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NEWSLETTER May 2020

Dear Colleagues and Friends,

Covid-19 is a very sad pandemic which has already killed more than one hundred thousand people all around the world. It is a very serious health crisis with many economic, political and social consequences. I co-author a short paper written in French with Paul Carls, a student of mine, on the pandemic in Quebec, with an implicit reference to Durkheim. The title is: "Rereading Émile Durkheim in this this time of a global health crisis". The main idea is that we need more regulation during this crisis (social distancing, etc.) if we want to "control" and stop (?) this epidemic, but not too much; we have also to think about consequences on the social integration of people: old and young people, etc. In other words, we have to find a "happy medium" ("juste milieu", *dixit* Durkheim).

In our International Association, RC08, we are faced with the same problem, with the same dilemma: we can't physically meet our colleagues and friends and we want to maintain an intellectual and social life. How? For a long time? Is it possible to transform our next RC interim conference into a videoconference? Can we mobilize our RC colleagues for this kind of virtual event?

At the end the First World War, Durkheim suffering from illness, participated in a work of propaganda, writing with some of his colleagues a pamphlet "Lettres aux Français". His watchword was: Confidence, efforts and patience, and we will win". I think it is a good watchword for all of us today in this period of uncertainty.

Take care. All the Best.

Amicalement, Marcel Fournier, RC08 President



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Dear colleagues,

Our lives have been profoundly shaken by the CoVID-19 pandemic. Social scientists have shown that the COVID-19 pandemic is not only a sanitary crisis. It is also a social and political crisis, and should be treated as a moment of rupture that will bring a major change in our lives, our societies and our world.

In order to gather contributions and foster global dialogue among social scientists from all continents, the ISA has set up a webpage dedicated to “Global Sociology and the coronavirus”.

<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/publications/isa-digital-worlds/global-sociology-and-the-coronavirus>

The aim of this ISA website is to gather critical analyses and perspectives from different standpoints and from all continents, to foster dialogue among the community of sociologists and to point to their contributions in dealing with the challenges raised by the COVID-19 pandemic and the way it paves the way for alternative futures that may come out of it.

You will find the videos of the first two webinars co-organized by the ISA, as well as two introductory texts by our ISA president Sari Hanafi and myself.

We intend to promote NAs and RC/WG/TG initiatives on the coronavirus, its impact on our societies and the world that may come out of it. If your Research Committee has organized a webinar, prepares a journal special issue or has published a series of texts, please send us the link and a short description (2 lines) to me and to Juan Lejarraga, who is in charge of this webpage at the ISA secretariat isa-secretariat@isa-sociology.org. Please note that at this stage, we won't be able to list individual texts, as they are too numerous. We will prioritize international webinars, journal special issues, series of articles, and call for papers.

Keep safe

Geoffrey Pleyers

ISA Vice-President for Research

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Rereading Émile Durkheim in this time of a global health crisis

Marcel Fournier, Sociologist, Université de Montréal.

Paul Carls, PhD, political science, Université de Montréal.

In this time of great uncertainty due to COVID-19, there are several reasons to be concerned. Not only the economic, but also the psychological and social consequences of such a pandemic can be considerable. SOS-Suicide in Montreal for example has seen a dramatic increase in the number of calls since the beginning of the pandemic. One would thus expect that the pandemic will lead to an increase in suicides. Quarantine, solitude, fear for the future—these factors all disrupt our habits, overturn our plans (and our dreams), and shake our certainties—even the meaning we give to life—to the core.

The Pandemic as a (health) crisis

COVID-19, a contagious infection that has spread around the world, is a true crisis, a health crisis to be sure, but one that is an inseparably biological, psychological, and social phenomenon. Sociology offers several ways to analyze such a crisis; we will look at two of them. The first consists of identifying the risk or protection factors. There already exists a set of information and data on the characteristics of the people who are said to be more vulnerable to COVID-19; they are people over the age of 70, especially those who live in nursing homes, those who live in large cities, and those who are members of poor or marginalized communities. If we want to understand how this virus spreads so easily, other risk factors need to be taken into consideration, such as its spread among different neighborhoods, social classes, and ethnocultural groups.

The second approach, which is complementary to the first, concerns the way in which the crisis is handled and what the social consequences are for each of the affected countries. Every society's organization depends on its levels of integration and regulation. Integration involves systems of interaction (i.e. families), but also beliefs (i.e. the church), values, and ideals; regulation involves a society's rules, norms, and laws. On one hand there are group belonging and links of interdependence between individuals, and on the other there are mechanisms of control that exercise authority and constraint. The never-attained ideal would be the "perfect balance": not too much nor too little of either integration or regulation. A situation starts to deteriorate when there is an excess or deficiency of one or the other. In modern societies characterized by strong individualism, the "deteriorating" situations one might think are most obvious are those where there is not enough integration or regulation.

Social distancing and quarantine

Confronted with the current health crisis, which if it is poorly handled risks throwing society into chaos, governments rely first and foremost, as one sees in Quebec, on measures that involve regulation. They intervene, some would say a bit too late, with new recommendations concerning social interaction, many of which have become obligatory: social distancing, quarantine, hand-washing, the banning of public gatherings, the closing of businesses deemed 'non-essential', the wearing of a mask.

Distance is a characteristic of every interaction between individuals and groups. The amount of distance between people depends on the eras and the cultures, the situations (i.e. private or public), and the status or social class of those concerned. Increasing the distance between individuals and quarantine are “old” techniques of managing groups considered “dangerous”: prisons, concentration camps, exile, ghettos, leper colonies. Today the notion of social distance stems more from public hygiene measures aimed at reducing the risks of contagion. Such measures of course necessarily do violence to deeply anchored habits and fundamental freedoms, such as the freedom of movement or the freedom of assembly, which can only be limited in extraordinary times (war, natural disasters). It is thus easy to understand the strong resistance to such measures.

The state, as the central and legitimate governing power that establishes laws and has the means to enforce them (police, army), has a moral authority that ensures the population accepts these measures. There is both a practical and symbolic dimension to this moral authority. On the one hand the measures work towards the health of the individual members of the group, and at the same time enacting the measures is a sign of solidarity with the group. This solidarity is key towards legitimizing the moral authority, and thereby the actions, of the state; but it is not limitless. The longer such restrictions remain in place, the more people will call into question their practical efficacy, pointing to the economic, social, and psychological harm these measures produce. At what point does the cure become worse than the disease? If individuals judge the actions of the state to no longer be in the best interests of the group, they will denounce among other things the authoritarian tendencies of the government and solidarity will dissolve.

Part of maintaining the legitimation of these measures comes in the form of daily, televised conferences, which constitute a sort of collective ritual with an appeal to rationality via references to medical doctors, statistics and other data. In Quebec these involve Director of Public Health Dr. Horacio Arruda, Minister of Health Danielle McCann, and Prime Minister François Legault, who evoke national pride and solidarity, two values that are indispensable in times of war or political crisis, as a way to ensure a greater cohesion among the population as they confront the enemy. Government officials also ask all those who are able to, to demonstrate this solidarity and help those who are in need. People were not expecting such requests, and have reacted with imagination, engaging in rituals of solidarity that respect social distancing (clapping for the NHS in Great Britain, singing on balconies, delivering food to those in quarantine) and by using new virtual communication technologies to stay in contact and keep things going as best they can.

Thankfully, we have been able to preserve jobs for those able to work from home and those working in “essential” sectors of the economy and have been able to mitigate job loss with financial aid programs. In these ways it is possible, in a time of crisis, to ensure an equilibrium between regulation and integration. While the increase in regulation and control signifies a loss of liberty that is necessary, we also need to be wary of avoiding authoritarian excesses, such as excessive surveillance of citizens by the state, excessive police enforcement of social distancing regulations, or “recruiting” doctors and sending them to the front lines in nursing homes. It is especially important to avoid jeopardizing the physical and mental well-being of individuals via a “total” quarantine, which can increase rates of depression, addiction (alcohol, drugs, video games, online gambling), domestic violence, and suicide. This is why it is necessary to counterbalance the disadvantages of quarantine with measures for social integration: long-distance courses for children, a return to work in certain sectors, the opening of other essential businesses, at home health care.

