

June  
2016

**RCHS**

Research Committee on the History of Sociology  
International Sociological Association

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## Editorial

This new edition of our newsletter comes a bit late, but for a good reason: we finally have the definitive schedule for our interim conference in Warsaw! Our colleagues in Poland worked hard to put the sessions together in a coherent way, and I think you will enjoy the program.

Besides the program, readers will find the call for contributions to the RCHS Junior Scholar's Prize, a brief review of the book "Sociology in Portugal" and a text by Baudry Rocquin introducing his blog on the history of British Sociology. We are also pleased to inform that some members of our RC are involved in the launch of a new journal on the history of sociology, which is called "Serendipites" (great name, by the way). As usual, there is also information about the members' recent publication.

Enjoy the reading and see you all in Warsaw!  
João Marcelo Maia

# MONUMENTS, RELICS AND REVIVALS

INTERIM CONFERENCE 2016

Warsaw University, Faculty of Artes Liberales, White Villa, Dobra 72, Warsaw, Poland

**Wednesday, July 6**

**9.00-10.30 Registration**

**10.30-11.00 Conference opening**

**11.00-12.15 Keynote paper:**

Gina ZABLUDOVSKY-KUPER, *Toward a global history of sociology*

Chair: Stephen Turner

**12:15-13:30 Lunch break**

**13.30-15.30 Parallel sessions:**

## 1- History on the Methods of Empirical Social Research and Statistics I

**Chair:** Irmela Gorges

Frederico ÁGOAS, *Early social research in a late industrial country: the case of Portugal*

Shinichi AIZAWA, *The Postwar history of children and poverty in Japan: From social research data from 1952 to 2000s*

Charlotte BROOKFIELD, *What does it add up to? The place of quantification in British sociology*

Hynek JEŘÁBEK, *DuBois and his model of empirical social research in the years 1897 – 1910*

Stephen TURNER, *When empathy fails: some problematic “progressives” and expertise*

## 2- History of Sociology in Comparative Perspective: State Socialism and Transition

**Chair:** Matthias Duller

Zhanna ANDREASYAN, *Shadow sociology as a type of sociological practice in post-Soviet area*

Łukasz BŁOŃSKI, *Polish Sociology in 60'. New pathways or Centre's imitation?*

Iza DESPERAK, *Forgetting Marx and Marxists. Poland and other East European post-Communist legacy*

Alexander DMITRIEV, *Soviet sociology in search of its own Past(s)*

**15.30-16.00 Coffee break**

**16.00-18:15 Parallel sessions:**

**1. History on the Methods of Empirical Social Research and Statistics II / Sociology and War**

**Chair:** Irmela Gorges

Jennifer PLATT, *Structure and cohort in British sociology: making the best of an accidental historical source*

Antoni SUŁEK, *The Polish career of "The American Soldier"*

**Chairs:** Łukasz Dominiak, Włodzimierz Winclawski

Friedrich CAIN, *The occupied city as a sociological laboratory. Developing and applying social psychology in Warsaw 1939-1945*

Maria FERENC-PIOTROWSKA, *"Two and a half years of war". Unfinished research project in Warsaw ghetto*

Andreas KRANEBITTER, *"Our classroom methodological prescriptions do not fit easily the problems of studying the SS and their doings" – Elmer G Lucherhand's research on Nazi concentration camps*

**2. History of Sociology in Comparative Perspective: State Socialism and Transition II**

**Chair:** Matthias Duller

Sven ELIAESON, *Neoliberalism and civil society: The Swedish model in comparative perspective*

Andreas HESS, *Stalinism and Collective Memory: Zygmunt Bauman's "Liquid Memory" in Perspective*

Jarosław KILIAS, *Polish Sociology Speaks in Foreign Languages (Speaking Mostly to Itself)*

Agnieszka KOLASA-NOWAK, *Polish sociology between the project of organized development and the idea of return to normality*

**18.15 Conference dinner**

## **Thursday, July 7**

### **9.00-10.45 Parallel sessions:**

#### **1. History of Sociology in Comparative Perspective: State Socialism and Transition III**

**Chair:** Matthias Duller

Marek SKOVAJSA, *The Polish connection: how the Ford Foundation's exchange program with Poland affected Czech sociology of the 1960s*

