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Contents
From the Secretary ...................................................1
Letter from the President, No. 2...............................2
Leo P. Chall Fellowship 1999 Winner ......................2
Interim Conference, Torun 2000 ..............................3
History of the social and behavioural sciences in the new International Encyclopedia.......6
Leo P. Chall Fellowship 2000 Announcement ..........7
New Members...........................................................8
Lost Members...........................................................9
Recent Publications by Members .........................10
News and Notes .....................................................11
Directory of Members..............................................12
Membership Dues...................................................18

From the Secretary
Our interim conference will be held at the Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun, Poland on June 1-4, 2000. The local organizer is Janusz Mucha and practical information will be given in a later newsletter. Some of the session organisers have provided outlines and a first call for papers is in this newsletter. To submit papers, or for further information, get in touch with the listed people.

I’d like to invite everyone to send in their personal web site address for inclusion in a later edition of the directory of RCHS members.

Regarding the membership dues everyone will find in the above right corner of his/her address label the last year s/he has paid for. You can find information about the payment facilities on the last page of this newsletter. An easy to handle individual membership form for ISA is on the its website: http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/formisa.htm.
Letter from the President, No. 2

There is a War in Europe going on, and we deal with the History of Sociology

by Dirk KAESLER

In my last letter I tried to give you my personal opinion of why we as sociologists deal with the history of sociology, and why we should continue to do so. When I wrote that the world-system is in turmoil and in crisis none of us could imagine that some few months later this crisis turned into a War waged by some Western countries against the leadership of an European country. It may be that by the publication of this Newsletter the bombing and killing may be over, it may be that it is still going on.

Such situation poses the question how we as sociologists, i.e. as those whose scholarly duty it is to observe, understand, foresee, and solve problems of their societies, justify to continue to do research in the area of the history of sociology in such situation. And to organise conferences about such themes as we do with this Newsletter.

My answer has not changed, as you may imagine. If you could follow my ideas about the agenda for sociological intellectuals in the 21st century and therefore support my evaluation of the necessity of a sociological occupation with the history of sociology as being essential for the preservation of the intellectual heritage of sociology you will agree that we have good reasons to continue what we have done.

Let us discuss this type of question in the heart of Europe, in Tartu. Not in a separate session, like “War as a theme in the history of sociology”, although who ever feels qualified to do so should step forward with organising such session, but in all the sessions. I think and hope that we have good answers.

To communicate with me by Email:

kaesler@mailer.uni-marburg.de

Neil Gross, 1999 Winner of the Leo P. Chall Dissertation Fellowship in the History of Sociology

RCHS’s Nominating Committee (Professors Patricia Lengermann, Cornell University, Vladimir Kultygin, Moscow and Dirk KAESLER, Marburg) nominated three candidates out of eleven applicants and the Board of Sociological Abstracts selected Neil Gross as the 1999 winner of the Leo P. Chall Dissertation Fellowship. Congratulations! Below Neil gives an overview on his project.

C.F.

In the first decades of the twentieth century, American pragmatism – the philosophical viewpoint developed by Charles Peirce, William James, and John Dewey – was widely influential in American universities. Although it did not attain paradigmatic status in any academic field, pragmatism was debated and discussed by prominent philosophers, sociologists, economists, theologians, educationalists, and legal scholars, some of whom were deeply affected by what the pragmatists had to say.

In the 1950s and 1960s, however, pragmatism receded from the forefront of American intellectual life. Analytic philosophy, which became the dominant intellectual orientation in most American philosophy departments during the period, pushed pragmatism out of the philosophical mainstream. In other disciplines, pragmatism’s decline “was abetted by a variety of new influences including existentialism, crisis theology, the cold war, psychoanalysis, [and] European modernism…” (Dickstein 1998:9).

Then, beginning in the 1970s, a renewed interest in pragmatism developed. In philosophy, a number of well-known analytic thinkers (e.g. Richard Rorty and Hilary Putnam) began to argue that analytic philosophy’s rejection of certain pragmatist ideas had been ill-considered. At the same time, the few philosophers who had remained committed to pragmatism during the years of its decline (e.g. Richard Bernstein and John E. Smith) found new appreciation for their work. A scholarly organization – the Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy – was founded, in part to promote pragmatist scholarship, and a number of philosophers associated with the organization began to publish prolifically on pragmatist themes (e.g. Thomas Alexander, Vincent Colapietro, Charlene Haddock Seigfried). The principal journal of pragmatism, the Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society, saw its pages swell with contributions, and The Journal of Speculative Philosophy, an American philosophical review that had been discontinued in the 1890s, was brought back to life to serve as a second outlet for articles written in the spirit of what has been called the “classical” tradition in American philosophy (the pragmatists, George Santayana, Josiah Royce, etc.).