Finally, as concerns social integration, it is necessary to recognize that the state cannot do everything. We find ourselves currently in a paradoxical situation. On one hand there is the state, which is more active than ever in producing rules and regulating daily life, and on the other there are millions of individuals quarantined at home,

alone or in small groups, with unequal access to resources, services, or help. And between these two levels there is nothing, or almost nothing. Of course, there are social networks that place a multitude of isolated individuals in contact with each other, but during the time of COVID-19 these networks only succeed at mobilizing people for simultaneous individual actions, such as public applauding for medical personnel on balconies. It is as if almost all associative and communal life, including political parties, labor unions, professional associations, religious institutions, charitable organizations, and cultural organizations, has come to an end. It is true that every associative action implies a gathering or public manifestation of some sort, which is not easy in times of quarantine. In the “war” against COVID-19 it is of course necessary to unite and make an immense collective effort, but not at the price of weakening the social institutions necessary for democracy. These are the conditions of “victory” and for the return to “normal”, after the initial “battle” has been won.

At the end the First World War, Durkheim, himself ill, wrote with some of his colleagues a propaganda pamphlet entitled “Lettres aux Français”. His watchword was: “Confidence, efforts, and patience, and we will win”. These words are as relevant then as they are for all of us today.

Marcel Fournier & Paul Carls

Notes Toward A Sociological Perspective on Covid-19

Michael R. Hill, PhD (geography), PhD (sociology)

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For some time, I have advised students new to sociological thinking to begin with the inescapable fact of our human embodiment and that doing so necessarily entails confronting our embodied capabilities, constraints and vulnerabilities (Hill, 2004). My grounding in this approach derives in significant part from Erving Goffman’s (1971: 7) characterization of an individual pedestrian as “a pilot encased in a soft and exposing shell, namely his clothes and skin,” together with my subsequent attempt to locate pedestrians crossing the street at a traffic intersection within a comprehensive physical-behavioral-normative system (Hill, 1979). Historically and with the benefit of hindsight, I have also come to see human embodiment as fundamental to Harriet Martineau’s foundational sociological insights, including her explications of deafness (1834), direct observation (1838), disability and death (1844), infectious diseases (1859, 1869), and occupational health (1861).

The perspective of embodiment is at no time more cogent than now in the midst of social challenges such as homelessness, war, starvation, racism, sexism, homophobia, terrorism, and, yes, the Covid-19 pandemic. As we know, we are all physically vulnerable, some more, some less, to this new virus. Illness is a human vulnerability, as is the ultimate, inescapable vulnerability: the finality of death. Unlike an advancing army or an onrushing tornado, we cannot see this virus with our naked eyes; this is one of our embodied constraints. Indeed, this virus can be spread person-to-person by friends, neighbors, strangers and family members who neither show nor experience any symptoms. Thus, this is the type of undetected threat that Niklas Luhmann (1989) underscored when he pointed to the hard reality in ecological communication that we cannot see what we cannot see, and this makes Covid-19 and similar lethal viruses particularly daunting for embodied humans.

We also possess astonishing capabilities, compared with the other mammals in the animal kingdom, including the capacity for medical research, technological innovation, and coordinated social action. We have at times directed these capabilities toward ameliorating our embodied constraints and vulnerabilities. With electron

microscopes, we can augment our visual capability to actually see the Covid-19 virus, at least in laboratory settings, and we have developed tests to verify its presence/absence in ourselves. We have learned how the virus efficiently transmits itself from person to person and how, through the surprisingly low-tech expedients of social distancing, frequent hand-washing, and wearing face masks, we can disrupt its spread. Tests will hopefully soon identify persons with antibodies and the prospect of an effective vaccine lies eventually within reach. (It's worth noting, of course, that even with vaccines, that at least 12,000 to as many as 50,000 or more Americans currently die each year from influenza, according to the Centers for Disease Control). As a species, we will likely weather the Covid-19 pandemic, much as humankind has survived bubonic plague, Ebola, smallpox, SARS, the Spanish flu, AIDS, polio, MERS, etc. I say likely (rather than with absolute certainty) because we do not yet know if Covid-19 (or one of its cousins) will at some future point mutate, becoming much more lethal, much more easily transmitted, and/or much more silently infectious and undetected over consequentially longer — and collectively fatal — periods of time.

As noted above, one of our important capabilities is our capacity for coordinated, institutionalized social action. Our national government received/generated several early warnings about Covid-19, thus potentially setting the stage for coordinated actions in the public health arena that could have, if the warnings had not been ignored or downplayed, significantly reduced the severity of the Covid-19 outbreak in the United States (Lipton, Eric, David E. Sanger, Maggie Haberman, Michael D. Shear, Mark Mazzetti and Julian E. Barnes, 2020). Failing to act in a timely manner was a collective/corporate mistake, one that can be repaired or left unaddressed in the face of future ecological threats. We shall see what unfolds. The many state governors who mandated closures of non-essential businesses, banned social gatherings, and told us all to “stay at home” provide positive examples of coordinated social action, but ones that also provoked unintended negative consequences, including: mass unemployment, disrupted schooling, widespread economic dislocations, food shortages, upswings in spouse and child abuse, etc. The long-term systemic effects of these immediate social responses, both positive and negative, will become manifest and better understood in the years to come.

An important point I make with students is that sociology tries to understand the myriad ways that we collectively deal with our embodied capabilities, constraints, and vulnerabilities in a “hyper-modern” (Giddens, 1985) world where the rate of technological innovation and the lethal character of human-made weaponry are always accelerating. Our major social institutions — language, religion, economics, science, family, education, law, polity — provide the interconnected pathways, often convoluted and contradictory, through which we confront the public issues (as C. Wright Mills (1959) so aptly named them) that become recognized as “social problems.” Perceived deficiencies in public health systems around the world are now emerging as “problematic.” Disease has been a constant companion of humankind, but the accelerating rapidity with which infections (as well as information and misinformation) can spread globally from nation to nation is relatively new. The technology of mass air travel, long seen as progressive is also consequential in terms of environmental pollution and as a vector for infectious diseases. The ultimate “social distancing” at the international level is the closing of national borders, something few of us want for any prolonged period of time. Yet, short of nostalgically embracing an earlier era of slower travel and reduced international economic interconnectedness, we stand collectively and increasingly exposed to a variety of global environmental/institutional threats like Covid-19 (as well as rampant, misinformed conspiracy theories and virulent political ideologies) that may well catch us blindsided in unexpected and horrific ways in the decades and centuries ahead.

How do we prepare for such an open, unpredictable future? With humility, adaptability, an increasingly wizened sense of humor and a deepening appreciation of the absurd. It also helps if we cultivate lively sociological imaginations (Mills, 1959) to counter the massive, opportunistic onslaught currently being mounted by the mental health industry toward the medicalization of ordinary worries, commonplace disappointments, normal frustrations, reasonable doubts, and healthy fears. Alone by ourselves, this is a time to reflect on our communal rituals. Does the temporary suspension of school, religious services, family vacations, concert tours, sporting

seasons, yoga classes or countless other missed events really provoke such scarring existential angst that professional counseling is required? What is really important, the life-changing obligations made between two people entering a committed partnership, or the postponed ceremony itself? Is missing one's graduation really important, more so than giving grateful thanks every day for the education one has received and the friends one has made? Are skipped birthday parties really the tragedies that youngsters are encouraged to sorrowfully lament by television interviewers and helicopter parents? Let us quietly reflect, let us think, let us take this time to revisit and retool the core values of democracy, humanity and cooperation. Yes, we are all embodied humans and we all will die, some sooner, some later, some with dignity, some in squalor, some with purpose, some needlessly, some with vision and self-understanding, some in ignorance, despair and disillusion, some with massive unearned advantages, others amid grossly inequitable deprivations. Covid-19 brings to light not only our embodied vulnerabilities but also the irrationalities, arbitrariness, contradictions, imperfections, cruelties and potential virtues of the coercive, regulatory social institutions comprising the societies wherein we all are born, live, and must inevitably die.