Vítězslav SOMMER, *From social technology to social critique? politics of sociology in late socialist Czechoslovakia (1970s–1980s)*

Tomasz WARCZOK, *The international circulation of ideas: Polish sociology and the world field of social sciences (1956-1980)*

#### **2. Institutionalization of social science**

**Chair:** Christian Dayé

Dušan JANÁK, *Milestones of institutionalization of sociology in Central Europe before WWII in a comparative perspective*

Per WISSELGREN, *Organizational Complementarity and/or rivalry?: IIS vs. ISA – and UNESCO's SSD as a (partly partisan) mediator of early Cold War international sociology*

Agata ZYSIAK, *Sociology and postwar experiment of building socialist university in industrial city of Lodz, Poland*

### **10.45-11.15 Coffee break**

#### **11.15-12.30 Keynote paper:**

Georges MINK, *Sociology faces totalitarian and post-totalitarian regimes in Central Europe (1945-1989)*

Chair: Joanna Wawrzyniak

### **12.00-13:15 Lunch break**

### 13.15-15.30 Parallel sessions:

#### 1. Histories of Sociology in the Global South

**Chairs:** Fran Collyer, João Marcelo E. Maia

Charles CROTHERS, *Memorialising early social science work in the antipodes*

João Marcelo Ehlert MAIA, *Peripheral journals: a case study from Latin America*

Diego Ezequiel PEREYRA, *Caution, sociologists working in Argentina! What did they really do after graduation during the 1960s and 1970s?*

Lidiane Soares RODRIGUES, *Marxism in Brazilian university: What a ranking has to say*

Elisabeth SIMBÜRGER, *'Global sociology? That is something from Europe.'* *Unfolding Chilean sociology: beyond statements of eurocentrism and Latin American essentialism*

#### 1. Histories of Sociology in the Global South

**Chair:** Raf VANDERSTRAETEN

Marcia Cristina CONSOLIM, *Georges Dumas and the distinction between sociology and psychology*

Barbara GRÜNING, *Before and after 1989: Arendt's reception in the social sciences in Germany and Italy*

Stawomir KAPRALSKI, *Sociology and monotheism. The idea of social unity as the holly relic of social theory and its silent revival*

Anders PEDERSSON, *A collaboration of the past? – racial biological and sociological perspectives converging in early 20th century Sweden*

Mitsuhiro TADA, *Imagined linguistic community: Max Weber and his view of language*

**15.30-16.00 Coffee break**

**16.30-18.00 ISA RCHS Business meeting**

**18.30 ISA RCHS Dinner**

## **Friday, July 8**

### **9.00-11.15 Parallel sessions:**

#### **1. Classification & Categorization: Historical Perspectives on the Sociological Making of Society I**

**Chairs:** Léa Renard, Alexander Knoth and Theresa Wobbe

Fabienne CHAMELOT, *Archival classification in French colonial context*

Borys CYMBROWSKI, *From humanities to (social) science: The development of sociology's relationship with history and literature and its consequences*

Christopher DONOHUE, *Social selection in America: From James Mark Baldwin to Pitirim Sorokin, towards a "demarcation" of nature and society*

Kristoffer KROPP, *Europe in European Social Surveys*

Lydia MALMEDIE, *Category or categories? The acronym LGBTI in historical perspective*

#### **2. Social and Institutional Conditions of Success in Sociology and Social Sciences I**

**Chairs:** Thibaud Boncourt , Victor Karady

Jan BALON, *How ideas are privatized? The Rockefeller Foundation, its concept of social science research and its bearing on today's politics of knowledge*

Giuseppe BIANCO, *Célestin Bouglé and Georges Canguilhem. A forgotten chapter in French sociology's contribution to the development of "historical epistemology"*

Dušan JANÁK, *Is it still (a) sociology(ist)? The concept of a subcultural capital in the research of the collective biography of Central European sociologists*

Dirk KAESLER, *Max Weber never was mainstream, but who made him a classic of sociology?*

Victor KARADY, *Sociology in the system of social sciences after the Stalinist backlash, under "real socialism" and the democratic regime change in Hungary (1950-2014): recruitment and achievement patterns*

### **11.15 -11.45 Coffee break**

### 11.45-13.15 Author meets critics

Christian Dayé, Stephan Moebius (eds.) *Soziologiegeschichte Wege und Ziele*, Surkamp 2015.

