



Research Committee on the History of Sociology
International Sociological Association (ISA)

Newsletter

MAY 2006

Although this issue of the newsletter focuses on the RCHS Sessions at the Durban conference which is almost upon us we first have two items of news. There is an obituary for Jean-Michel Berthelot and a report on the recent awarding of Diego Pereya's PhD thesis: congratulations. As usual, we are particularly interested in news items to run in the newsletter.

Returning to the Durban meetings. Firstly, current nominations for the Executive Council are put forward. Matters to be discussed at the AGM are then noted. Most of the remainder of the issue indicates the sessions and then the abstracts of the papers which have been accepted. Session times are included. Compared to the programme published on the website the history of empirical sociology session has been moved so that the Latin American sociology sessions fit better with commitment to give other papers. I suspect that there will be some shuffling right up to the day (and hour) of presentation. Arrangements are still underway to finalise the section dinner on Tuesday evening after the AGM. A Book notice is also included.

Charles Crothers
RCHS Secretary
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Obituary: Jean-Michel Berthelot

Jean-Michel Berthelot died in February after a long illness, aged 60. He began his career at Toulouse le Mirail University, and became professor of sociology and philosophy of social sciences at the Sorbonne. His thesis and his first work concerned education, re-examining the social reproduction theories (*Le Piège scolaire*, 1983) or questioning the orientation role in schools (*École, Orientation, Société*, 1993) but, at the end of the Eighties, he directed his attention to the history of sociology, strongly contributing to the recognition of this field, long neglected in France.

Initially by revaluing Durkheim's work, he had sought to assess his role in the constitution of a modern scientific sociology to which we are the heirs ("Les règles de la méthode sociologique ou l'instauration du raisonnement expérimental en sociologie", in E. Durkheim, *Les Règles de la méthode sociologique*, 1988; *Durkheim, l'avènement de la sociologie scientifique*, 1995). Then he extended his research to the historical and institutional development of sociology (*La Construction de la sociologie*, 1991, republished this summer; *La Sociologie française*

contemporaine (under his direction), 2000, also republished in 2001 and 2003) while maintaining an epistemological interest in the constitution of sociological knowledge, its cognitive logics, the famous "designs of intelligibility", in the evolution of sociological analysis and its explanatory pluralism, of which he showed both its bases and limits (*L'Intelligence du social*, 1990; *Virtues Les Vertus de l'incertitude. Le travail de l'analyse dans les sciences sociales*, 1996, republished in 2004; *La sociologie. Epistémologie d'une discipline*, 2000).

His study of sociology led him to widen his interrogations to the whole of social science (*Épistémologie des sciences sociales* (under his direction), 2001). He had, these last years, cleared some grounds in the sociology and epistemology of social science: scientific controversies, the writing of science, the constitution of scientific fields (*Figures du texte scientifique*, 2003; *Savoirs et savants: les études sur la science en France*, 2005). *Savoirs et savants* (in collaboration with Olivier Martin and Céline Collinet) is his last work, just out in November, result of a long survey carried out since 1998 on science studies (in philosophy, history and sociology), constituting a relatively autonomous field with actors, specific institutions and productions, but also a problematic field mainly because of the heterogeneity of the actors and disciplines.

His fame extended well beyond the borders of France. He worked for the development and recognition of francophone sociology within the AISLF (the international association of French-language sociologists), of which he was secretary-general from 1992 to 2000, and had woven bonds of friendship with colleagues from all the countries. His work had a very important impact among French-speaking sociologists, as its republications testify, and his works, impossible to circumvent, feeds and inspires teaching in our universities. He was a prominent professor and researcher, considered and respected intellectually by his students and colleagues. Each of his interventions constituted a kind of sociological revelation and an intellectual attraction. Sociology undoubtedly loses one of its best representatives. We will not forget the teacher, the researcher, the colleague and also the friend.