Michael R. Hill

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Retirement of Charles Crothers

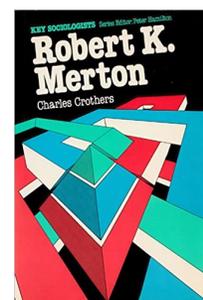
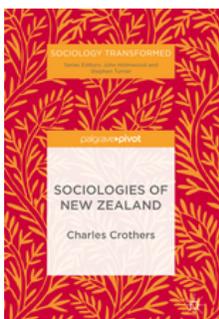
A piece from Charles Crothers on his retirement:

Retiring is a useful point at which to reflect. I retired from Auckland University of Technology at the end of 2018 and then was made Emeritus. (Emeritus status means I continue to have access to email, library and the SPSS stats package plus a broad involvement with the university where appropriate.) My research interests have always included history of the social sciences, but especially recent history and therefore sociology of sociology and social sciences for which RC08 is the best fit. It is the reflexive aspect which interests me. In this I was influenced by the reflexive debates of the 1970s: Gouldner, Freidrichs etc. and the growing empirical work in *The American Sociologist*. Although I have covered various methods I've tended to take a quant approach (so much data to exploit!).

My Ph.D. thesis (VUW) was on problem-selection amongst geographers and educationists in NZ universities and from then on I've retained an interest in this area especially in relation to NZ. I contributed to a chapter in a UNESCO review. Since I promised a book on Merton in my job interview at University of Auckland in the 1980s I wrote one (now being rewritten) in the Key Sociologists series. I then became something of Merton expert, writing chapters and developing conference papers/articles. Some of my work was on trying to establish patterns in the data on research outputs available through Sociological Abstracts and Web of Science.

I hooked up with Jennifer Platt's group on sociology of empirical research, and thence ISA's RC08. I served as secretary and twice (!) as Vice-President. I switched the newsletter to an e-newsletter saving a complex printing and posting problem. Because I was holding the secretaryship I was approached in 2008 or so by UNESCO to edit a 'History and Development of Sociology' theme within their on-line Encyclopaedia of Living Systems aimed at scholars in developing countries: this resulted in some 35 chapters.

Some 5 years in South Africa (in the late 1990s) included some writing on the history of sociology there. On my return I was involved in contributing a NZ chapter to an Australian History of Sociology but then later developed a NZ one around our 50th anniversary (1st as 2 special issues and then as a book). I secured histories of departments and then specialties, and then later amalgamated the material, adding conceptual frameworks at the very helpful behest of editor Stephen Turner. My current interests are in the development of adequate social research infrastructure in NZ, patterns in world sociology and a final round of articles on Merton and Columbia.





MEMBER'S NOTICES

Project Update: Understanding Society: The Role of Sociology and its Social Impact

This project is led by Associate Professor Fran Collyer, in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Sydney, Australia. It is funded by the Australian Research Council (DP190103179), and funds have been provided for three years (2019-2021). We have four postdoctoral fellows working on the project: Drs. Ben Manning, Natalie Maystorovich, Georgia Van Toorn and Sky Hugman.

The project has three main aims:

- 1) to explore the history and progress of sociology in Australia. It examines past and present intellectual trends, documents the institutional struggles from formation to the contemporary period, and records the achievements of its scholars and practitioners as they developed systematic understandings of their own society. It takes a critical approach to this history, noting how, and in what way, Australian sociology has been dominated by the sociologies produced in the global North, yet responded to the unique ways of life found on the Australian continent;
- 2) to provide evidence about the impact of sociology beyond the academy over the past 50 years, revealing the extent to which sociological methods, ideas and practices have contributed to policy, legislation and public debate; and
- 3) to create new conceptual and theoretical frameworks to better understand knowledge production and its links with circulation; and the way organised knowledge is shaped by its socio-historical location and in dynamic interaction between national and the international processes.

To date, we have conducted 80 interviews with sociologists to collect their career biographies and understand their experiences of the 'sociological journey'; mapped the contemporary sociological field to identify the hundreds of sociologists working in universities across Australia; and are well into the process of building case studies of the early establishment of departments of sociology at four of the major public universities. The interviews have been semi-structured, qualitative, and in-depth; the mapping exercise has drawn its data from internet searches of university websites and other publicly available databases; and the case studies employ both archival and interview methods.

Ahead, we look forward to more interviews with sociologists, including sociologists who work outside universities in the private sector, in policymaking bodies and NGOs. We will focus some of our interviews on early career sociologists, particularly those employed as casual tutors and lecturers while they complete their PhDs.

The covid 19 pandemic has interrupted our efforts to talk about our research at conferences and workshops, but it hasn't prevented the research process. Indeed, with many individuals working at home, an interview via zoom has been a welcome change during isolation, and we have not had trouble finding participants. Nevertheless, the team looks forward to presenting findings and meeting with colleagues at future history of sociology conferences.



A note from Chris Husbands on his semi-ongoing retirement project:

I have been working on research to compare the influences on post-war sociology in Great Britain and the United States from their respective academic refugees from Germany, Austria and elsewhere in Europe between 1933 and 1945. The final product is intended for Palgrave Macmillan's 70,000-word Pivot series, but, though I have done a lot of the basic work on identifying most of the relevant individuals, it is still early days. It needs to be much more than a recitation of individual biographies and, in order to ensure to add to the

existing literature on this topic, I'd like to do some archive work in the USA, which will not be possible until at least 2021, and perhaps even in Australia (pencilled in as a side-trip after the ISA in Melbourne in 2022 and a visit to my daughter, who lives near Newcastle). As it is, what I have done so far is prepare most of the individual data, as well as a couple of conference papers.

A note from Mikhail Sinyutin on his current historical project

Mikhail Sinyutin, professor of the Faculty of Sociology of St Petersburg University visited the archives in Germany, France and Netherlands with the support of the Centre for German and European Studies of SPbU in order to study the biography of the eminent Russian sociologist Nikolai Andreev, who had studied in Germany from 1900 to 1905.

Archival work was carried out in Berlin (Landesarchiv Berlin, Universitätsarchiv der Humboldt-Universität), Leipzig (Universitätsarchiv Leipzig), Heidelberg (Universitätsarchiv Heidelberg), Strasbourg (Archives départementales du Bas-Rhin), and Amsterdam (Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis). Auste Wolff, Sandy Muhl, Sabrina Zinke, Michèle Ludmann, Gijs Kessler, representatives of these organisations provided a great direct assistance in working with the archival funds. The meeting with professors from the University of Strasbourg Suzanne Guth, Roland Pfefferkorn and Patrick Vatier was very useful as well.

Documents testifying to Nikolai Andreev's training for 8 semesters at three universities, lists of courses and teachers with which he studied, lists of students with whom he studied together, addresses of his residence were found in archives. Materials were obtained on his educational environment and social milieu at German universities, as well as on the activities of revolutionary groups among Russian students, in which Nikolai Andreev was actively involved. The study allows filling the gap in the biography of Nikolai Andreev, regarding the foreign period of his studies and activities in the Berlin transport group of the RSDLP. The results of the research trip will be presented within the CGES Working Papers series.



<https://zdes.spbu.ru/en/875-mikhail-sinyutin-s-research-trip.html>

OTHER NOTICES

JOURNAL OF The History of the Behavioral Sciences

Call for Papers

Our Present Crises: Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Social Inequality

A special issue of the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences

Special Issue Guest Editors: Graham W. Pickren and Wade E. Pickren

Alarmed by the emergent links among climate change, massive biodiversity loss, and rising social inequality, this special issue will feature historical analyses of these links based in the social and behavioral sciences, broadly defined. It is now clear that these crises are connected – for example, the processes driving carbon emissions and mass extinction are related to the vast accumulation of wealth by an increasingly powerful global elite. These problems, both individually and collectively, pose an existential threat to social, political, and biological systems, both currently and with increasing impact over the next half-century and beyond. Given that behavioral, political, and economic processes are directly linked to our current state of climate emergency, what can historical analyses of these processes – including the role of the social sciences in shaping them - contribute to our understanding and shape our responses?

