where no rain and not too much of sun welcomed me. In the plane I met a friend going to the same meeting but our conversation during the flight was more than once interrupted by the noise of slightly intoxicated fellow travellers. ISA welcomed a huge crowd for its First Forum of Sociology. According to the statistics 2549 registered to discuss "Sociological Research and Public Debate." Fortunately for Barcelona and its tourist industry the city offered too many attractions, so only a small faction showed up at the sessions and plenary sessions. The idea behind the whole event was to offer those RCs which aren't able or willing to organize an interim conference on their own a place to meet; this might have worked for some of the RCs but it didn't work for the general programme. Not only that most titles of the presentations were of such a generality that banality was unavoidable; worse, more than just a few

Umea Conference (I)

Some Reflections on the 2008 RCHS Interim Conference from the local organisers' point of view

The 2008 ISA RCHS Interim Conference was held at Umeå University, Sweden, in August 21-24. As local organisers it was a great honour in the very first place to get the opportunity to host this meeting, and it turned out to be even more so when we realised how many of the RCHS members, both old ones and new, actually decided to come

listed speakers didn't show up at all to present their "ground-breaking" insights. Because of the huge number of parallel sessions the conference was scattered all around the place; there was thus considerable confusion amongst those who were trying to find the right location.

I don't want to blame anyone for this mess. I only hope that the forthcoming World Congress in Gothenburg, Sweden, scheduled for 11 – 17 July 2010 will work better and that it will offer what ISA's president Michel Wieviorka promised for Barcelona: "moments of high intellectual quality in a lively ambience".

Suggestions for sessions and joint sessions with other RCs for the next year's World Congress are welcomed and should be sent to our secretary, Andreas Hess.

Christian Fleck

E-mail: christian.fleck@uni-graz.at

to Umeå in the northern part of Sweden. We know that at least some of the participants had to travel for several days, almost halfway around the globe, only to partake in and contribute to the conference during its four days, before going all the way back home again! Basically, it is of course to a large extent thanks to these brave individual efforts and commitments that the conference turned out to be exactly that kind of truly international conference that we in the local organising committee had hoped for.

Partly to mark the geographically distant location of the conference, but also and more importantly because of its apparent

relevance in today's globalised world, we chose "Perspectives from the Periphery" as a general conference theme. That way we wanted to encourage contributions which addressed issues relating to different kinds of geographical, social, disciplinary and temporal peripheries in the history of sociology and the social sciences. We also invited the four keynote speakers with this theme in mind. But what we did not expect was that the theme would attract as many participants as it actually did.

Altogether the list of registered participants included more than 90 researchers, from more or less all parts of the globe: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom and USA. Several more countries, like China, Nigeria, the Philippines, Rumania, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Turkey, were represented in the papers.

The programme as such consisted of three types of sessions: keynote lectures, a book session and parallel thematic sessions.

The four keynote speakers were Professor Raewyn Connell (Sydney), who gave a talk on "Periphery and Metropole in the History of Sociology", Professor Eileen Yeo (Strathclyde), who lectured on the topic "Central not Peripheral: Class and Gender in Social Science 1830-1930", Professor Saïd Arjomand (New York), who spoke about "Provincializing the Metropolitan Theory: Can Concept Formation from the Periphery Redeem the Promise of Comparative Sociology?", and Professor

Johan Heilbron (Paris/Rotterdam), whose speech was entitled "Toward a transnational history of the social sciences".

The plenary book session was organised as a conversation on the role of international and national organisations in the history of sociology centred round Professor Jennifer Platt's *The British Sociological Association: A Sociological History* (Sociologypress), with Dr Sanja Magdalenic (Stockholm) and Professor Neil McLaughlin (McMaster) as discussants.

Altogether 53 papers were presented. These were organised into fourteen parallel thematic sessions. The session titles give a hint about the broad range of topics treated in the papers: "Rise of European Sociology", "Alternative Histories", "Sociology and Communism I-II", "Imperialism and Indigenous Knowledge", "Nordic countries", "Public Social Knowledge", "Empirical Social Research and Statistics", "Power and Loyalties", "The Sociology of Octavio Paz", "Gender", "Geopolitics and Transnationalism", "Concepts" and "Transatlantic Reciprocity".