Patricia Vannier
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A Recent PHd.: Diego Ezequiel Pereyra

Diego was awarded a PhD from the University of Sussex at Brighton, in December 2005. His title was: International Networks and the Institutionalisation of Sociology in Argentina (1940-1963)

Abstract

My dissertation studies the role of international networks in the institutionalisation of sociology in Argentina from 1940 to 1963. This study aims to offer, through an archival investigation and the reconstruction of life stories, a new explanation of the historical patterns of the institutionalisation of sociology in that country, opposed to the mythical and parochial narration that is usual in the current literature. The institutionalisation of the field in Argentina was very problematic and institutionally disrupted. The central concern of my research is the study of the impact and contribution of that technical cooperation on the local sociological field from a moment when local universities started training in social investigation techniques to a time in which two leading local sociologists reached the top positions at the international institutional level. I shall demonstrate the role of certain international bodies and US funding organisations in the promotion of sociological teaching and research in Argentina, showing the interrelation between local and international factors. Both academic and non-academic factors influenced the professional

careers of home sociologists. That process happened in a time marked by the institutional and personal competition between two main local sociologists: Gino Germani and Alfredo Poviña, who argued with each other and competed locally and internationally for funds, networking and prestige. Their actions were defined by the chance of accessing to a set of institutional and individual relationships in which it was possible to exchange experiences, knowledge, methods, strategies and technologies. I will argue that the emergence of the international networks in that dispute contributed even more to the fragmentation of the field. I will also explain that the final victory of Germani can not only be explained by cognitive factors, but also by timing and the use of certain managerial and entrepreneurial skills.

In addition, his last few publications include:

"American organizations and the development of sociology and social research in Argentina. The case of the SSRC and the Rockefeller Foundation (1927-1966)", Research Reports online, Rockefeller Archive Center, New York, 2006 (archive.rockefeller.edu/publications/resrep/pdf/pereyra.pdf)

"Las revistas académicas de sociología en Argentina. Racconto de una historia desventurada", Revista Argentina de Sociología (RAS), CPS, Buenos Aires, III, 5, 2005: 285-293.

"Review on Federico Neiburg y Mariano Plotkin. Intelectuales y Expertos", Prismas, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes (UNQ), IX, 9, 2005: 335-339.

(1) Nominations for the Executive Council:

Our current rules for Council membership include:

The term of office shall be 4 years. The President and the Vice-Presidents shall not be eligible for re-election to the same office for the immediately succeeding term. The other members of the Executive Council may continue in office for a second term, if nominated and re-elected. After two consecutive terms of service, they are eligible to continue to serve in the Council only in the office of President and Vice-President. After a term without service in office, members are again eligible for election to any office

The following nominations have been received. Nominations remain open. Those currently serving (not necessarily in the capacity nominated for) are asterisked.

President: Christian Fleck, Austria,

Vice-President: *Charles Crothers, New Zealand

Vice-President: *Sven Eliaeson, Poland/Sweden

Secretary: Andreas Hess, Ireland

Members: *H H Bruun, Denmark

Eleanor Townsley, USA

*Irmela Gorges, Germany

*Janusz Mucha, Poland,

*Peter Baehr, Hong Kong

Hedvig Ekerwald Sweden

Stina Lyon, UK

Cherry Schrecker, France

Vladimir Kultygin, Russia

Gina Zabłudovsky, Mexico

Short Biographical Material for New Nominations (organised alphabetically and drafted by the Secretary)

Hedvig Ekerwald

Hedvig is an associate professor of sociology at Uppsala university where she also got her PhD in 1983. She is a member of the board of the Arts Grants Committee of Sweden (appointed by the Swedish Government for 2001-2003 and 2004-2006). Her research interests and publications are within the fields of youth and feminist research, methodology and the history of sociology. Within the history of sociology she is studying the oeuvres of Alva Myrdal as an early woman social scientist with a new perspective in comparison to the mainstream sociologists at her time. She has published on Alva Myrdal in *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, *Acta Sociologica* and *Nordeuropa forum; Zeitschrift für Politik, Wirtschaft und Kultur* (see www.anovasofie.net). She is also part of the Swedish Network for Research on the History of Sociology and the Social Sciences.