At the most general level, this special issue seeks to understand how we have arrived at this particular historical moment. Of particular interest are papers that examine the ways in which certain concepts and ideological constructs, such as modernity, liberalism, growth, capitalism, patriarchy, race, and freedom have shaped socio-natural practices that have produced our current crises. Historically unpacking the ontologies and epistemologies undergirding the contemporary moment has tremendous value for identifying gaps and alternative pathways in the possible futures that lie ahead. The search for knowledge and praxes otherwise, that is, in addition to the Western Enlightenment model of rationality, will help us create a pluriversal approach to finding such futures (Escobar, 2017).

We invite contributions from scholars whose work is based in the social and behavioral sciences, including geography, anthropology, STS, sociology, economics, political science, psychology, sustainability studies, communications, urban planning, public health, and environmental history.

The special issue seeks to unpack the cultural and political histories that undergird our present emergency, as well as the practices that have come to define it. Within this broad framing, possible topics include but are not limited to:

- The genealogy/history of the idea of limitless growth embedded within Western, settler colonial societies. How and why did concepts of 'freedom' as developed within the social and behavioral sciences become tethered to notions of unfettered consumption and access to natural resources?
- The history of post-WWII development policies and their environmental impact.
- Histories of patriarchy and the link to extractivist and exploitative practices on the earth.
- Modernity and the history of coloniality of knowledge of the environment/earth/ecology.
- Histories of social movements, environmental activism, indigenous worldviews, and utopian projects that run counter to modern Western liberal environmentalism.
- Histories of the study of biodiversity and cultural diversity.
- The ecological impact of the ontological dualisms of Euro-modernity: nature/culture, mind/body, woman/man.
- The continued evolution of industrial agriculture and the application of biotechnology in agrifood systems from a historical perspective.
- Histories of Neo-Malthusian ideas such as the 'population bomb', carrying capacity, and the tragedy of the commons.
- Histories of neoliberalism that track how this particular ideology lends itself to narrow forms of environmental action centered on individual behavior changes and 'greener' consumption choices.
- Histories of the scientific management of nature and culture that replaced the complexities of the life sciences with practices that served instrumental development and bureaucratic goals.
- The antecedents of modern paradigms of security and climate change: the convergence between militarism and biological, climate, and earth sciences.

Papers should examine the conceptual, analytic, historiographic, ethical, contextual, cultural, and political factors that play a role in how the issues presented are linked to our current crises.

We invite 500-word proposals to be submitted for review by September 15, 2020, with decisions and invitations for full manuscripts completed by October 15, 2020. We anticipate that the special issue would appear in the Summer 2021 issue.

Please submit questions and proposals directly to Wade Pickren: wpar29@gmail.com



Invitation for papers: The American Sociologist

The American Sociologist is seeking papers on the history of the field of sociology. These may examine major figures, schools of thought and intellectual debates, as well as the development of the discipline in diverse national contexts, including its history at particular institutions.

Papers may also consider the emergence and fluctuations of specialized subfields, as well as the status of particular groups in the field (e.g., by ethnicity and gender), or the history of particular methodologies, along with applied and public sociology.

Submissions may be sent at any time. There is also, however, an initiative to bring out a specialized issue featuring the work of "junior historians," that is, graduate students, post-docs and faculty not yet tenured. For this particular project, we would like to receive a proposal by late spring, a first draft by late summer and a revised draft by late fall of 2020.

Those desiring further information may contact the editor, Dr. Lawrence T. Nichols at <lnichols@retiree.wvu.edu>. Additional information about The American Sociologist, including guidelines for submissions, may be found at the website maintained by Springer, the publisher of the journal.

<https://www.springer.com/journal/12108>

MEMBER'S PUBLICATIONS

Simon Susen- University of London



Book

Simon Susen (2020) *Sociology in the Twenty-First Century: Key Trends, Debates, and Challenges*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

<https://www.palgrave.com/gb/book/9783030384234>

Articles

Simon Susen (2020) 'Intimations of Humanity and the Case for a Philosophical Sociology', *Journal of Political Power*, 13(1), pp. 123–160.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/2158379X.2019.1701822?journalCode=rpow21>

Simon Susen (2019) 'No Escape from the Technosystem?', *Philosophy & Social Criticism*, Online First, pp. 1–49.

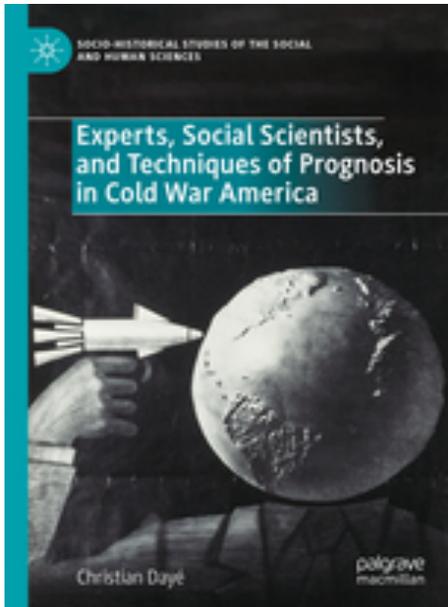
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0191453719866239>

Simon Susen (2019) 'The Resonance of Resonance: Critical Theory as a Sociology of World-Relations?', *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, Online First, pp. 1–36.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10767-019-9313-6>



Christian Dayé- University of Technology, Austria.



Books

Christian Dayé (2020) *Experts, Social Scientists, and Techniques of Prognosis in Cold War America*. Palgrave Macmillan: Cham.

This book describes how Cold War researchers used expert opinions to construct foreknowledge of geopolitical relevance. Focusing on the RAND Corporation, an American think tank with close relations to the armed forces, Dayé analyses the development of two techniques of prognosis, the Delphi technique and Political Gaming. Based on archival research and interviews, the chapters explore the history of this series of experiments to understand how contemporary social scientists conceived of one of the core categories of the Cold War, the expert, and uncover the systematic use of expert opinions to craft prognoses. This consideration of the expert's role in Cold War society and what that can tell us about the role of the expert today will be of



Meilensteine der Soziologie [Milestones in Sociology] Campus: Frankfurt & New York, (2020) edited by Christian Fleck and Christian Dayé.

This collection of essays by two dozen expert sociologists, among them many members of RC08, offers an easy-to-read introduction to the history of sociology and identifies decisive milestones in the development of the discipline. A milestone is understood as an innovation that at a given point in time, could not be overlooked by anyone claiming to be a member of the discipline. "Milestones," thus, can show quite different natures and shapes, comprising newly formulated ideas, the establishment or development of institutional arrangements, changing forms of cooperation as well as the introduction of new methods and research techniques.

Articles

Dayé, Christian. 2019. Historische Epistemologie der Soziologie? Probleme eines Theorietransfers [Historical Epistemology of Sociology? Problems of a Transfer of Theory], in Martin Endreß and Stephan Moebius (eds.). Zyklus 5: Jahrbuch für Theorie und Geschichte der Soziologie. Wiesbaden: VS Springer. 17-40.

Dayé, Christian. 2019. Die Blindheit der Auguren: Delphi, Political Gaming und das Phänomen der wechselseitigen Nichtbeachtung [The Blindness of the Augurs: Delphi, Political Gaming, and the Phenomenon of Mutual Oblivion], in Fabian Link & Uwe Dörk (eds.). Geschichte der Sozialwissenschaften im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert: Idiome – Praktiken – Strukturen. Sozialwissenschaftliche Schriften, Bd. 51. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot. 265-286.

Raf Vanderstraeten – Ghent University, Belgium

Articles

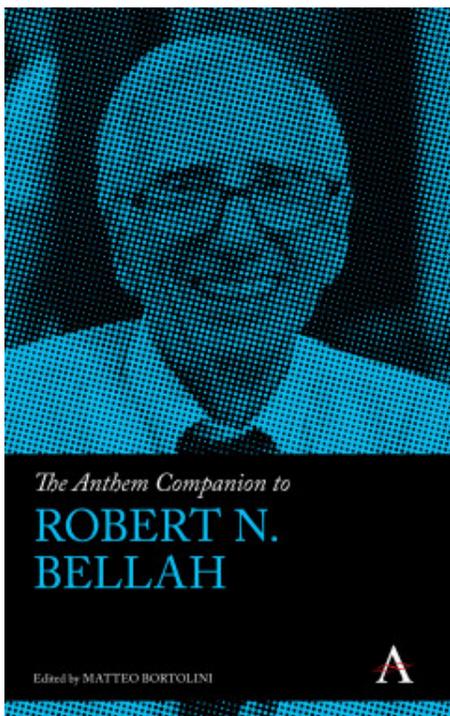
Vanderstraeten, R. (2019). Systems everywhere? *Systems Research & Behavioral Science*, 36 (3), 255-262.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/sres.2596>

(This article focuses on the history of systems thinking in the social sciences.)