But the resurgence of pragmatism has by no means been limited to the discipline of philosophy.
Recent decades have witnessed the publication of major studies of Peirce, James, and Dewey by intellectual historians (e.g. Joseph Brent, George Cotkin, James Kloppenberg, Robert Westbrook). Pragmatist ideas have been incorporated into the social thought of Jürgen Habermas, whose work has become widely influential in the United States. Other social and political theorists (e.g. Hans Joas, Eugene Hallton, Robert Bellah, Charles Anderson, Marion Smiley, Timothy Kaufman-Osborn) have looked to pragmatism for inspiration, as have literary critics (e.g. Stanley Fish, Richard Poirier) and legal scholars (e.g. Richard Posner, Thomas Grey, Margaret Radin). Surveying this flurry of activity from the vantage point of the mid 1990s, Kloppenberg (1996:100-1) concludes that ‘pragmatism today is not only alive and well, it is ubiquitous. References to pragmatism occur with dizzying frequency from philosophy to social science, from the study of literature to that of ethnicity, from feminism to legal theory.”

What accounts for this renewal of interest in the pragmatists, a renewal that Joas (1997:vii) calls “both unexpected and dramatic”? My dissertation attempts to answer this question by employing the theoretical tools of the sociology of ideas – that branch of the sociology of knowledge that seeks to understand the ideational practices of specialized knowledge producers. Drawing on the work of Alvin Gouldner, Randall Collins, Pierre Bourdieu, Charles Camic, and others, I try to develop a theoretical understanding of the process through which thinkers become attached to certain intellectual orientations. In addition, I attempt to identify the structural conditions of the intellectual field under which intellectual movements – social networks that arise on the basis of these attachments – are likely to thrive. I then apply this theoretical framework to the case of the pragmatist renaissance. Paying particular attention to the discipline of philosophy, I first map the structural contours of the American philosophical field in the 1970s – the decade in which the contemporary pragmatist movement began to crystallize. I then analyze the transcripts of interviews I have conducted with pragmatist scholars (mostly philosophers, but also sociologists, intellectual historians, literary critics, and legal scholars – nearly 70 interviews in all) in an effort to link the intellectual trajectories of individual pragmatists to this larger structural context.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Research Committee for the History of Sociology for their willingness to support this endeavor.

References:

Neil Gross (ngross@ssc.wisc.edu) is a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is presently writing, with Charles Camic, a book chapter on “The New Sociology of Ideas,” and, with Robert Alun Jones, is preparing an English translation of Emile Durkheim’s recently discovered 1883-4 lectures on philosophy, to be published by Cambridge University Press. He is the co-author, also with Camic, of an article in the Annual Review of Sociology on “Contemporary Developments in Sociological Theory,” and is the author of a 1996 article in Sociological Theory about Durkheim’s 1913-14 lectures on pragmatism and sociology. He has reviewed books for Theory and Society, Contemporary Sociology, and the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences. He will defend his dissertation in the summer of 2000.

RCHS-Intermin Conference, Torun, Poland, June 1-4, 2000

Torun

“An over 760-year-old town lying on the River Vistula, about 200 km north-west of Warsaw, Torun is one of the oldest and, in the past, was one of the richest cities in Poland. It owed its development mostly to its advantageous position on trade routes linking the south-western and north-eastern countries of Europe. It was also famous for the manufacture of gingerbread.

Today Torun has a population of over 200,000 and is an important agricultural, industrial, academic, and cultural centre. It has several museums, including the Copernicus museum, as well as numerous libraries and theatres. There are three higher education establishments and various academic institutions. The city has traditionally been a centre for academic conferences of a national and international character.

Torun is one of only a few towns in Poland to have retained its former buildings largely unscathed, including city walls, Gothic churches, the Town Hall, and numerous townhouses and mansions. In 1997 the town was included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Many scholars of merit in Polish science and culture, as well as in the international arena, have come from Torun, including Nicholas Copernicus, astronomer and creator of the heliocentric system, and Fryderyk Skarbek, economist and writer.”

Source: www.cc.uni.torun.pl/en
Planned Sessions and Call for Papers

General information regarding the program of the interim conference: Below you will find abstracts for some of the proposed sessions and the names and addresses of the organizers. Sessions suggested during the business meeting in Montreal and their proponents added at the end. Additional session may be suggested: Anyone who is interested to organize a session should contact the secretary and send him particularities about the topics. Deadline for submitting session is August 25, 1999. An announcement of the session topics will be made in the September 1999 newsletter.