Andreas Hess

Andreas Hess studied sociology at Mercator University Duisburg and the University of Western Ontario (Dipl SocSci 1989). He received his PhD (1993, in political science) from the Free University Berlin. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in Sociology at University College Dublin. Main publications: *Die politische Soziologie C. Wright Mills'* (Opladen: Leske+Budrich, 1995); *American Social and Political Thought - A Concise Introduction* (New York: New York UP, 2000), *Concepts of Social Stratification - European and American Models* (Houndmills: Macmillan-Palgrave, 2001) and, as editor, *American Social and Political Thought - A Reader* (New York: New York UP, 2003) and *Gustave de Beaumont: Ireland - Social, Political, and Religious* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard UP, 2006). He is currently writing a book about Plebeian Culture and Moral Economy in the Basque Country. Andreas received his PhD in political science at the Free University Berlin. Most of the research was conducted at the John F. Kennedy Institute for North-American Studies, Berlin and at various universities in the United States. Since 2001 he is a permanent lecturer at the Sociology Department at the University College Dublin. Currently he is working on a monograph of the American political philosopher Judith N. Shklar and he is also looking at institutional dimensions of the 'moral economy' in the Basque Country.

Vladimir Kulygin

Is Head of the Research Committee on History and Theory of Sociology in the Russian Academy of Sciences.

E. Stina Lyon

E. Stina Lyon is Professor of Educational Developments in Sociology and Pro Dean in the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences at London South Bank University. She is an Academician of the Academy for the Sciences in the UK. Her research interests and publications are in the areas of research methodology, the sociology of education, gender, race and ethnicity, and welfare state ideology. Her present research is focused on the intellectual contribution to sociology, gender studies and welfare state ideology of the

Swedish social scientists Gunnar and Alva Myrdal.

Cherry Schrecker.

Cherry is of British nationality and has been working as an assistant lecturer at the university of Nancy in France since September 2002. Teaching includes various subjects such as history of ideas, sociology of deviance and research methods. I am assistant directrice of LASTES, the research laboratory linked to the sociology department of my university. Research subjects revolve around the history of British and American sociology and the sociology of knowledge. Recent and very soon forthcoming publications on these subjects include a book on community and community studies and articles on Robert Park and the Chicago school. The comparison of diverse national sociologies is a continuing interest which has been developed, among others, in the context of the RCHS of ISA. At the moment, she is interested in the work of Alfred Schutz and the context in which it was produced.

Eleanor Townsley

Eleanor works on the history of the U.S. academic field with a focus on the connections between social science, government, and the media. She is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, USA.

Gina Zabludovsky

Gina is a tenured professor and researcher at the National University of Mexico (UNAM) where she is the head of the Research Project on Sociological Theory and Modernity. During 27 years, she has been teaching Sociological Theories at the bachelors and postgraduate levels. Her main research interests are classics and contemporaries in sociological theories and History of Sociology in Mexico and Latin America which has been developed, among others in the context of the RCHS of ISA. She also does research on entrepreneurship and women issues. She has published several books and articles on these fields. Among them, she is the author of a book on Sociology and Politics: the classic and contemporary debates; three books on Max Weber's political sociology and a book about N Elias and the problems of contemporary sociology. She has also been the editor of several books such as Sociological Theories and Modernity and Norbert Elias:sociological perspectives.

(2) Sessions During the Conference:

No	Session	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Paper 4
1	Locally-relevant Session: History of Sociology in (South) Africa. Monday 24 th : 13.30-15.30. Room SS6	The role of the black consciousness movement in shaping South African marxist sociology	The Question of the Dynamics of Social Change in the thought of Ibn Khaldun and Western Classical Sociologists	Domestic and International Sociological Attention on South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa	TBA
2	Sociologies and Universal Knowledge 1 Monday 24 th 15.45-17.45 SS6	Interrelationship of Epistemological and Institutional Aspects in Sociology on Universal and National Levels	Norwegian Contribution into the Development of Universal Sociological Knowledge	Comparative Analysis of Socio-Engineering Approaches in Different National Cultures	Doctrine of Geoculture as a Methodological Approach in Comparative Sociology