Koch, T. & Vanderstraeten, R. (2019). Internationalizing a national scientific community? Changes in publication and citation practices in Chile, 1976-2015. *Current Sociology*, 66 (5), 723-741

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0011392118807514>

Matteo Bortolini – University of Padova, Italy



Book

‘The Anthem Companion to Robert Bellah’ is the first major collection of writings on the life and work of one of the foremost twentieth-century sociologists of religion. Bellah’s work was central in many fields: the sociology of Japanese religion, the relationships between sociology and the humanities, the relationship between American religion and politics, the cultures of modern individualism, and evolution and society. During an intellectual career which spanned six decades, Bellah occupied a central position within at least three major intellectual movements: structural-functionalism and modernization theory in the 1950s and the 1960s; interpretive social science, which he helped create in the early 1970s along with Clifford Geertz and Peter Berger; and the so-called Axial age revival of the late 1990s and early 2000s. More often than not, Bellah’s work was on the edge of social scientific research; his seminal work on civil religion in the early 1970s created a huge debate across disciplines which continues to this day; his co-authored book ‘Habits of the Heart’ (1985) was a bestseller and the object of sustained debate in the general public

sphere; his last magnum opus ‘Religion in Human Evolution’, published at 84, was a monument to an extraordinary scholarly and intellectual career. [NP] The richness of Bellah’s work is the object of this collection of essays by top American and European scholars from the social sciences and humanities. Each essay has a double character: it introduces a single topic in an accessible and complete manner, and then presents a reflection on the viability and import of Bellah’s ideas for interpreting contemporary phenomena. Among the authors are some of Bellah’s students who became top scholars in their fields, as well as younger scholars. From a disciplinary point of view, the list includes sociologists (Gorski, Torpey, Boy, Guhin, Libeck), historians (Borovoy, Barshay) and philosophers (Tipton, Lequire) to reflect the diversity of Bellah’s work.

Articles

Bortolini M The return of the repressed. On Robert N. Bellah, Norman O. Brown, and religion in human evolution. *J Hist Behav Sci.* 2020;56:20–35.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jhbs.21995>

M. Bortolini, and A. Cossu, "In the Field but not of the Field. Clifford Geertz, Robert Bellah, and Interdisciplinary Success", *European Journal of Social Theory*, 2019, online first DOI: 10.1177/1368431018823140.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1368431018823140>

M. Bortolini, "Robert N. Bellah", biographical entry, *Wiley-Blackwell's Encyclopedia of Sociology*, edited by G. Ritzer and C. Rojek, Second Edition, 2019.

CONSOLIM, Marcia. "Georges Dumas et Marcel Mauss : rapports réels et pratiques de la psychologie et de la sociologie ». In *Durkheimian Studies*, vol. 24, 2020, pp. 144-174.

<https://www.berghahnjournals.com/view/journals/durkheimian-studies/24/1/ds240111.xml>

CONSOLIM, Marcia. « La Réception de la psychologie dans *L'Année sociologique* (1989-1927) ». In *L'Année sociologique*. 2019/1, vol. 69, pp. 103-142.

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-annee-sociologique-2019-1-page-103.htm>



HOSCAT (History of Sociology Catalogue)

A Helpful Tool in Our History of Sociology Research

Charles Crothers, Hedda Ekerwald and Barbara Hoenig

We can reach the largest library e-catalogue in the world, WorldCat at the address <http://worldcat.org/> This American worldwide organization, having libraries as network partners, but being governed by a Board of Trustees, has been available since 2006. It is exempt of tax in US but not in Europe.

We present it here as it is now so big that it is a very rich source for finding the latest literature! It can therefore be a practical help in our research. As of May 2019, WorldCat contained over 450 million bibliographic records, mostly books, in 484 languages provided by 17 900 libraries in 123 countries. WorldCat is used both by the general public and by librarians.

The organization behind it, is OCLC Inc., at first an abbreviation for Ohio College Library Center, later changing its name to Online Computer Library Center, and in 2017 adding incorporation so that we got OCLC Inc. It has met criticism for coming close to a monopolistic position and it is not easy to understand how this 'nonprofit membership cooperative' is governed. It has a 15-members Board of Trustees, out of which six are chosen by the networks of libraries, the Global Council. How are the nine other trustees elected? It is funded by the libraries that use the services and programs of OCLC Inc.

The WorldCat knowledge base is the only source that includes records from both EBSCO and ProQuest, Gale and Springer and Wiley and Elsevier, among many other content suppliers. That the material is mainly books can be seen as a major limitation. On the other hand, it reflects a publication culture still particular for the social sciences and humanities, and thus for the history of sociology as well.

Much bibliometric research in that field rests on databases such as the Web of Science, Cambridge Sociological Abstracts, etc. which primarily cover leading journals' articles. The institutional process of being included in the Web of Science database, however, for many of them is a considerable hurdle, particular those from smaller language communities.

Altmetrics, relying on Google Scholar or similar databases, often give findings not specific enough. Thus, combining journal-based bibliometrics with a WorldCat search can be more appropriate for gaining results on what researchers in the history of sociology look for.

WorldCat gives each book a unique number, an 'OCN' (OCLC Control number). Books before 1970 do not have the well-known ISBN number (the International Standard Book Number), a standard that was accepted as an international standard in 1970. The growth of the WordCat can be seen in the fact that today there are over 15 000 OCN's and not that many more ISBN's, 23 000.

Searches in this global catalogue can be modified by Years of Publication, Audience (eg. juvenile), Content (broad disciplines) Format (books, articles, CD's etc) and Language. Of the material, 61 per cent is Non-English and 39 per cent English. A search could be 'History of sociology', with the range of years of publication specified to from '2019' to '2020', and language 'English'. This gives many entries. The 'types of media' on the left column could then narrow down the findings to only 'printed books' and so on. Now with the corona virus pandemic, narrowing it down to e-books might be recommendable!

Having identified items, lists can be constructed and downloaded in various forms. A limitation seems to be that only 10 items can be displayed at any time. A simple linkage display can also be generated. The user may also add information on a book or article under the 'Details' tab.

For each item it is possible to total the number of libraries holding it and characteristics of these libraries e.g. country thus providing a measure of 'scholarly influence'. For demonstrative purposes, let us use WorldCat for a search on one single book at one single moment and its spread over the planet. We have chosen Social Theory and Social Structure from 1949 by Robert K. Merton. This classic was revised and expanded in 1957 and 1968. Then we searched this book for the single year 1968 (Year: from 1968 to 1968).

WorldCat shows us that 1,547 libraries has this book in 1968. How is the distribution worldwide? Here are the number of libraries:

In the Americas: n=1,184. (United States=1,125; Canada=48; Mexico=4; Brazil=2; Argentina=1; Barbados=1; Colombia=1; Trinidad and Tobago=1; Venezuela=1.)

In Asia and the Pacific: n=73. (Australia=48; New Zealand=8; India=6; Singapore=5; China=2; Japan=2; Armenia=1; Thailand=1.)

In Africa: n=27. (South Africa=19; Arab Emirates=2; Lebanon=2; Botswana=1; Egypt=1; Nigeria=1; Zimbabwe=1.)

In Europe: n=263. (Germany=77; United Kingdom=49; France=41; Netherlands=21; Switzerland=19; Italy=13; Spain=13; Ireland=8; Belgium=3; Hungary=3; Slovenia=3; Sweden=3; Denmark=2; Greece=2; Israel=2; Bulgaria=1; Poland=1; Romania=1; Turkey=1.)