Those members - and still non-members - who are interested to give a paper should send an abstract of at least 200 words directly to the organizer. Deadline for submitting abstracts: December 20, 1999. A provisional program will appear in the January newsletter in 2000.

Biographies in the history of sociology

In the history of sociology we all are familiar with some very influential autobiographies (e.g. Beatrice Webb 1926), with famous historical biographies (e.g. Marianne Weber 1926), but also some prominent scholarly biographies of select sociologists (e.g. Hans-Georg Drescher 1991; Friedrich Lenger 1994; Steven Lukes 1973; Arthur Mitzman 1970; Kitty Muggeridge 1967; Mary Pickering 1994; Henk E. S. Woldring 1986). Not only have some of them impregnated our knowledge and impression of the times and lives concerned but also shaped our ideas about the main ideas of these authors.

In this session papers are invited that deal with the impact and importance of biographies for the reconstruction and understanding of the history of sociology, but also with the challenge to write in this genre from a sociological point of view.

Organizer: Dirk Kaesler (Institut für Soziologie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Am Grün 1, Fronhof, D-35032 Marburg, Germany; FAX: (49) 6421 - 28 8978; Email: kaesler@mailcer.uni-marburg.de

Sociologists in Two Worlds

The aim of this session is to reflect on the life and work of sociologists who have spent substantial parts of their adult lives in more than one country, working in the context of different national sociological traditions. There are many examples, including Florian Znaniecki in Poland and the United States, Paul Lazarsfeld in Austria and the United States, Karl Mannheim in Germany and Britain, Norbert Elias in Germany, the Netherlands, Everett Hughes in Canada and the United States, Alfred Schütz in Austria and the United States, Edward Shils in the United States and Britain, Claude Lévi-Strauss in France and Brazil, and so on. Papers may focus on the life of the scholar, their work in the two different societies, the national contexts, or some mix of the three. A paired comparison might also be attempted.

Organizer: Martin Bulmer, Professor of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, UK. Telephone: (+44) 1483 259456 Fax (+44) 1483 259551; Email: m.bulmer@soc.surrey.ac.uk

Value-Incommensurability at the Turns of the Centuries

About a century ago several scholars appeared with similar anti-metaphysic messages, formulated rather independently from each other. The difficulties to judge between different competing ultimate values on rational and intersubjective grounds seemingly meant both problems and prospects for dealing with uncontrolled value intrusion and objectivity, which appears as a perennial paradigmatic divide over the last two centuries.

There are clear affinities between Hans Kelsen's legal positivism, Weber's "scientific value-relativism", and the Swedish philosopher Axel Hägerström's so called value-nihilism. Hägerström's negative value ontology is the most radical position, inspired by Stevenson's "emotivism", claiming that there is no "science in moral, only about morals": according to Hägerström value judgements were to be compared to sneezings or coughs, cognitively meaningless, "neither false, nor true".

The various expressions of anti-metaphysics and anti-natural law "relativism" might well be seen as a response to what Ernst Troeltsch had characterized as the crisis of historicism, i.e. a moral crisis of "polytheism" in the wake of the demise of natural law objectivism. We need points of departure for rationalizing means-end-oriented value hierarchies but lack intersubjective criteria of selection.

Several of the themes are "ever fresh". Both Weber and Hägerström are relevant for current "post-modern" debates about - for instance - "Beyond Left and Right", "The necessity of responsible choice" and "Lokalvernunft" as well as "The End of ideologies" and "the is-ought-gulf-question". The wishful strive for firm value basis by neo-Aristotelian refoundations and recent communitarians reflects a shift of the burden of proof, in dealing with a painful insight of Enlightenment. For instance Zygmunt Bauman's search for ethics seemingly shares the problem formulation with a radical nihilist as Hägerström.

Papers dealing with the problems of value-incommensurability and its perils and consequences, and how this has been dealt with in various discursive communities (like Heidelberg neo-Kantians, neo-Thomists or US-Straussians), are welcome.

Organizer: Sven Eliasson, Box 3340, SE-712 94 Grythyttan, Sweden, Email: Sven.Eliasson@kau.se

Neo-Kantianism and the Problem of Values

Neo-Kantianism (1870-1930) is a critical period in German intellectual history when a number of thinkers from many different areas took up the problem of values. As heirs to Marx and Nietzsche, thinkers such as Toennies, Simmel, Weber, and Troeltsch attempted to investigate in what ways values were introduced, continued, or changed by various peo-
ple and differing groups. Thus, the problem of values lies at the very foundation of classical German Sociology. The organizer welcomes papers on a wide variety of topics provided that they are centered on the Neo-Kantians and their approaches to the problem of values.