			Edvard Westermarck A Cosmopolitan		
3	Sociologies and Universal Knowledge 2 Monday 24 th 18-20 SS6	North-Atlantic domination and counter hegemonic currents – the position of African and Latin American social scientific communities within international sociology	Social Conflict: An Integration of Russian and Western Sociology	Specifics of the Rise of Academic Sociology in Russia	Scholars, Regimes, and Institutions: The Establishment of Marxist Sociology in Post-War Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR
4	Sociologies and Universal Knowledge 3 Tuesday 25 th 13.30- 15.30 SS6	The History of Sociology in China; a Third Way Approach to Modernization	Contribution of Belarusian Sociology to the Development of Sociology	The evolution of Sociology in modern Greece	The conflict of national sociologies in post-war Japan
5	History of Empirical Sociology Wednesday 26th 15.45-17.45 SS6	Professionalization and the Discipline of Sociology in English- Speaking Canadian Universities in the last half of the Twentieth Century	Methodological Trends of Survey Methods; The Case of Finnish Sociology	Interests, Influences and Relevance of Eurostat from a historical perspective	How History and Sociology Split Up. Reasons for Institutional Separation and Methodological Implications
6	Tuesday 25 th 18-20 SS6	Business Meeting	Section Dinner (still being arranged)		
7	Latin American Sociologies 1 Tuesday 25 th 15.45- 17.45 SS6	The Formation of modern sociology in Brazil. The Sao Paulo Sociologic School	Culture, Modernization and democracy; Max Weber on the intellectual sociologists work during transition to democracy in Argentina	National chairs; The national-popular experience in the UBA' s career of Sociology	On Argentinean interpretations about totalitarianism; a case of failed reception
8	Latin American Sociologies 2 Wednesday 26 th 13.30-15.30 SS6	The Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología and the development of sociology in Latin America from the 1950s to the 1960s	The Historical Development of Sociology in Mexico	The Social Sciences in Latin America: a comparative perspective	Brazilian Sociology, Latin America and the third phase of Modernity
9	The History and Influence of Schools and Colleges Wednesday, 26 th 18.00-20.00 SS6	Symbolic Interactionism, Herbert Blumer and the Analysis of Race Relations	The Institute of Social Research and the Study of Antisemitism	The New School of Social Research	The Institute of Social Research in American Exile
10	The Types and Roles of Public Intellectuals Thursday 27 th 13.30- 15.30 SS6	Public Intellectuals and Civic courage	Discussions on Social Engineering among American sociologists during the Great Depression and the New Deal	Nation, Nation-states and Nationalism in the making of sociology in India.	French sociology after 1945 : the role of psychological methods The “right“ Public Intellectual: Friedrich A. Hayek
11	General Sessions on the History of Sociology 1 Thursday 27 th 15.45- 17.45 SS6	G. H. Mead in the History and Theory of Sociology; a Reappraisal	European pragmatism versus German Neo- Kantianism. Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and the Leipzig School - new aspects in sociological theory formation	Weberianism, the Fall of the Wall, and Some Pitfalls	Gender in Sociology Textbooks in Finland
12	General Sessions on the History of Sociology 2 Thursday 27 th 18.00- 20.00	How do institutions figure in the history of sociology?	Social Studies of Sexuality: The Classical Roots	Clergy between sacrality and sociality	Globalization and Humiliation: The Hidden Agenda.