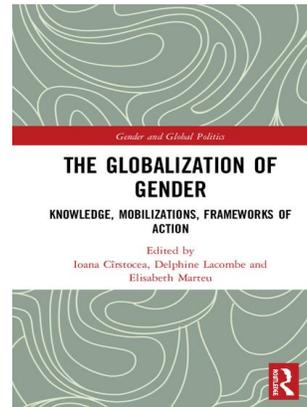
This result can be used for many different kinds of reasoning. It is not clear if the libraries contain specifically the late 1968 edition. It might be the total sum of Merton's book *Social Theory and Social Structure* at these libraries. What is probably visible though from the worldwide spread is that Robert K. Merton is an American sociologist. The absolute majority of the libraries, that have copies of Merton's book are in the USA. There are 1,125 US libraries that have the Merton book in 1968 out of the total sum of 1,547 libraries having the book. Good luck with exploring the WorldCat library catalogue!

The globalization of gender: knowledge, mobilizations, frameworks of action.

**Ioana Cîrstocea, Delphine Lacombe & Elisabeth Marteu
Editors**

Language: English

Publisher: London ; New York, NY : Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2020.



Questioning Indigenous-Settler Relations: Interdisciplinary Perspectives.

Sarah Maddison & Sana Nakata Editors

Language: English

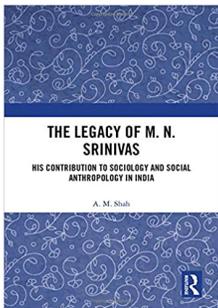
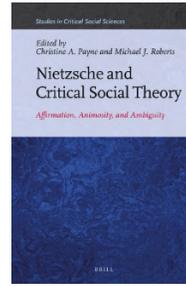
Publisher: Singapore : Springer Singapore : Imprint: Springer, 2020

[Nietzsche and critical social theory : affirmation, animosity, and ambiguity](#)

Christine A Payne & Michael James Roberts Editors

Language: English

Publisher: Leiden ; Boston : Brill, 2020



[The legacy of M. N. Srinivas: his contribution to sociology and social anthropology in India](#)

A M Shah

Language: English

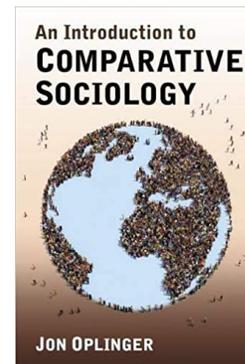
Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY : Routledge, 2020.

[An introduction to comparative sociology](#)

Jon Oplinger

Language: English

Publisher: Jefferson, North Carolina : McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, 2020.

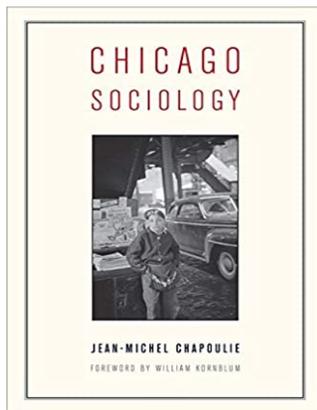
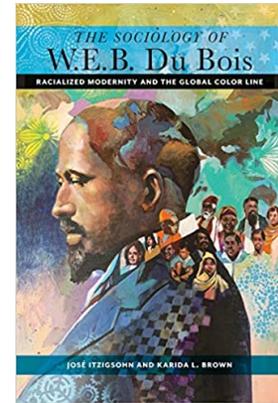


The sociology of W.E.B. Du Bois : racialized modernity and the global color line

José Itzigsohn & Karida Brown

Language: English

Publisher: New York : New York University Press, 2020



Chicago sociology

Jean-Michel Chapoulie & Caroline Wazer

Language: English

Publisher: New York City : Columbia University Press, 2020.



Recent Advances in Social Sciences

Recep Efe; Irina Koleva; Münir A Öztürk; Ramiz Arabacı;

Language: English

Publisher: Newcastle upon Tyne : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2019.

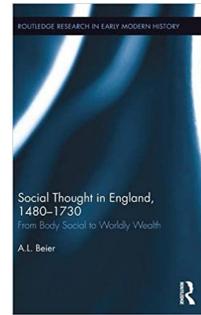


SOCIAL THOUGHT IN ENGLAND, 1480-1730 : from body social to worldly wealth.

A L Beier

Language: English

Publisher: ROUTLEDGE, 2019.

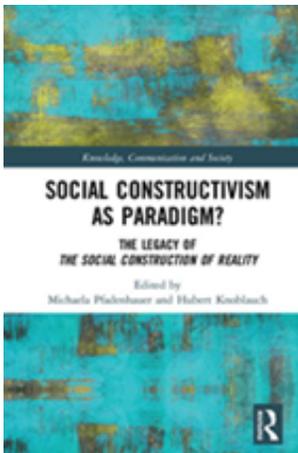
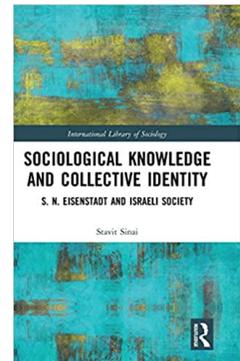


Sociological knowledge and collective identity

Stavit Sinai

Language: English

Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon ; New York, NY : Routledge, 2019.



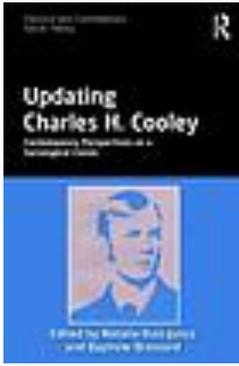
Social constructivism as paradigm? : the legacy of The Social Construction of Reality

Michaela Pfadenhauer & Hubert Knoblauch Editors

Language: English

Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon ; New York, NY : Routledge, 2019.



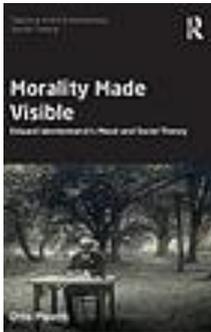


[Updating Charles H. Cooley : contemporary perspectives on a sociological classic](#)

Natalia Ruiz-Junco; Baptiste Brossard;

Language: English

Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon ; New York, NY : Routledge, 2019.

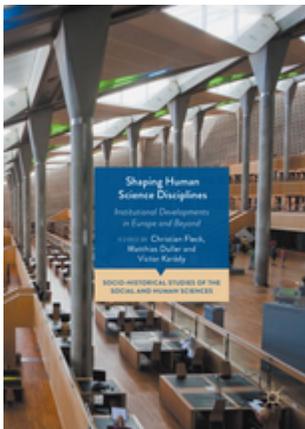


[Morality made visible : Edward Westermarck's moral and social theory](#)

Otto Pipatti

Language: English

Publisher: London : Routledge, 2019.



[Shaping Human Science Disciplines : Institutional Developments in Europe and Beyond](#)

Christian Fleck, Matthias Duller & Victor Karády Editors

Language: English

Publisher: Cham Springer Nature Palgrave Macmillan 2019.



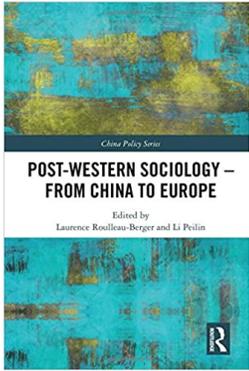
[Main currents in sociological thought : Montesquieu, Comte, Marx, de Tocqueville and the sociologists and the revolution of 1848](#)

Raymond Aron

Language: English

Publisher: London ; New York : Routledge, 2019





[Post-western sociology : from China to Europe](#)

Laurence Roulleau-Berger & Peilin Li

Language: English

Publisher: London : Routledge, 2019.



[SOCIOLOGICAL AMNESIA : cross-currents in disciplinary history](#)

Alex Law & Eric Royal Lybeck

Language: English

Publisher: ROUTLEDGE, 2019.



[British sociologists and French 'sociologues' in the interwar years : the battle for society](#)

Baudry Rocquin

Language: English

Publisher: Cham, Switzerland : Palgrave Macmillan. C 2019.