Besides the scientific programme there were social activities, including a guided city walk, a welcome reception, a museum visit, an outdoor conference dinner and a post-conference tour as well as a small book exhibition on the conference theme in the University Library and a collective book display.

We hope that all participants enjoyed meeting up with old and new friends and colleagues, and that they found the sessions and many discussions as interesting and stimulating as we did in

the local organising committee. To prepare and host this conference was a genuinely positive experience from the beginning to the end, and for this we would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge our indebtedness to everyone involved: the RCHS, the invited speakers, our home institutions, all the members of the advisory committee on the international, national and local levels, the conference staff, our sponsors – all named on the conference website – and, last but not least, all conference participants!

Those of you who were not able to come this time are more than welcome to visit

the conference website (www.periphery2008.se) which is still open. There you will find more information and details about the conference programme, the sessions, etcetera. For those interested it is also possible to read all abstracts of the individual papers as well as of the four keynote lectures and the book session (in a pdf-file under “Paper abstracts”).

*Hedvig Ekerwald
Per Wisselgren
Björn Wittrock*

Umea Conference (II)

“Perspectives from the Periphery”

International Conference on the History of Sociology and the Social Sciences.

**ISA RCHS Interim Conference, Umeå University, Sweden,
August 21-24, 2008**

The University of Umeå in Sweden seemed quite central this August, even though it is close to the Arctic Circle. More than 20 nations were represented among conference participants, some from as far away as Latin America, western Africa and Australia; the theme seemed really to have struck a chord. Attendance was small enough for a high proportion of those present to give papers, and for anyone to meet most of those there. Lots of talk and ideas and good food made for transnational communication of the most productive kind – all supported by Swedish resources, and with very efficient local organization. The social program included a sample of traditional singing

from the local reindeer herders, and a highly memorable ‘conference dinner’ of barbecued herring and local cheese eaten on the cliffs of the northern Baltic. Indeed, that night ended with spontaneous singing around the camp fire!

Four plenary speakers were Raewyn Connell, Eileen Yeo, Said Arjomand and Johan Heilbron, all raising themes of general importance for work on the history of sociology: the importance of analyses produced on the periphery, including work by thinkers not classifiable as academic sociologists; the importance of understanding and conceptualizing the impact of

'peripheries' created by class and gender relations which are often forgotten in historical work; the possibility of peripheral concepts provincialising metropolitan theory to redeem comparative sociology; and the need to understand national sociologies in their transnational contexts of organizations and migrations.

A large number of other papers also made interesting contributions, too many to attempt to list, but some examples of various kinds may be offered:

- Robert Park's doctoral thesis was done at Strasbourg and under the supervision of the German philosopher Windelband, not of Simmel as is often assumed.

Some of his 'Chicago' concepts such as assimilation arose in the Mitteleuropa context of the role of nationalities within the Habsburg empire.

- International harmonization of statistics has sometimes led to the abandonment of collection of nationally specific data; this is done in the interest of facilitating comparative work, but it may do so at the cost of eliminating data on the real national differences which make comparison of interest.

- Figures such as Gumplowicz and Rokkan were active internationally in part because of their relative lack of success at home.

- The translation into French of Sorokin's *Fads and Foibles* was retitled to make it refer only to American sociology.

- Comparative study of the national sociologies of Belgium and the Netherlands, or of Hong Kong and Taiwan, shows that even what one might expect to be closely similar intellectual environments have diverged in ways that respond to local historical

circumstances, and relate to the 'metropole' in different ways.

- Swedish geographer and political scientist Rudolf Kjellén (1864-1922) developed his ideas from the perspective of a small European nation state in an increasingly dangerous Europe. An alternative geographical imagination developed in large territories on the European peripheries, such as Russia, Brazil and the United States, where modernity was imagined in terms of the frontier, with new men creating civilization or modernity beyond European, urban concerns with manners and civility.