Chair: Marta Bucholc

### 13.15-14.30 Lunch break

### 14.30-16.45 Parallel sessions:

#### 1. Classification & Categorization: Historical Perspectives on the Sociological Making of Society II

**Chairs:** Léa Renard, Alexander Knoth and Theresa Wobbe

Dominika MICHALAK, *"Proper readers" and the rest: How researchers of the National Library of Poland classified readers in the years 1980-2015*

Teruhito SAKO, *The term 'gender' in Japanese public debates, 1980-2010: a text-mining analysis*

Jiří ŠUBRT, *Durkheim's conception of time as a social category – a look back at one theoretical conundrum*

Jean TERRIER, *"A Society of societies"? Trajectory of a phrase in the history of the social sciences*

### 17.00 Conference Closing

CULTURAL INFORMATION: Those who come one day earlier are invited to an informal meeting and a walk around conference sites/old city center (about 3 kilometers, meeting place at the Kopernik's monument before Staszic Palace, Nowy Świat 72, Tuesday, July 5, 17.00). At the last day of the conference (or on Saturday, July 9 - we haven't decided yet) there will probably be a guided city tour at as well.

#### ORGANIZERS:

[International Sociological Association, Research Committee on History of Sociology](#)  
[Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw](#)  
[Faculty 'Artes Liberales', University of Warsaw](#)  
[Polish Sociological Association](#)

## Call for Contributions to the RCHS Junior Scholar's Prize

In relation to the forthcoming interim conference in Warsaw, the RCHS is pleased to announce – for the fourth time – the RCHS Junior Scholar's Prize.

The aim of the prize is to encourage research among junior scholars within the RCHS field. Eligible are papers accepted to any of the sessions arranged by the RCHS. Authors should be in the early stages of their careers, i.e. they should be either PhD candidates or their PhD degrees should not be older than three years (the degree should have been awarded 2013 or later).

The prize committee will consist of three jury members – Jennifer Platt (chair), Per Wisselgren and Marta Bucholc – and the winner of the prize (€500) will be announced by the jury at the RCHS Business Meeting in Warsaw.

Submissions to the RCHS Junior Scholar's Prize, including the paper and a short CV, should be sent separately via email (and entitled "RCHS Prize" in the subject line) to the RCHS secretary ([joao.maia@fgv.br](mailto:joao.maia@fgv.br)) no later than **June 24, 2016**. The Secretary will forward all submitted contributions to the jury members directly after the deadline.

The winner will be announced at the opening of the business meeting in the interim conference.



**Review of 'Sociology in Portugal: a Short History'. Filipe Carreira da Silva.  
New York, Palgrave Pivot, 2015.**

*João Maia*

This book by Filipe Carreira da Silva is part of a large collection focused on the history of sociology in different national contexts. All texts were written by sociologists familiarized with the historiographical account of the discipline, and many of them are members of our RC. Carreira himself is a scholar who authored an important book on the ideas of George Mead and has published several articles on papers within this field of expertise.

"Sociology in Portugal" combines a detailed account of the history of sociology in Portugal from 1945 onwards with a sophisticated theoretical discussion about intellectual history. Carreira da Silva draws both on Foucault's works and on contextualist approaches to develop his perspective of what a "discipline" is and how it ought to be studied. This discussion is at the heart of the introduction, though it reappears throughout the whole book (which, by the way, is not that big, comprising less than 80 pages).

Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 follow a chronology: the early years (1945-1974); the period of institutionalization (1975-1982); the consolidation period (1980s to 1990s); and the internationalization phase (from 1995 onwards). This periodization is based on the author's main hypothesis: modern sociology in Portugal was marked by the Revolution of 1974, which ended Salazar's authoritarian regime and allowed new ideas and disciplines to flourish. Carreira da Silva thus takes issue with other historiographical accounts which put emphasis on the continuity between modern sociology and Portuguese 'social thinking' from early twentieth-century. He claims that the Revolution signaled a strong discontinuity, as the very word 'sociologia' in previous decade was banned from public discourse.