[Antoine-Augustin Cournot as a sociologist](#)

Robert Leroux

Language: English

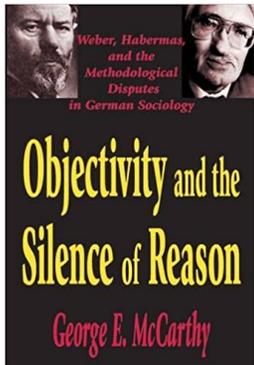
Publisher: Cham, Switzerland : Palgrave Macmillan, 2019

Modern German Sociology

Volker Meja, Dieter Misgeld & Nico Stehr

Language: English

Publisher: Routledge 2020.



Objectivity and the Silence of Reason : Weber, Habermas and the Methodological Disputes in German Sociology.

George McCarthy

Language: English

Publisher: Milton : Routledge, 2019.

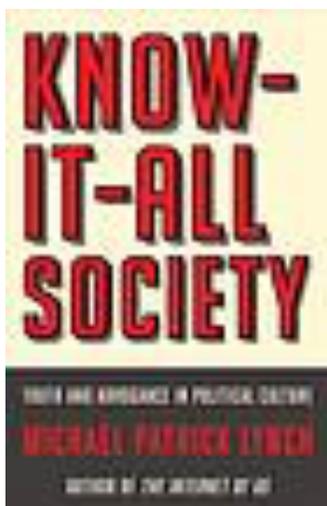


Sociology at the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1904 - 2015: Sound and Fury

Christopher T Husbands

Language: English

Publisher: Cham : Springer International Publishing : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, 2019.

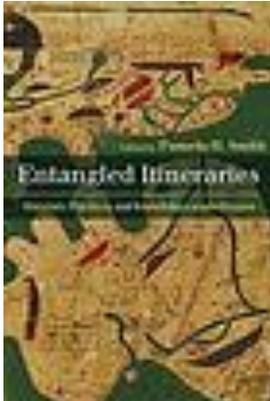


Know-it-all society : truth and arrogance in political culture

Michael P Lynch

Language: English

Publisher: New York : Liveright Publishing Corporation, 2019



Entangled itineraries : materials, practices, and knowledge across Eurasia

Pamela H Smith

Language: English

Publisher: Pittsburgh, Pa. : University of Pittsburgh Press, 2019



Social research matters : a life in family sociology

Julia Brannen

Language: English

Publisher: Bristol ; Chicago, IL : Bristol University Press, 2019

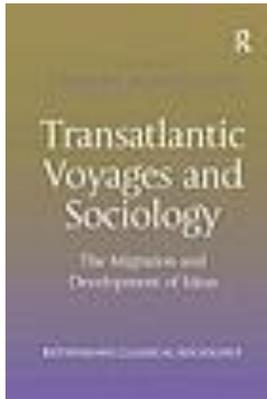


Erotic love in sociology, philosophy and literature : from romanticism to rationality

Finn Bowring

Language: English

Publisher: London ; New York, NY : Bloomsbury Academic 2019.



[Transatlantic voyages and sociology : the migration and development of ideas](#)

Cherry Schrecker

Language: English

Publisher: London : Routledge, 2019.



[Jacques Lacan and American sociology : be wary of the image](#)

Duane Rousselle

Language: English

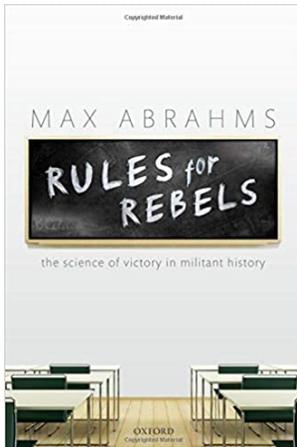
Publisher: Cham, Switzerland Palgrave Macmillan 2019

[The rise and rise of indicators : their history and geography](#)

Stephen Morse

Language: English

Publisher: Abingdon, Oxon ; New York, NY : Routledge, 2019.

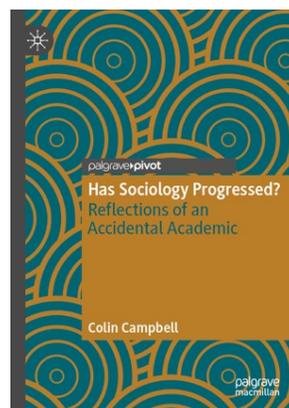


[Rules for rebels : the science of victory in militant history](#)

Max Benjamin Abrahms

Language: English

Publisher: Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2019

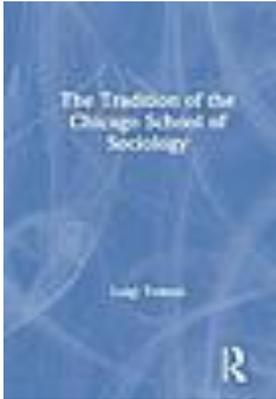


[Has Sociology Progressed? : Reflections of an Accidental Academic](#)

Colin Campbell

Language: English

Publisher: Cham Springer International Publishing Imprint, Palgrave Pivot 2019.

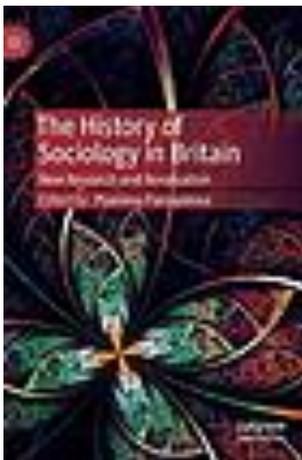


[The tradition of the Chicago school of sociology](#)

Luigi Tomasi

Language: English

Publisher: [London] : Routledge, 2019.



[The history of sociology in Britain : new research and reevaluation](#)

Plamena Panayotova

Language: English

Publisher: Cham, Switzerland Palgrave Macmillan 2019



[A Mirror on the High Road Chapters from the History of Social Research in Poland](#)

Antoni Sulek; Peter Lang GmbH

Language: English

Publisher: Berlin Peter Lang GmbH, Internationaler Verlag der Wissenschaften 2019



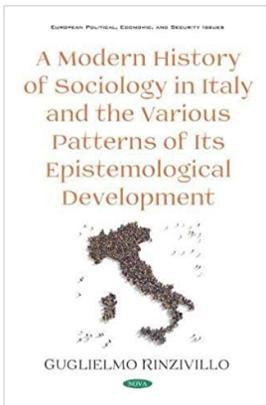


[Social justice journalism : A cultural history of social movement media from abolition to #womensmarch](#)

Linda J Lumsden; Carolyn Kitch; David Perlmutter; Paula M Poindexter; Richard Waters

Language: English

Publisher: New York : Peter Lang Publishing Inc. New York, 2019



[A modern history of sociology in Italy and the various patterns of its epistemological development](#)

Guglielmo Rinzivillo

Language: English

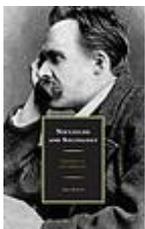
Publisher: NewYork : Nova Science Publishers, Inc., 2019

[History of sociology](#)

Aditya Dubey

Language: English

Publisher: Greater Noida, India : Edukeen Publisher, 2019



[Nietzsche and sociology : prophet of affirmation](#)

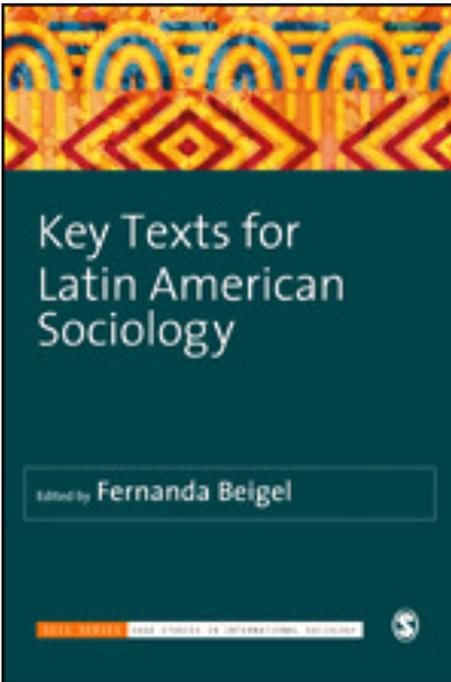
Anas Karzai

Language: English

Publisher: Lanham Lexington Books 2019

Key Texts for Latin American Sociology

Edited by: **Fernanda Beigel**



Key Texts for Latin American Sociology comprises translations of key texts from the Latin American Sociology canon. It is the first book to curate and then translate these key texts into English, bringing together texts from leading sociologists in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Bolivia, and Uruguay, to provide comprehensive coverage of a wide range of issues in Latin American Sociology.