- Recent Latin American work on Project Camelot and its relation to intellectual freedom sees it in a rather different light from the critical discussion of US writers in the 1970s, analyzing the myth which developed associating all external funding for sociological research with espionage and with the intellectual subordination of the scientific aims of peripheral countries.

- The development of public opinion research in Czechoslovakia was part of the liberalizing moment of the Prague Spring.

Overarching themes included issues of transnational translation, the historical specification of the global, disciplinary, and public intellectual contexts of sociological work, and the importance of both taking into account the macro structures within which specific sociologies and sociological contributions emerge and attending to the local and distinctive historical detail. We had a great time and there's a rumor the next midterms are in Dublin. See you there!

Jennifer Platt and Eleanor Townsley

Minutes from the RCHS meeting in Umea, Sweden (23 August 2008)

The Secretary reported on the current state of membership (183 in total, ISA and Associate Members together) and the state of the RCHS finances (a plus of 2,500 Euro in our Dublin account).

It was suggested that some of the RCHS money could be put to good use by awarding a RCHS prize, potentially every two years, either for a chapter, refereed manuscript or an article. In the discussion that followed it emerged that the majority favoured two prizes or awards (500 Euro each; to be awarded at the next World Congress).

Another suggestion was made regarding travel grants for the next World Congress in Gothenburg (2010). At the end of the discussion the proposal was rejected mainly on the grounds of the likelihood of difficulties, i.e. the problems of putting a good idea into a fair and acceptable practice by establishing properly who exactly could be eligible for such a grant.

When asked what the breaking point was in terms of representation and sessions in Gothenburg the Secretary and the President both responded that they did not know exactly how it worked, since that was established by the ISA HQ in conjunction with the Gothenburg planning committee. (In the meantime the Secretary and the President have received notification of the session allocation: >100 ISA members = 16 sessions, 85-100 members = 14 sessions and 70-84 members = 12 sessions. With 85 members we should qualify for 14 sessions. However, if we were to drop below the 85 cut-off line we could just get 12 sessions.) The general sentiment was that RCHS should be promoted more amongst students, since they will form the next generational cohort.

It emerged from the plenary discussion that the RCHS should have some well-designed, attractive sounding sessions in Gothenburg. The following suggestions for sessions were made:

- the future of publishing with special regards to the history of sociology;
- public intellectuals;
- periphery and the history of sociology;
- comparative perspectives in the history of sociology;
- gender in the history of sociology;
- the reception of sociological research in historical perspective
- sociological perspectives on conceptual and intellectual history/histories;
- empirical research and the history of sociology
- national traditions and trajectories

[Some more written suggestions have reached the Secretary since then:

- A joint session with the ISA RC on the Sociology of Leisure: Leisure through the Ages: Comparative Insights (proposal from Ishwar Modi, Jaipur)
- A session on Adam Smith and his relevance to sociology (proposal from Ragnvald Kalleberg, Oslo)
- A session on "The Entangled History of Gender and Sociology" (Theresa Wobbe,

Erfurt, Isabel Berrebi-Hoffmann, Paris and Michel Lallemon, Paris).

For these three proposals more details are available from the secretary.]

A longer discussion about the usefulness of having an RCHS journal developed; however, no final decision was reached, mainly because no concrete proposal was made or seemed viable.

The meeting closed with the Secretary's suggestion to hold the next RCHS Interim Conference in 2012 in Dublin, Ireland. The proposal was welcomed and the Secretary was asked to investigate further with the conference office at University College Dublin concerning the timeframe and the planning details for such a conference.

Andreas Hess (Secretary)

Guidelines for Programme Coordinators, XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Gothenburg, Sweden (11-17 July, 2010) (Excerpts)

Schedule of the sessions

The sessions of RC, WG and TG will last 90 minutes and will be held at the following times:

July 13-16, 2010	10:30-12:00
July 12-17, 2010	14:30-16:00 16:30-18:30 18:30-20:00
July 12-16, 2010	20:30-22:00

Integrative Sessions (see below) will be held at 08:30-10:00 from July 13 to 17, 2010, Tuesday through Saturday

Congress time table of all sessions is available on <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2010/timetable.htm>