**Organizer:** Christopher Adair-Toteff, The American University in Bulgaria, 2700 Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, Email: csat@nws.aubg.bg. (I may not be in email contact for this summer)

**In Search of a ‘Good Society’: The Concept of Sociology as a ‘Moral Science’ in the History of Sociology**

The presentations during the session on this issue during the World Congress in Montréal in 1998 left several questions unanswered. This session continues this research on the different courses of the concept of sociology as a scholarly enterprise to formulate scientific designs for the “good society” in different national traditions. The session will attempt to have input in particular from research traditions in Western and Central Europe. Again the subject discussed is: where does sociology stand in the debate with other academic experts about values and morals as we enter the 21st century?

**Organizer:** Maarten Mentzel School of Systems Engineering and Policy Analysis (SEPA), Delft University of Technology, P.O. Box 5015, 2600 GA Delft NL, Tel. +31 (15) 278 8458/8380; Fax +31 (15) 278 3428; Email: mentzel@sepa.tudelft.nl

**William James and Sociology**

William James is remembered for his influence on the development of psychology and philosophy. His impact on sociology is much greater than it is generally acknowledged. For instance, Durkheim delivered a series of lectures on Pragmatism in which William James is seriously discussed. Weber, Mannheim, Sorel, Mead, Cooley, Parsons and others have also felt the need to address James and his ideas. Nevertheless, sociological theorists and historians of sociology have tended not to give James the attention he deserves. The proposed panel is a timely opportunity to bring together papers on James and his importance to the history of sociology, and to sociological theory today.

**Organizer:** Jack Barbalet. Sociology - Arts, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 0200, Australia, Email: jack.barbalet@anu.edu.au

**Archives on the History of Sociology**

Archives are of central importance to work in the history of sociology, and their character and roles merit serious attention. RHCS members might usefully aim to reach some consensus on what kinds of archive are needed, and then to do what they can to get gaps in provision in their own spheres of activity filled. This session hopes to contribute to that process, as well as encouraging creative use of the archives which are available. Papers are invited which propose principles to be followed in the creation of an adequate archive for the history of sociology, which give analytical descriptions of existing archives (especially less-known ones) and new potential uses for them, which illustrate imaginative ways of using archival material, or which relate to the topic in some other way.

**Organizer:** Jennifer Platt, Arts E, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, Sussex, England. tel. 01273 606755 x2446; fax 01273 673563; Email: jplatt@sussex.ac.uk

**Reification Revisited**

This session aims to stimulate a dialogue between classical and critical theories of reification and fetishism, from Hegel and Marx to Lukacs and Habermas, and the stream of new theories which, by taking a materialist turn, have reopened debates about the performance of social order and the ontology of social institutions. The materialist turn taken by new approaches such as the constructivist studies of science and technology, the anthropology and geography of material culture, or the new sociologies of time and space, emphatically points towards the formative and grounding significance of ‘things’ in the stabilization of social reality - a fact which has supposedly been lost on mainstream social and political theory. The session will be concerned to inquire if, and if so, to what extent, classical and modern sociologies have indeed neglected ‘object-centered sociality’, and what insights a renewed confrontation with the historical record may yield for a critical theory of reification.

**Organizers:** Dick Pels, Dept. of Human Sciences, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 3PH, United Kingdom, phone: 31-20-5252262; Fax: 31-20-5252446; Email: dick.pels@brunel.ac.uk, and Frederic Vandenberghhe, Dept of Human Sciences, Uxbridge, Middx. UB8 3PH, United Kingdom, Email: f.vandenberghhe@brunel.ac.uk

**The History of Predictions Made for the Year 2000**

During the last decades social scientists refer frequently to the year 2000 as a reference point for predictions, and prophecies too. After arriving the magical watersheet date it seems to make sense to look back to the some of the forecasing and prophecies. This session will deal with sociological and historical analysis of some of these studies, their preconditions and discuss the validity of the proposed past predictions, in substantive and methodological perspective.

**Organizers:** Christian Fleck, Dept of Sociology, University of Graz, Universitätsstrasse 15, A 8010 Graz, Austria, phone: 43-316-3803544; Fax: 43-316-3809515; Email: christian.fleck@kfunigraz.ac.at and Gallina Tasheva, Fakultät für Soziologie, Universität Bielefeld, Postfach 100131, D 33501 Bielefeld, Germany, phone: 49-521-100273; Fax: 49-521-1062988; Email: gallina.tasheva@post.uni-bielefeld.de.