ABSTRACTS

1.1 Shireen ALLY

Sociology, Wits

“The Role of Black Consciousness in the Origins of a ‘Critical Sociology’ in South Africa”

Michael Burawoy has recently drawn inspiration from the history of South African ‘public sociology’ as the basis for an international revitalisation of the discipline. But, this celebration of the 1980s’s ‘public sociology’ in South Africa has not been accompanied by a serious interrogation of the 1970’s ‘critical sociology’ that preceded it, and provided it’s intellectual content. This paper engages the origins of a ‘critical sociology’ in South Africa, and argues that it was importantly related to the Black Consciousness movement’s crafting of an alternative discourse of race in the 1970s. Based on a revisionist history, drawing on primary archival and interview material, as well as secondary sources, it demonstrates that an oppositional sociology in the 1970s was conditioned by the politics of race inspired by the Black Consciousness movement. Caught between competing discourses of race in the early 1970s, white English-speaking sociologists produced a ‘critical sociology’ that carved out a space of intellectual and political relevance through a reformulation of the analytic of race and class. This history suggests that we need calls for a renewal of the discipline based not on an uncritical embrace of a nostalgic past, but instead, on a critical appreciation of the politics embedded in the history of the discipline.

1.2 Mahmoud DHAOUADI

University of Tunis, Tunisia.

„The Question of the Dynamics of Social Change in the Thought of Ibn Khaldun and Western Classical Sociologists“

This paper makes a comparative analysis and discussion of the notion of social change in Ibn Khaldun’ Umran Science, on the one hand, and that of his counterparts among the Founding Fathers of Western sociology, on the other. In this regard, many similarities and differences are found between the author of the Muqaddima and Comte, Marx, Durkheim and Weber. As to the evolution of human societies, they did not, however, see eye to eye. While the European sociologists saw human societies evolution in a linear pattern, Ibn Khaldun found the evolution of Arab Muslim societies is cyclic in nature Furthermore, Ibn Khaldun had found a strong link between the wide spread of extreme materialism / luxury in Arab Muslim societies and their weakness and inevitable collapse. This link is hardly found in the works of the Founding Fathers of Western sociology. On the convergence side, both Ibn Khaldun and those Western sociologists agree that social change is a necessary features of human societies which very often lead societies to move from simple states to more complex ones : bedouin to sedentary , traditional to modern, Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft etc.

1.3 Charles CROTHERS

School of Social Sciences, Auckland University of Technology

“Domestic and International Sociological Attention on South Africa”

Using data from Sociofile (and other sources) this paper traces quantitatively the development of sociology on and from South Africa over the last few decades. This picture is contextualised in terms of both internal and external developments in relation to South Africa and both South African and world sociology.

2.1 Vladimir KULTYGIN

Russian Academy of Sciences, RUSSIA

“Interrelationship of Epistemological and Institutional Aspects in Sociology on Universal and National Levels”.

A paradox affecting the cognition process in any field of science, whether natural or social, has its roots in the fact that science is simultaneously a system of knowledge and a social institution. Science proclaims that its major goal is to search for objective truth, with is totally independent of any ideological or other social pressures. At the same time, however, this search can only be carried out by particular scholars or schools that belong to a particular cultural tradition and work under specific conditions provided by the unique configuration of science as a social institution in a specific national society. Understanding and taking into account the social nature of cognition both can and ought to become the methodological basis for reunifying the whole cognition process. Such an approach, comprising the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, presents an opportunity to work out a more sophisticated Weltanschauung or picture of the contemporary world. Looking at the development of sociological science as a social process that goes on within particular sociocultural context opens wider vistas and is helpful in getting a clearer understanding of the “fads and foibles” that exist among the dramatically different ways of doing sociology that have built up around the world.

2.2 Hans Petter SAND

“RATIONAL CHOICE AND SOCIAL NORMS: The contribution of Jon Elster to sociology”