Session allocation

The number of sessions will be allocated based on the number of the ISA members in good standing in the group (members in good standing are individual members who have

paid both ISA and the RC, WG or TG membership due for the current year), according to the following scheme:

ISA membership	Number of Regular Sessions	Additional Sessions
<u>For Research Committees with</u>		
Over 100 members	16	2
85 -100 members	14	2
70-84 members	12	2
55 -69 members	10	2
40-54 members	8	2
25-39 members	6	2

The total number of sessions allowed will be determined on April 15, 2009, on the basis of the number of ISA members in good standing that each RC, WG, TG has at that date. If, however, on January 31, 2010, just before the deadline for submitting the programme of sessions, a RC, WG or TG has a higher number of members in good standing, it will be granted the corresponding additional number of regular sessions, and if its membership dropped below its level on April 15, 2009, the number of sessions it is allocated will be decreased.

- Special session on the Specific Theme of the Congress

RCs organising a special session focussing on either the overall Congress theme or one of the main themes of the Plenary Sessions will be allocated one additional session.

- Featured or Keynote Speaker

This is a session featuring a leading researcher in one of the RC, WG or TG fields (with a presentation of between 35 and 60 minutes duration, followed by a discussion period). This kind of session can attract more people from outside your group.

- Round Tables or Author meets their Critics Sessions

A debate about a current issue of particular importance to the area of research, or around an important recent publication that could be presented by the author(s), with commentators and opening the floor to the audience

- Panel Sessions

Some RCs organise panel sessions, which can accommodate a larger number of papers around a specific theme.

- Joint Sessions

A session organised jointly by two or more RCs (or an RC combined with a WG, TG or National Association) on a theme of overlapping interest. (See also *Integrative Sessions* below).

If you decide to organise a joint session with another RC, WG, or TG or a national association, it must be included in the session allocation of one of the participating units.

Linguistic Diversity

Although English is the administrative language of ISA, the Association does have three official languages, English, French and Spanish. ISA membership also includes colleagues who are more fluent in languages other than these three. All RC s, WG s and TG s are encouraged to include papers and /or sessions in languages other than English in their programmes, so that all members can learn more about work being done within each field in languages other than English.

Deadlines

January 15, 2009

Session topics, session short description, names and e-mails of session organizers should be received from the Programme Coordinators at the ISA Secretariat in Madrid isa@isa-sociology.org for publication on the ISA web site.

These will become a **Call for Papers**. Please indicate also your RC-WG-TG deadline for receiving paper proposals by session organisers and/or Programme Coordinator.

September 15, 2009

Proposals for Integrative Sessions which involve at least 3 Research Committees, 3 National Associations or a combination of the two, should be received at the ISA Secretariat in Madrid isa@isa-sociology.org

January 31, 2010

Programme Coordinators to submit the details of the sessions programmes (authors' name, affiliation, e-mail, and paper title).

May 1, 2010

Pre-registration deadline for all programme participants (presenters, chairs, discussants, etc.). Otherwise their names will not appear in the Programme Book and abstracts of their papers will not be published.

May 1, 2010

Deadline for on-line submission of abstracts of accepted papers to the *Cambridge Sociological Abstracts* web site. Abstracts are only accepted by the system from those who are already registered for the Congress.

June 1, 2010

Deadline for submitting last minute changes of sessions programmes.

World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology in Yerevan, Armenia: June 11-14, 2009

The 39th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology will take place, as announced, at Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia, June 11-14, 2009. The theme of the Congress is "*Sociology at the Crossroads*".

The five previous World Congresses of the IIS have highlighted dilemmas of human existence and societal institutions in the contemporary world. They have examined

problems of social existence amidst processes of globalization, cooperation and violent conflict. They have been conducted in the spirit which guided the formation of the IIS, namely that of an engagement and encounter between a variety of theoretical positions among members of a truly international community of scholars.

The 39th World Congress will reaffirm that spirit. It will have three broad foci, namely questions concerning the way sociology can arrive at a reformulated understanding of dilemmas of humanity in the contemporary era, including the nature of war and violence, of political order and states and state-like entities, of religious and cultural encounters, of processes of collective memories, traumas and reconciliations, and of shifting conceptions of law, legal regulation, human rights and international order.