**Schools and Research Programmes in Sociology and their Dynamics**

The history of Sociology tends to be focused on the ‘Great men’ of the discipline, but in addition it is clear that there have been important networks and groupings of sociological scholars, and their work
History of the social and behavioural sciences in the new International Encyclopedia

by Peter Wagner

In its January issue, the RCHS newsletter reported about the project to edit an *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*, an endeavour that situates itself in the short but remarkable tradition instituted by the *Encyclopædia of the Social Sciences* from the 1930s and the *International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* of 1968. Everybody who works on the history of the social sciences knows that traditions are problematic. One of their features is that, once constructed, they make changes within continuities visible. It is telling, for instance, that there was a move from the British to the American spelling of 'encyclopaedia' from the first to the second of these reference works. And the later edition carried the denomination 'international' in its title, though arguably - one would need to design indicators - it was less international than its predecessor. As one moves to the third edition, those title changes are kept, and in addition the behavioural sciences are added at this most visible level of evidence, the cover.

It is not up to me to comment on the overall outlay of this new project, the editors-in-chief, Neil Smelser and Paul Baltes, can speak with a more authoritative voice. However, there is one other change which will be of specific interest to the members of RCHS, namely the introduction of a section on the history of the social and behavioural sciences in the preparation of the encyclopaedia, a section for which I act as the editor. (It may need emphasising that the existence of such a section has no impact on the actual organisation of the volumes, since the encyclopaedia will be organised alphabetically throughout.) On the one hand, the importance of this innovation should probably not be exaggerated, since we speak here of one section out of thirty and of one hundred articles among roughly 5,000. On the other hand, though, its introduction may signal a significant shift in orientation. It is a standard form for an encyclopaedia article, in whatever field, to start with an introduction on the development of the object or concept under study over time. History in this sense has never been absent from reference works. In contrast, the ambition to provide a report of the current state of the art almost conventionally proceeds by distinguishing the present from the past. Such historiography, however, has mostly been classic Whiggish historiography, which sees past events as leading up to a present that is constitutively superior to the past. Time is then nothing but a marker of distinction that underlines the present.

The introduction of a special section, in contrast, acknowledges the historicity of the social and behavioural sciences themselves, as one may want to say. The specific task of the entries in this section is thus to underline the continuous reshaping of the social and behavioural sciences in historical time. The forms of social knowledge are treated as historical phenomena, be they institutionalised in academia and codified in disciplines or not. As a consequence, the current form of these sciences is no longer necessarily considered to be the 'highest' form that has hitherto been reached. Rather, each approach to social knowledge stands in a particular relation to its as well as to our own historical time. The aim of this 'historical' section, therefore, is to al-
low the readers of the encyclopaedia to reappropriate historical forms of social thought - beyond gaining an overview over the contemporary state of research and debate. In a sense, the introduction of such a section recognises important intellectual changes since the 1968 edition was sent off to the publishers.

In current jargon, the idea of a ‘linguistic turn’ in the human and social sciences captures many important aspects of these changes, if it is loosely understood as an increased attention to the language in which the sciences express their statements, propositions, interpretations and representations. More specifically, parallel attempts to develop a historiography of concepts have emerged since the 1960s around the work of Michel Foucault in France, by the ‘Cambridge historians’ around JGA Pocock and Quentin Skinner in England, by the ‘conceptual historians’ of the Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe in Germany and by historians of historiography such as Hayden White in the US. The sociology of scientific knowledge has at the same time sharpened its analysis of the development of science and technology in their social contexts, although analyses of the social sciences have remained remarkably scarce (a section on ‘Science and technology studies’ is edited by Sheila Jasanoff for the encyclopaedia). In their sum, these developments have led to a re-opening of many issues in the social sciences that appeared to be solved and closed in the view of some of the contributors of the 1968 encyclopaedia. The philosophy of the social sciences has revived, and issues of concept formation and methodology have returned to the agenda, often also entailing a reappraisal of many classical formulations (a section on ‘Philosophy’ is edited by Philip Pettit and one on ‘Logic of inquiry and research design’ by Thomas Cook and Charles Ragin).

At the same time, such critical reappraisal also coincides with what is sometimes seen as a crisis of the social sciences. The social sciences have been on the rise from the late eighteenth century onwards in their currently still easily recognisable forms, such as the economic, statistical and sociological modes of explanation. However, they may well whither away during a period in which social phenomena to which key concepts had been attached (such as state, society, nation and class) are weakened and may turn out to be themselves historically ephemeral. If a social world emerged, in which there were only individuals in truly globalised networks of relations, the knowledge of that world would certainly have to be different from social science as we know it. While I take such an outcome to be unlikely and even implausible already on the conceptual level, the very proposition demands critical inquiry into the relation between the history and the philosophy of the social and behavioural sciences.