Chapter 5 presents a nice selection of testimonies from Portuguese sociologists, extracted from two main sources: published interviews in the journal 'Análise Social' and the Brazil-Portuguese-Mozambique oral history project 'Cientistas Sociais de Língua Portuguesa' (Portuguese-speaking social scientists) (by the way, all these interviews can be watched at the CPDOC's webpage: [fgv.br/cpdoc](http://fgv.br/cpdoc)). Finally, in the brief conclusion, Carreira da Silva outlines a grim scenario for the current prospects of sociology in Portugal, as the country still struggles with the effects of the 2008 recession.

A delicate theme which I think could be more explored is the issue of colonialism. Carreira da Silva argues that the colonial question (Portugal was a major imperial power in the XVI and XVIIs and retained African and Asian possessions well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century) did not play a key-role in the shaping of modern sociology in Portugal due to political constraints during the Salazar period. He then moves to argue that Raewyn Connell's famous explanation about the colonial origins of sociology do not apply to the Portuguese case. Well, the fact is that colonialism could shape a country even when it is a forbidden theme, by providing worldviews, habits and instruments of governmentality.

In chapter 4, Carreira da Silva indeed talks about colonialism, but this thread of argument could be further explored. After all, the 'Lusophonie' project, which Carreira da Silva interprets as an example of 'plural modernity', is seen by many Africans as a new form of colonialism. Finally, I would really like to know more about sociology in high school level. In different countries, public education was a major site for enforcing citizenship with the aid of sociological 'lessons'. I guess Portugal was not an exemption, but Carreira da Silva does not say much about it.

"Sociology in Portugal" is indeed a great book. Carreira da Silva manages to provide rich empirical data, outlining institutions, ideas, people and works that shaped sociology in that country since the end of WWII. The text reads well, as the author goes back and forth between theory and his material, always grounding his 'Foucaultian' assumptions on historical experience. As a social scientist who comes from a Portuguese-speaking country with a history of authoritarianism which is also recent, I particularly enjoyed the first chapter, wherein Carreira da Silva describes how Seda Nunes, a pioneer of Portuguese's sociology, managed to build a cluster of researchers during a dictatorship. The story told is far from any heroic narrative and gives a realistic account of the situation. I'd highly recommend this book to all readers of our newsletter.

### **Britishsociology.com: Making the history of sociology 'public'.**

Baudry Roucquin

A new website on the history of sociology has just been officially launched by a member of the RCHS, Dr Baudry Rocquin, from the University of Strasbourg, France (available at [www.britishsociology.com](http://www.britishsociology.com)) on 11 May 2016.

It features some of his works on the history of British sociology for download, as well as a blog on the history of sociology. The blog currently holds two posts, one being a book review of *Sociological Amnesia: Cross-currents in Disciplinary History* (2015) and the other a short history of sociology in Strasbourg – the heart of Europe – which has been very active since 1871.

The purpose of this site is not only to showcase Baudry's work online and to present the most recent activities such as conferences, calls for papers and publications, in the history of sociology.

It is also an attempt at making the history of sociology 'public', following Michael Burawoy's seminal 2004 ASA Presidential address. Michael Burawoy is a British sociologist who was president of the American Sociological Association in 2004. At the XVII ISA World Congress of Sociology he was elected President of the International Sociological Association (ISA) for the period 2010–2014.<sup>1</sup> He is currently Professor at the University of California, Berkeley.

In his 2004 address<sup>1</sup>, Burawoy distinguished 'public sociology' (a style of sociology which engages with wider, non-academic audiences) from 'professional sociology' (which is primarily concerned with addressing other academic sociologists).

Burawoy encouraged sociologists to engage with issues that are of significant public and political concern such as the social movements or the institutions of civil society. But as public sociology changes society, it reinvigorates our discipline in return by taking into account civil society rather than by limiting itself to purely academic matters. Both the discipline and society win from 'public sociology'.<sup>1</sup>

Of course, given its success, the concept aroused several controversies and criticisms notably by those who saw the return of a 'politicized' or an 'arrogant' sociology under the new umbrella.

Nonetheless, the launch of [britishsociology.com](http://britishsociology.com) may be interpreted as a humble attempt at making the history of sociology 'public' and engaging with a larger, possibly non-academic, audience. Baudry Rocquin hopes to develop its impact through social media, a newsletter and regular blogposts which will endeavour to be as attractive and exciting for the readers as possible to favour the impact of the history of sociology. Who said our subject couldn't be sexy enough?