The Congress will also highlight cutting-edge theoretical advances in sociology and neighbouring disciplines as well as teaching and curricular developments of sociology and social science in general in universities in the future.

The structure of the Congress is straightforward. The Congress will open on Thursday afternoon, June 11, with two plenary sessions. Each morning of the three following days, June 12-14, there will be two plenary sessions. The afternoons will be devoted to sessions proposed and organized by participants themselves.

At the previous World Congresses of the IIS, President, Vice-Presidents and former Presidents of the ISA have been present and have contributed greatly to the intellectual profile of the Congresses. It has become a well-established and well-functioning practice that a large number of ISA Research Committees/Working Groups/Thematic Groups hold their meetings during the IIS World Congress.

It is a delight for the organizing committee of the 39th World Congress of the IIS to welcome your committee/group to hold one or several sessions at the Yerevan Congress. Active participation of the ISA Research Committees/Working Groups/Thematic Groups forms an important part of our common effort to promote truly international and high-quality research collaboration across the entire field of sociology and its neighboring disciplines. Needless to say, we realize that it might be difficult for you to submit a proposal to hold a session prior to the November 18 deadline. If it proves impossible to do so, we intend to do our very best to accommodate proposals from ISA committees/groups also after that date.

If you have any questions, please contact Sophie Sköld (iis2009@iisoc.org). For more information about the congress, please visit the congress website www.iisoc.org/iis2009. The site will be continuously updated.

The Congress is hosted by Yerevan State University (YSU) and organized by ***Lyudmila Harutyunyan***, Dean of Sociology, YSU, and ***Björn Wittrock***, Principal of SCAS and President of the IIS, together with ***Craig Calhoun***, New York University (NYU), and President, Social Science Research Council (SSRC), New York; ***Yehuda Elkana***, Central European University (CEU); ***Peter Hedström***, Nuffield College, Oxford and Singapore Management University (SMU), Secretary-General, IIS, and President, European Academy of Sociology; ***Hans Joas***, Max-Weber-Kolleg, University of Erfurt, University of Chicago, and Vice-President, International Sociological Association; and ***Shalini Randeria***, University of Zürich and President, European Association of Social Anthropologists.

You are warmly welcome to Yerevan in 2009.

Lyudmila Harutyunyan

Björn Wittrock

Budapest Conference (May 2009): Intellectuals: Knowledge, Power, Ideas

Last year's very successful inaugural conference, the Intellectuals: Knowledge, Power, Ideas Project will hold its second annual conference in Budapest in May 2009. The conference is a keystone of the 'Intellectuals' interdisciplinary.net project that seeks to explore the role, character, nature and place of intellectuals and intellectual work in contemporary society.

Whilst the 'intellectual' emerges as a particular category with the development of modernity, the 'knowledgable' and knowledge producers have been an important historical agent and social actor since the early Greek philosophers, and knowledge production, whether religious, scientific or philosophical, has been important in shaping social, political, economic and cultural change. Intellectuals and the knowledge they produce have been subject to competing representations: from an 'elect' producing knowledge for its own sake to different forms of philosopher king, servant of the state or dissenting movement intellectuals connecting politically with change in the social world. In contemporary 'knowledge' societies, much of the focus on the intellectual as a 'public' figure, residing within the media *intelligentsia* or institutions of higher learning, but competing theories of intellectuals and their work identify elitist, meritocratic and radical alternatives about who intellectuals are, what they do, how they are connected to and divided from other social institutions, and why we understand them the way we do.