Jon Elster (1940-) is a Norwegian philosopher and sociologist. The first part of his work was philosophical, inspired by marxism and psychoanalysis. It ended up in the wide-ranging book "Making Sense of Marx"(1985). In this book he developed a new view of the term dialectics, a core point in both Hegel and Marx, but mainly a source of obscurity and confusion. Elster points to two forms of dialectic contradictions; contradictions in consciousness and contradictions in society. Contradictions in consciousness stem from a lack of ability to be consistent in choice of actions. Contradictions in society is seen as a contradiction between individual actions and their collective results. Acts that are rational to the individual who performs them, can be irrational to society. Elster develops these themes. He studies the problem of rational action. The theory of rational actions play a central role in social economics and other social sciences. The theory is based on the assumption that actors have clear goals and choose the best available means to reach the goals. These simple models have been used to build very vigorous models. However, on decisive points they are unrealistic. Elster consistently seeks the various forms of deviations from rationality in this sense. The point is not to deny the value of a theory of rational choice, but to show that it has limited validity and has to be supplied by other theories. Elster points to the importance of norms also in situations where it has been assumed that strategic considerations is the only thing that play a role. Jon Elster has worked on several empirical studies internationally, for instance about access to higher education and transplantations of organs, and studied work with constitutions in former communist countries. Jon Elster is an internationally important and unusually productive social researcher. He has shown an extraordinary ability to combine insights in complicated theoretical problems with an understanding of empirical and historical problems of wide-ranging social importance.

2.3 Terhi RANTANEN

The London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Edvard Westermarck—A Cosmopolitan

In this paper I argue that nation states and citizenship should not be the only starting point when writing a history of sociology. I present here a case study of Edvard Westermarck (1862-1939), the first Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics and in the UK, who divided his life between Åbo (Turku) and Helsingfors (Helsinki) in Finland, London in the UK, and Tangier in Morocco. Westermarck, who wrote in his inaugural LSE lecture 1907 that ‘The sociologist must, so far as possible, cut himself off from his relationship of race, country, and citizenship’, thus practised what he preached

It would have been impossible for Westermarck to carry out his research in his native, newly independent, Finland at the high tide of nationalism. His life as a cosmopolitan connects with Ulrich Beck’s concept of cosmopolitanization as *internal* globalization, globalization *from within* national societies. We can also apply the concept of cosmopolitanization to the LSE and its commitment to educating students of the world rather than students of a particular country. Exploring the lives of academics such as Westermarck, we understand about not only the life of individual cosmopolitans, but the process of cosmopolitanization.

2.4 Edward ANDREEV & Arkady MARSHAK

“Comparative Analysis of Social Knowledge on Changes in Different National Cultures”

Sociological knowledge is the important resource of vitality and development in modern society. Most of its components however are kept hidden in the heads of separate specialists, belonging to separate organizations, states and national communities. In spite of the wide use of information and communication technologies, which are uniting the world in the integrated net, knowledge ceases to be a traditional privilege of the leading nations-states. Both in the international sociological community as a whole and in separate countries there are observed incessant attempts to replace methodology and technology of social changes in the context of logic of general intellectual and humanitarian breakthrough by logic of one-way social and historical evolution with achievements and values of the national cultures with the appeal to “universal values common to all the mankind” interpreted in the specific framework of globalization. That trend is rather disputable. Authors of the paper share the position of those sociologists who consider that just positive and adequate comprehension of the new stage of national and global development taken in their indissoluble ties will allow constructive and harmonic development of both social knowledge and society itself.

2.5 Vyacheslav KUZNETSOV

“Doctrine of Geoculture as a Methodological Approach in Comparative Sociology”

Rapid social changes in the contemporary world demand new approaches in social science while dealing with national and international social knowledge. The author proposes methodology that may be called the geo-cultural approach. Geo-culture means specific forms and sphere of activities of individuals, groups, peoples and States in the cultural dimension. These activities go on the basis of respectful dialogue, culture of peace and security on the occasion of formulation, specification and achievement of personal, national and civilizational goals, ideals, values and interests. Its major principles are preservation, development and defense of the norms and

traditions, which have been worked out by the peoples, nations and societies, their social institutions and life-securing networks against unacceptable challenges, risks, dangers and threats. According to the author, both innovative subjective factors and objective conditions have been formed now for a new understanding of the geo-cultural phenomenon.