So please don't hesitate to get in touch with him, sign up to the newsletter and help spread the word that 'the history of sociology is now also becoming public'!

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<sup>1</sup> This information is compiled from his wikipedia page at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael\\_Burawoy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Burawoy)

<sup>1</sup> His address is freely available at <http://burawoy.berkeley.edu/Public%20Sociology,%20Live/Burawoy.pdf>

<sup>1</sup> I was inspired, when writing this, by the description made at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_sociology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_sociology)

<sup>1</sup> All websites were consulted on 12 May 2016. Baudry Rocquin may be contacted on his website or directly at [britsociology@gmail.com](mailto:britsociology@gmail.com). Get in touch!

## Serendipities: New journal on the history of sociology!

In April 2016 a new journal started with its first issue: Serendipities: Journal for the Sociology and History of the Social Sciences is a peer-reviewed, fully open access journal which is published without the interference of any publishing house. Therefore its success depends on the active participation of all people interested to foster the field which is mentioned in the subtitle. More here:

<http://serendipities.uni-graz.at>

## Publications

### Journal Articles

Andreas Hess; Bryan Fanning. Sociology in Ireland: Legacies and challenges. *Irish Journal of Sociology*. 23(1), 2015.

Christian Fleck, Sociology in Austria: From gifted amateurs to institutional banality. *Irish Journal of Sociology* 23(1): 1-15.

Christian Fleck, Critical-retrospective essay on the study of the history of sociology and neighboring fields. *Contemporary Sociology* 44 (3): 305-314, doi: 10.1177/0094306115579190.

Christian Fleck, Review of D. N. Levine, *Social Theory as a Vocation*. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* 67 (4): 795-6.

Felipe Carreira da Silva; Martha Bucholc, On the pragmatics of social theory. The case of Elias's 'The Process of Civilization'. *Journal of the History of Behavioral Sciences*.

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### Book chapters

Christian Fleck

*Etablierung in der Fremde. Vertriebene Wissenschaftler in den USA nach 1933*, Frankfurt: Campus (475 S.)

Attitude, in: *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edition, ed. James D. Wright, Oxford: Elsevier, vol. 2, p. 175-77, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.03146-9>.

Lazarsfeld, Paul Felix (1901-1976), in: *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edition, ed. James D. Wright, Oxford: Elsevier, vol. 13, p. 635-40, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.61075-9>.

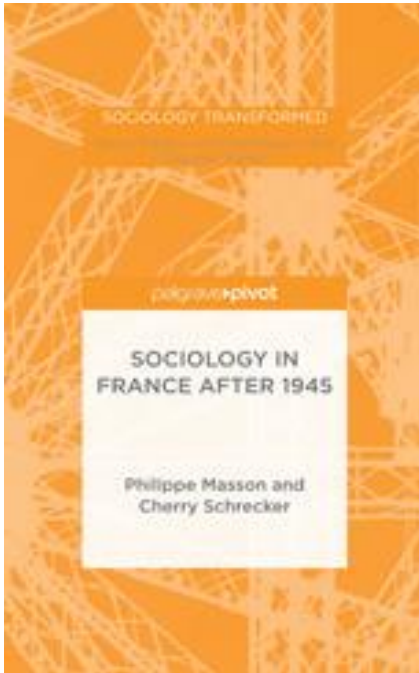
Methodology of the history of the social and behavioral sciences, in: *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edition, ed. James D. Wright, Oxford: Elsevier, vol 15, p. 319-25 (with Christian Dayé), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.03224-4>

Merton, Robert K. (1910-2002), in: *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edition, ed. James D. Wright, Oxford: Elsevier, vol. 15, p. 246-51, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.61245-X>.

Riesman, David (1909-2002), in: *The International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Edition, ed. James D. Wright, Oxford: Elsevier, vol. 20, p. 669-672, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.61267-9>.

Skizze einer Methodologie der Geschichte der Soziologie, in Christian Dayé und Stephan Moebius, Hrsg. *Soziologiegeschichte. Wege und Ziele*, Berlin: Suhrkamp, 34-112.