The Project seeks to build, by annual conferences and network activity, both an evidenced and critical understanding of the intellectual and intellectual work in the past and a critical understanding of intellectuals and intellectual work in the present, and its prospects for the future. In doing so, it recognises that the interdisciplinary basis of such an analysis will take in the fields of cultural studies, education studies (with a particular focus on higher education), history, literature, philosophy, politics, sociology, social theory and open avenues to wider and more diverse disciplinary connections, and the project welcomes interdisciplinary explorations. Some indicative themes are suggested below to indicate the types of issues that might be addressed in conference papers and workshops. **The first of the themes is one we particularly wish to emphasise at this conference.**

A. The Intellectual, War and Conflict

How do we understand the rights, responsibilities and duties of intellectuals in times of conflict and war? To who or what do intellectuals owe duties and responsibilities in war and conflict? What constitutes loyalty and disloyalty when intellectuals speak to truth? Should intellectuals be detached or committed in their approach to conflict and war? What constitutes complicity intellectual work about war and conflict and how should we judge both? How do we distinguish intellectual honesty from strategic opportunism in

intellectuals' interventions in war and conflict? What is the scope and limits to free speech and intellectual commentary during war and conflict?

B. The Making of the Modern Intellectual and Intellectual Work.

How do we understand the role and impact of intellectuals and intellectual work in the past in shaping intellectuals and intellectual work in the present? What historical categorisations, roles, models and places in conceiving the intellectual influence how intellectuals see themselves and their work today? How have the roles, natures and places of intellectuals changed through history? What do historical understandings of the intellectual tell us about the intellectual today?

C. Intellectuals and the 21st Century Academy.

What roles, functions and positions do intellectuals take within learning institutions and what has the impact of change in learning institutions made on intellectuals? What overlap and interplay is there between the academy and the intellectual? What moral, cultural, political and educational principles underpin the academy and the learning institution today? How has the association between academy and intellectual been impacted on by recent change in society, economy and politics in the 21st century?

D. Intellectuals and the Knowledge Society

How has the intellectual changed in their role, character and place in the knowledge society? How have the internet and ICT's changed the way intellectuals work and intellectual work is produced, distributed and exchanged? How has the knowledge society changed our understanding of the intellectual in society? Have we moved from the primacy of the mode of production to the primacy of the mode of information?

E. Public Intellectuals and the Intellectual in Public and Political Life.

What is a public intellectual and how is a public intellectual distinguished from other intellectuals and knowledge producers? What roles and places do public intellectuals have in past and contemporary societies? Are intellectuals and is intellectual work always political? What political and public roles do intellectuals play?

F. Intellectuals and Cultural Life.

How have intellectuals impacted on cultural life, in shaping everyday experience, providing frameworks for understanding and producing cultural enrichment? In what ways have intellectuals played a role in shaping the cultural milieu? What is the relationship between the intellectual and the artist or producer of cultural knowledge and products? What is the relationship between intellectuals and the aesthetic?

G. Intellectuals and the Development of Bodies of Knowledge.

How do intellectuals produce and create knowledge? How should we understand the processes of knowledge production and creation as social and political and well as research processes? How should we understand notions of discovery, exploration and speaking truth in the context of critical perspectives on knowledge creation? How have particular bodies of knowledge developed historically and come to play determining roles in social, cultural, political and economic change?

These themes are intended as illustrative and proposals on related areas are welcomed. Panel proposals, workshops and joint presentations are also welcome. The conference

aims to bring together people from different areas, disciplines, professions and interests to share ideas and explore questions in a way that is innovative and exciting.

Papers will also be considered on any related theme. 300 word abstracts should be submitted by Friday 9th January 2009. If an abstract is accepted for the conference, a full draft paper should be submitted by Friday 10th April 2009. The draft paper should be of no more than 8 or 9 pages long and ready for a 20 minute (maximum) presentation during the conference.

300 word abstracts should be submitted to both Organising Chairs; abstracts may be in Word, WordPerfect, or RTF formats, following this order:

author(s), affiliation, email address, title of abstract, body of abstract.

We acknowledge receipt and answer to all paper proposals submitted. If you do not receive a reply from us in a week you should assume we did not receive your proposal; it might be lost in cyberspace! We suggest, then, to look for an alternative electronic route or resend.

<p><u>Paul Reynolds</u> Social and Psychological Sciences, Edge Hill University United Kingdom</p>	<p><u>Rob Fisher</u> Network Founder & network Leader Inter-Disciplinary.Net Freeland, Oxfordshire OX29 8HR</p>
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The conference is part of the *Critical Issues* programme of research projects. It aims to bring together people from different areas and interests to share ideas and explore various discussions which are innovative and exciting. All papers accepted for and presented at this conference will be eligible for publication in an ISBN eBook. Selected papers will be developed for publication in a themed hard copy volume.