By drawing attention to embedded issues such as development, inequalities, oppression and representation, the key texts approach sociology in its most authentic terms: as a means of understanding and committing to social change.

The result of five years of collaboration between colleagues from 15 Latin American Countries, this volume was conceived at a workshop in Mendoza in 2013, where the scientific committee discussed the difference between “classics” and “key-texts” in Latin American sociology.

Contents

INTRODUCTORY STUDY - Latin American Sociology: a centennial regional tradition, by Fernanda Beigel (Argentina)

PART ONE : FOUNDING PROBLEMS

Chapter 1: Founding problems and institutionalization of Sociology in Latin America, by Jorge Rovira-Mas (Costa Rica)

Chapter 2: Alberto Guerreiro Ramos (Brazil) A Critical Introduction to Brazilian Sociology: Canned Sociology versus Dynamic Sociology . Comment by Joao Maia Elhert (Brazil)

Chapter 3: Orlando Fals Borda (Colombia) Theoretical-Practical Experiences: General Working Guidelines on Participatory Action Research (PAR). Comment by Juan Piovani (Argentina).

Chapter 4: Aníbal Quijano (Peru) Of Don Quixote and Windmills in Latin America, Comment by Claudio Pinheiro (Brazil)

Chapter 5: Edelberto Torres Rivas (Guatemala-Costa Rica) On the Pessimism in the Social Sciences. Comment by Sergio Villena-Fiengo (Costa Rica) Chapter 6: Elizabeth Jelin (Argentina) The foundations of a new issue: Gender, human rights and memory. Comment by Teresa Valdés Echenique (Chile)

PART TWO : HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY DEBATES

Chapter 7: Understanding historical and contemporary debate in Latin American Sociology: Enlightening paths by Raquel Sosa Elízaga (Mexico)

Chapter 8: Sergio Bagu (Argentina-Mexico) Building theory. Comment by Pablo de Marinis (Argentina).

Chapter 9: René Zavaleta (Bolivia) The struggle for the surplus. Comment by Oscar Vega Camacho (Bolivia)

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Reviews of Key Texts for Latin American Sociology

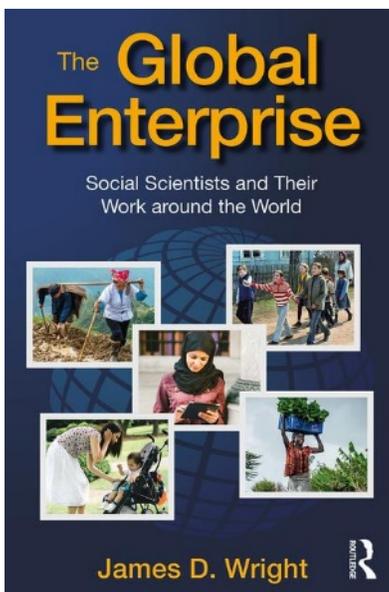
This magnificent collection, covering the main themes of sociological inquiry, offers a unique window on the Latin American sociological tradition. An exemplary and exciting contribution to the globalizing social sciences.

Johan Heilbron, Professor of Sociology, European Center of Sociology and Political Science (CESSP).

This is a superb volume of key texts that enables sociologists worldwide to learn about Latin American Sociology and from it. These texts, along with the critical biography of Latin American Sociology founders, provide a testimony on the impact of such scholarship not only on its continent but beyond. Unlike other books that simply curse eurocentrism, it promotes other universal concepts and thoughts coming from Latin America. Sage and the International Sociological Association are proud to inaugurate their series "Key Texts of World Sociology" by such volume. Other regions will be very inspired by such experience.

Sari Hanafi, Professor of Sociology, American University of Beirut, and President of the International Sociological Associatio

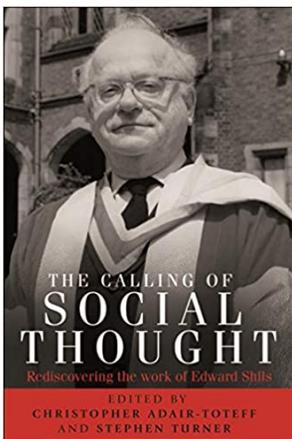
A suggestion of a publication we may be interested in, from Charles Crothers.



The Global Enterprise: Social Scientists and Their Work around the World, by James D. Wright. New York: Routledge, 2018.

The volume includes investigations into a myriad of questions. How have Muslims accommodated to life in Western societies? What were the demographic consequences of World War I? What are the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of hosting a cruise ship terminal? Has the situation of Honduran street children improved in the past two decades? What is the state of public health in Africa? Wright shows how social scientists outside the United States have answered all of these questions and many more.

Books about Edward Shils



The calling of social thought Rediscovering the work of Edward Shils

Edited by Christopher Adair-Toteff and Stephen Turner

Edward Shils was an important figure in twentieth century social theory, and a true transatlantic thinker who divided his time between the University of Chicago and the U.K. He was friends with many important thinkers in other fields, such as Michael Polanyi and Saul Bellow. He became known to sociologists through his brief collaboration with Talcott Parsons, but his own thinking diverged both from Parsons and conventional sociology. He developed but never finalized a comprehensive image of human society made up of personal, civic, and sacred bonds. But much of his thought was focused on conflicts: between intellectuals and their societies, between tradition and modernity, ideological conflict, and conflicts within the traditions of the modern liberal democratic state. This book explores the thought of Shils, his relations to key figures, his key themes and ideas, and his abiding interests in such topics as the academic tradition and universities. Together, the chapters provide the most comprehensive picture of Shils as a thinker, and explain his continuing relevance.



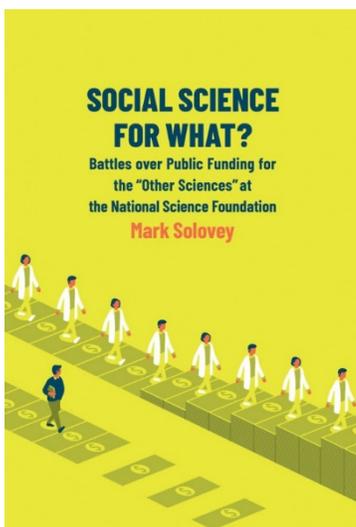
Der sakrale Kern moderner Ordnungen: Zur Entwicklung des Werkes von Edward A. Shils. Berlin: Wissenschaftlicher Verlag

Thomas Schneider,

Shils remains a controversial figure in the history of American sociology, probably not without good reason, but he undoubtedly retains a certain reputation. This book takes a positive view of his work, though it would be unfair to call it hagiography. It is certainly extremely comprehensive.

Review by Chris Husbands - London School of Economics and Political Science

John Goodwin recommends



Mark Solovey, historian of the social and psychological sciences at the University of Toronto's Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, has a forthcoming book with MIT Press, with publication scheduled for July, 2020: *Social Science for What? Battles over Public Funding for the "Other Sciences" at the National Science Foundation*

<https://mitpress.mit.edu/contributors/mark-solovey>

In addition, Mark and historian of science/medicine Deborah Weinstein (Brown University) co-edited and wrote the introduction for a special issue of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* on the topic "Living Well: Histories of Well-Being and Human Flourishing," published in fall 2019

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/15206696/2019/55/4>

Also recommended is the Women's History Review special issue on the forgotten British sociologist Pearl Jephcott - she undertook work in the UK, Hong Kong, Caribbean and so on. Focused on children, play, youth, girls, housing, class, community. A methodological innovator who deserves to be read,

<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/rwhr20/28/5>



John Goodwin and Henrietta O'Connor also wrote a piece about Pearl Jephcott which you can find in the Women's history review.

John Goodwin & Henrietta O'Connor (2019) Pearl Jephcott: reflections, resurgence and replications, Women's History Review, 28:5, 711-727, DOI: 10.1080/09612025.2018.1472888

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09612025.2018.1472888>