In the context of such considerations, contributors to the section on the history of the social and behavioural sciences are being asked to focus on the ways in which concepts or currents of thought have developed under varying historical conditions or on the ways in which historical events or processes have had an impact on social thought. Roughly, articles in this section fall into three categories. First, the emergence and development of schools, disciplines and approaches to the social and behavioural sciences are being discussed. Examples are eugenics, functionalism and the relation of the social and behavioural sciences to the humanities. Second, the history of selected concepts of these sciences is to be traced. Examples here are Gestalt, interest and work. And finally, the impact of major historical events and processes on these sciences is to be assessed. Examples from this section include the French Revolution, the social question and totalitarianism.

For evident reasons, there will never be the overview over the history of the social and behavioural sciences that one may dream of. First of all, space is scarce. One hundred articles of altogether 300,000 words may sound much. But it means that no more than 3,000 words each can be devoted to the history of psychoanalysis or the impact of Enlightenment thought on the social sciences. Second, the authors one may want to enlist may be unavailable - for a variety of reasons an important one of which is, not surprisingly, time. And it can be predicted, thirdly, that what will emerge under these constraints will look different from what one expected. The reason for this is that the social world cannot be controlled - but this is an old, though sometimes forgotten, insight of the social sciences.

Peter Wagner, European University Institute, Florence, and University of Warwick.

Sociological Abstracts, LLC. Announces The Leo P. Chall Dissertation Fellowship in the History of Sociology

The Leo P. Chall Fellowship is open to Phd candidates who are writing a dissertation that is intended as a contribution to the history of sociology. This $ 5,000 fellowship will be awarded in January 2000.

Applicants are requested to submit the following information:

1. A limited précis (3 pages, single-spaced) of the dissertation proposal, which includes:
   (A) A description of the project.
   (B) An explanation of how the research will contribute to the field.
   (C) A description of the work completed to date.

2. Plans for completing the dissertation.

3. Two letters of recommendation.

4. A complete academic c.v., including exam results and grade transcripts where available.

5. A listing of current or previous awards or fellowships and publications.

The deadline is 1 September 1999. Address your submission to:

Prof. Christian Fleck
Secretary of the Research Committee History of Sociology (RCHS)
Address: see page 1
Andreas Hess
(Diploma SocSci, Universität Duisburg, Ph.D., FU Berlin).

I am currently employed as a Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Wales Bangor (since 1998). Before taking up the position in Wales I held a lectureship in American Studies at the University of Sussex (1994-1997). I had also been a visiting lecturer at the University of Marburg (Wintersemester 1997-98).

Currently I am working on two projects. The first one is entitled “American Social and Political Thought - A Concise Introduction” (commissioned by Edinburgh University Press; scheduled publication date: Spring 2000); the other, larger project deals with “The Semantics of Social Stratification” which looks at how concepts that were originally ‘invented’ in Europe were used - and thus enriched and transformed - in the American context. A third project is still in its early stages: I would like to apply concepts that were first introduced by Albert O. Hirschman to some aspects of the moral economy in the Basque Country.

Some recent publications:


Forthcoming:


Fuyuki Kurasawa
I am a PhD candidate in the School of Sociology, Politics and Anthropology, La Trobe University, Australia.

My PhD thesis reexamines the constitution of European sociology from the 18th century onward, highlighting the presence of an ‘ethnological imagination’ at the heart of sociological thought. It contends that the pivotal relationship between sociological and anthropological knowledges has played a hitherto underanalyzed role in the creation and subsequent development of sociology, which has consistently engaged in cross-cultural thinking. I am also interested in the history and current state of critical theory.

Recent Publications:


Stanislaw Kozyr-Kowalski

Historical work in progress: books 1) Sociologia, Społeczeństwo Obywatelskie i Państwo (Sociology, Civil Society and the State) (in print), 2) Classes and Social Estates. Max Weber and Contemporary Theories of Social Stratification, 3) Hegel jako sociolog, (Hegel as a sociologist), 4) The State Officialdom as a Social Estates. An ordinary professor, Dr, a head of the Department of Theoretical Sociology in the Institute of Sociology at Poznan University, President of the Florian Znaniecki Society, Vice-president of the Florian Znaniecki Foundation. For years he has been lecturing on general sociology and classic sociology. His writings and lectures are an attempt to transform into sociological neo-classicism a basic ideas and achievements of Hegel, K. Marx, M. Weber, Scheler, Tocqueville, Durkheim, Scheler, Mannheim, Znaniecki, Comte and Spencer. The author of books and treatises on theory of society and methodology, economic and sociological comprehension of ownership, social class and social estate (Stand). His writings also include an analysis and a critique of ideology, a sociological approach to problems of truth, an outline of ‘logic of ideological thinking’ and an attempt at positive overcoming post-Marxian Marxism and dogmatic anti-Marxism.
Recent Publications:


J uliana Lutz

I studied Sociology at the University of Vienna, leading to a ‘Magister’. My Diploma thesis is titled ‘Der Naturbegriff und das Gesellschaft-Natur-Verhältnis in der fruehen Soziologie’ (‘The concept of nature and the relationship between society and nature within early sociology’). This is still one of my main interests.

Currently I work in the Department of Social Ecology at the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Austrian Universities (IFF), where I write my Ph.D. thesis.

The title of the (just started) thesis is ‘Die Interaktion von Gesellschaft und Natur in Theorie und Diskurs der Sozialwissenschaften - Grundlagen einer Sozialen Oekologie’ (‘The interaction of society and nature in theory and discourse of the social sciences - Roots of Social Ecology’). The thesis aims to show the potentials and limitations of various social science disciplines concerning the theoretical perceptions of the interaction between society and nature on the one hand and an interdisciplinary cooperation with the natural sciences on the other hand. The thesis will also point out how these potentials and limitations are related to the history of the various social science disciplines.

Dirk Raith

Major interests in the history of sociology: Historical differences of “national” types of sociological thinking, their rationale, and international diffusion and adaptation - the question of “Americanization” - sociological historiography

Work in progress:

A case study on a ”Chicagoan’s” (E.C.Hughes) changing relation to Germany and Austria 1930-1964, plumbing the notion(s) of “Americanization”, not least under the aspect of sociology of knowledge.

Lost Members

The following members seems to have changed their addresses without informing the secretary:

Ola Agevall, University of Växjö, Sweden, Xavier G. Dixon-Speel, Minden, Germany
Lynda Rynbrandt, Western Michigan University, USA.

Everyone who knows a valid address is invited to inform the secretary.
Recent Publications by Members

Gonzalo Catano

Jacques Coenen-Huther

Willy Guneriussen
Published in norwegian. The first is on foundational issues in social science - and uses the classical tradition to develop different concepts of actors, structures etc.

The second book is on different conceptions of modernity within classical and contemporary social theory. It tries particularly to uncover the (often unnoticed) romantic conceptions of modernity within the different traditions.

Pat Duffy Hutcheon
"Response to Michael Ruse' Review of 'Leaving the Cave'," Studies in Philosophy and Education 17 (Winter 1998); 159-62.

Stephen Kalberg


Lynn McDonald

Jennifer Mergy
Nations et nationalismes dans le débat sociologique français 1870-1940 (doctorat de sciences politiques, Université de Paris IX)
"Notes Critiques - Sciences Sociales" (1900-1906). Bibliographie critique des sciences sociales nais- santes (recueil de textes).

Janusz Mucha

Anele Vosyliute

Frank Welz
Wozu taugt ein Klassiker-Kanon in der gegenwärtigen Soziologie? Wissenschaftliche Konferenz anläßlich des Erscheinens der "Klassiker der Soziologie"

Samstag, 17. Juli 1999, 14 – 19 Uhr, Senatssaal der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Unter den Linden 6

Programm:
- Prof. Dr. Hartmut Häußermann (Berlin) Begrüßung
- Prof. Dr. Dirk KAESLER (Marburg, Berlin) Was sind und zu welchem Ende studiert man die Klassiker der Soziologie?
- Prof. Dr. Hans-Leo Krämer (Saarbrücken) Die unentschiedene Kanonisierung der Klassiker in Frankreich – zwischen Human- und Sozialwissenschaften.
- Prof. Dr. Klaus Allerbeck (Frankfurt) Klassiker der Methodologie?
- Prof. Dr. Erhard Stölting (Potsdam) Gipfel, Schluchten, Hochebenen – Die wissenschaftliche Landschaft.
- Dr. Andreas Hess (Bangor) Sociology vs. Cultural Studies = Universalism vs. Particularism: The state of sociology from a C. Wright Mills perspective.
- Dr. Andreas Hess (Bangor) Sociology vs. Cultural Studies = Universalism vs. Particularism: The state of sociology from a C. Wright Mills perspective.
- Dr. Chadwick Klein (Kiel) Was lernen wir von Tönnies?
- Prof. Dr. Rolf Lindner (Berlin) Robert Park als literarischer Held.