## Books



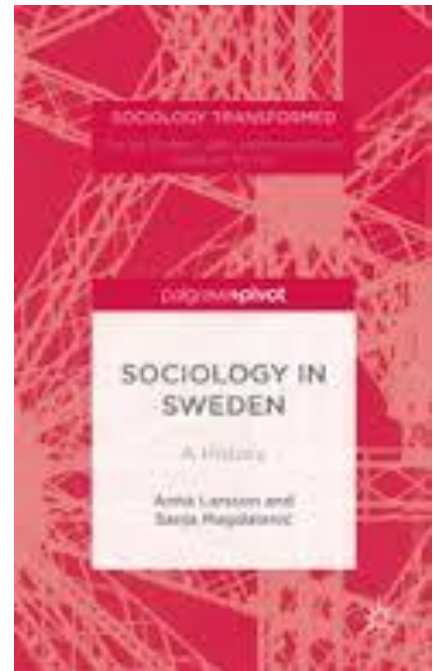
Philippe Masson and Cherry Schrecker, *Sociology in France after 1945*, London, Macmillan – Palgrave Pivot (Sociology Transformed Series), 2016.

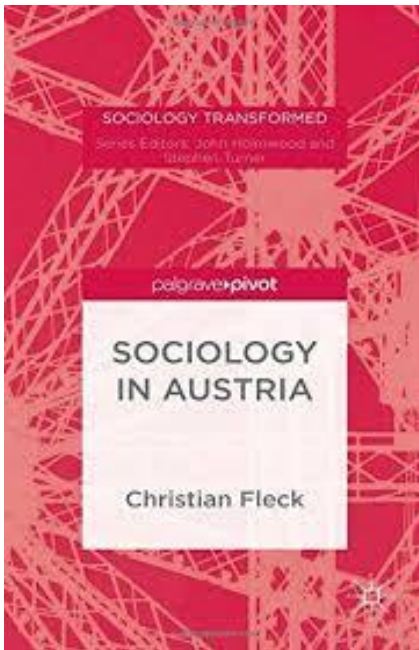
This history retraces the development of French sociology from its institutional origins. Among the characteristics of the emerging discipline were an imbalance between theory and method resulting, at least in part, from its philosophical roots, a difficulty of finding its place with relation to other disciplines and tight and quite discernable links between sociology and political thought and action. Readers will be surprised to discover the slow institutional development of the discipline in France despite its illustrious beginnings. The book is divided into four chapters ordered chronologically. Chapter 1 runs from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1945, chapter 2 from 1945 – 1963, chapter 3 covers the period between 1963 and 1980 and chapter 4 begins in 1980 and brings us to the present day.

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Anna Larsson and Sanja Magdalenić, *Sociology in Sweden: a history*. London, Macmillan – Palgrave Pivot (Sociology Transformed Series), 2015.

This book offers a brief but comprehensive overview of the history of sociology in Sweden from the prewar period to the present day. After recounting its prewar beginnings, Anna Larsson and Sanja Magdalenić trace the development of sociology in Sweden from its establishment in the Swedish university system in the 1940s and 1950s, via the critical 1960s, through the crises of the 1970s and 1980s, to the challenges posed by transformations in Swedish society and university organization in the 1990s and 2000s. They demonstrate the close relationship between the evolution of social science and that of the Swedish welfare state, the integral role played by gender, and sociology's influence on boundary making processes. They also draw attention to the contested character of historiography by highlighting how the disciplinary foundation story of sociology in Sweden has been constructed and reconstructed throughout its life.





Christian Fleck, *Sociology in Austria*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan (Sociology Transformed) (98 pp.)

Sociology in Austria has been frequently affected by political developments in the country. This first history of sociology in Austria examines the impact of the break-up of the Habsburg Empire and of two consecutive dictatorships, which destroyed academic freedom by means of forced migration and imprisonment. Even after 1945 the re-established Second Republic did not dismiss professors promoted during the Nazi period, and failed to invite exiled academics to return home. The author argues that the result has been a continuation of favouritism and conformism, with compliance to political regimes sanctioned at the expense of meritocracy and that in the light of this chequered past we should celebrate instances of de-institutionalization.

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Dirk Kaesler, *Max Weber: Preuße, Denker, Muttersohn* (Beck, Munique)

By the way, this book has been reviewed by Ronald Speirs in Times Literary Supplement. The review was published in July 2015.