Interdisciplinary Adam Smith Conference ESOP, CSMN, SiV – Oslo, January 09.

Session I, Thursday, August 27, 2009, 14.00 – 17.30

Adam Smith on the Driving Forces of Human Motivation

Thomas Cushman/ Bryan S. Turner (Sociology), Sam Fleischacker (Philosophy)
Deirdre Mc Closky (Economics)

Session II, Friday, August 27, 2009, 9.15 – 12.45

Adam Smith and the Impartial Spectator

James Konow (Economics), Ragnvald Kalleberg (Sociology), Carola von Villiez
(Philosophy)

Session III, Friday, August 27, 2009, 14.00 – 17.30

Adam Smith on Morals and Politics

Wolfgang Knøbl (Sociology), John O'Neill (Political Science), Kalle Moene (Economics)

Session IV, Saturday, August 27, 2009, 9.15 – 12.45

Adam Smith as a Thinker of the Enlightenment

Duncan Kelly (Political Science), Christel Fricke (Philosophy), Lisa Hill (Political Science)

Session V, Saturday, August 27, 2009, 14.00 – 17.30

Adam Smith on Moral Sentiments and Action

George Loewenstein (Economics), Thom Brooks (Political Science), Vivienne Brown (Philosophy)

For more information please contact Ragnvald Kalleberg
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Latest Members Publications:

Current Sociology (2008), Special Issue: 'Introductions to Sociology: History, National Traditions, Paedagogies' (Vol. 36, No 2). This issue is based on the session on textbooks held at the Marienthal meeting of the RCHS:

- Jennifer Platt, 'Introduction', 'British sociological textbooks from 1949.', 'Conclusion'
- Suzie Guth, 'The First French textbooks of sociology (1920-1945).'
- Cherry Schrecker, 'Textbooks and Sociology: a Franco-British Comparison.'
- Charles Crothers, 'New Zealand Sociology Textbooks.'
- Anna Larsson, 'Textbooks, Syllabi and Disciplinary Formation in Sweden.'
- Hans Petter Sand, 'The Tradition of Norwegian Sociology Textbooks.'
- Diego Ezequiel Pereyra, 'Sociological textbooks in Argentina and Mexico, 1940-1960'
- Kirsten Harley, 'Theory Use in Introductory Sociology Textbooks: Australia, Britain, - USA.'
- Raymond M. Lee, Emory Bogardus and *The New Social Research*.

Fleck, C, Hess, A and Lyon, E. S (eds) (2009): *Intellectuals and their Publics: Perspectives from the Social Sciences*, Farmham, Surrey (UK) and Burlington, Vermont (US): Ashgate Publishing 282pp, £35 (This publication is also available as an e-book.)

Contributors and topics:

- Christian Fleck, Andreas Hess and E. Stina Lyon: 'Introduction: Intellectuals and their Publics: Perspectives from the Social Sciences'
- Jeffrey C. Alexander: 'Public Intellectuals and Civil Society'
- Mary Evans: 'Can Women be Intellectuals?'
- Joseba Zulaika: 'Terrorism and the Betrayal of the Intellectuals'
- William Outhwaite: 'European Civil Society and the European Intellectual'
- E. Stina Lyon: 'What Influence? Public Intellectuals, the State and Civil Society'
- Stefan Auer: 'Public Intellectuals, East and West'
- Anson Rabinbach: 'Public Intellectuals and Totalitarianism'

- John Torpey: 'Tocqueville as a Public Intellectual'
- Tom Garvin and Andreas Hess: 'Tocqueville's Dark Shadow: Gustave de Beaumont'
- Laurent Jeanpierre and Sebastian Mosbah-Natanson: 'French Sociologists and the Public Space of the Press'
- Dirk Kaesler: 'Max and Marianne Weber in the United States at the Turn of the Century'
- Stefan Müller-Doohm: 'Differences and Similarities of Thought: Theodor W. Adorno and Jürgen Habermas'
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