Florian Znaniecki’s Sociological Theory and the Challenges of the 21st Century


This symposium has been organized by Elżbieta Halas, director of the Chair of Sociology at Catholic University of Lublin, to honor the 115th anniversary of the birth, the 40th anniversary of the passing of Florian Znaniecki as well as the 80th anniversary of the publication of "Methodological Note" to the landmark in sociology The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. The aim of the conference was to contribute to the integration of the heritage of the 20th century through the enlivening of the interpretation of Znaniecki’s works by reference to vital contemporary problems around six leading themes encompassing problem areas studied by Znaniecki and carrying as theoretical as well as practical challenges of the turn of the 20th century: Pluralistic Cultural Reality Universalism and Localism

Richard Grathoff (University of Bielefeld), From Cultural Reality to the Cultural Sciences (Chicago-Poznan-Champaign): The Trajectory of a Sociologist at Work

Pierpaolo Donati (University of Bolonia), The Challenge of Universalism in a Multicultural Postmodern Society: A Relational Approach

Gary Alan Fine (Northwestern University, Evanston), Framing Norms: The Culture of Expectation and Explanations

Knowledge in Society: Rationality and Irrationality

Zygmunt Bauman (University of Leeds), On Understanding Sociology and Understanding through Sociology - or on Florian Znaniecki, the Forerunner of the Hermeneutic Shift

Janusz Gockowski (Jagiellonian University, Krakow), Epistemic and Technical Function of Sociology

Social Person: Socialization and Individualization

Horst J. Helle (Ludwig-Maximilian’s University, Munich), Similarities in the Work of Simmel and Znaniecki

Leszek Korpórowicz (University of Warsaw), Interactive Personality as a Challenge in the World of Interacting Cultures

State, Nation, Church and World Society: Integration and Globalization

Helena Znaniecka-Lopata (Loyola University, Chicago), The Cosmopolitan Community of Scholars and Znaniecki’s Fifth Type of Society: World

Joanna Kurczewska (Institut of Philosophy and Sociology Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw), Florian Znaniecki Ideas and Contemporary Nations of Central and Eastern Europe

Jan Turowski (Catholic University of Lublin), Florian Znaniecki’s Concept of the Nation and the Problem of Overcoming National Antagonisms

Social Actions: Conflict and Cooperation

Elżbieta Halas (Catholic University of Lublin), Affective Society: Sentiments and Symbolic Interactions

Marek Ziółkowski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland), Interests and Values as elements of Social Consciousness

The Legacy of Methodological Note: Explanation and Interpretation of Social Change

Luigi Tomasi (University of Trento), The Collaboration between William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki: The Actuality of Methodological Note

Zygmunt Dulczewski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan), The Actuality of Methodological Note

Gabriel Cappai (University of Bayreuth), Migrant Organizations: Their Order and Evolution

Jerzy Smolicz and Margaret Secombe (University of Adelaide), Znaniecki’s Memoir Methodology and Changing Attitudes to Cultural Pluralism Among Anglo-Australian University Students

Stanislaw Wargacki (Catholic University of Lublin), Socio-Cultural Change in Papua-New Guinea Context

Adam Szafranski (Catholic University of Lublin), Cultural Symbols of Social Order

A Publication of the papers in Polish and English is planned.

Piotr Pawliszak, Institut of Sociology, Catholic University of Lublin, Aleje Racławickie 14, 20-950 Lublin, Poland.
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Dues Information

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There is also a facility for paying to the central ISA, which enables those who wish to do so to use a credit card; a copy of their form is on ISA's website http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/formisa.htm, and it can be used even if you are not then also paying the ISA subscription - though only if you are an ISA member. Here - with apologies for the complexity, which our need to avoid our account's high foreign-exchange charges makes necessary - is how to pay if not doing so via the ISA.

Only people using a British bank account should send their dues to the past-secretary, Professor Jennifer Platt; this can be done either by sending a cheque made out to “RCHS Platt”, or by direct transfer to Girobank account 12 574 8302. (The cheque should be in £ sterling, with the dollar amount translated into the equivalent at the tourist rate of exchange; at the time of writing, that is c. £6.08 or £18.24.) All other members should send the money to the president of RCHS, Prof. Dirk Kaesler, Universität Marburg, Institut für Soziologie, Am Grün 1, D 35037 Marburg, Germany, or, in continental Europe, to minimize bank charges use the Postal Giro Service: Postgiroamt München (BLZ 700 100 80), Account 822 22-809 Kaesler RCHS. He will inform the Secretary, so only one letter is required.

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