3.1 Wiebke KEIM

Institute for Sociology, Freiburg University, Germany and Centre for Sociological Studies of the Sorbonne, Paris IV

“North-Atlantic domination and counter hegemonic currents – the position of African and Latin American social scientific communities within international sociology”

This paper deals with the historical and recent developments in the social sciences in Africa and Latin America. In the first place, it argues for a centre-periphery model to characterize the position of a given scientific community within the international science system. The actual position of given countries can then be evaluated empirically, through several indicators, for example bibliometric analyses. In a second step, we will develop the concept of counter hegemonic current. In recent years, several attacks have been launched against the north-Atlantic domination in the social sciences: postcolonial studies, indigenization/endogenization projects, deconstruction of orientalism, critiques against eurocentrism. But these reclamations from the global South weren't successful in real terms, i.e. they haven't had a decisive impact on the communication structures within the international social science community and they haven't changed the hierarchies that persist within this community. Concentrating on the level of theories and texts, they haven't attacked the steering media of domination: institutions and finance. Counter hegemonic currents as conceptualized here challenge the present north-Atlantic domination in a different way, namely through social scientific practice: the emergence of integrated and productive scientific communities, the production of data, knowledge and texts, the production of new generations of scholars, the interaction with extra university actors, etc. The development of such counter hegemonic currents may not be evident from the analysis of global quantitative data. It can only be traced through empirical in-depth case studies. Therefore, we chose two countries that have the necessary material infrastructure and academic freedom for scientific practice – South Africa and Mexico. The focus on labour studies in South Africa and on migration studies in Mexico shows how out of regionally specific, relevant social problems, increasingly independent areas of research and teaching emerge. In their search for a socially relevant sociology, the orientation towards the centre loses importance, and gradually theoretically relevant approaches emerge. Their mode of existence, activities and challenging research output within and despite the peripheral position in the international scientific system can be characterized as counter hegemonic.

3.2 Anatoly DMITRIEV

Head of Research Centre on Social Conflicts, Russian Academy of Sciences

“Social Conflict: An Integration of Russian and Western Sociology”

Review of research in the sphere of conflict leads to the conclusion that the study of tension, collision, and struggles between social communities is one of the basic methods for clarifying the subject of the study of conflicts as a relatively independent field of scientific social investigation. Its system of basic categories proves to be very similar to those of the theory of social structure. That fact provides a basis for finding many answers to important questions, both about the participants in conflict and the directions of their actions. Therefore, while searching the truth about the essence and character of large social conflicts, it is necessary to consider various points of view. In the world science (including natural and humanitarian disciplines) there exists permanent interaction and interpenetration of different theories.

In this context the paper examines such interactions and interpenetrations of Marxism with other theoretical approaches.

3.3 Svetlana NOVIKOVA

Head & Chair, (History and Theory of Sociology), Russian State Social University
“Specifics of the Rise of Academic Sociology in Russia”

The most active rise of sociology in Russia took place in the 1880s. Its typical features were: close ties with European colleagues; opposition, or at least criticism to authorities; wide specter of approaches; priority of societal problems in research thematics. There were two major fields of Russian sociology at that period: academic and publicistic. The first was closely connected with universities, while the latter with journal and newspapers. The paradox laid in the fact that although the academic sociology constituted basis for long-term social development, much more known and popular was publicistic sociology. The paper discusses the impact of early academic sociology on social changes in society.

3.4 Michael VOŘÍŠEK

“Scholars, Regimes, and Institutions: The Establishment of Marxist Sociology in Post-War Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR”

The paper discusses relationship between the political regime, the legitimization discourse, and the institutional development of sociology in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Soviet Union after WWII. In particular, it is devoted to finding the missing link between the socio-political regime and the progress of sociology’s institutional development. In the Soviet bloc in Europe, sociology was institutionally missing till mid-fifties. Its subsequent institutional (re)establishment in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR was progressing at a strikingly uneven pace. These differences corresponded also to the divergent discussions on legitimacy and profile of a Marxist sociology that were lead in the three countries. An overview of the development of sociological institutions in the remaining European socialist countries suggests that the political regime, its strength and character, were another intervening factor. But still the question remains, what kind of mechanism mediated between the macro-political situation, the discursive legitimization of sociology, and its institutional development. In order to fill this gap, the paper looks to the composition of (would-be) sociologists’ communities in the three countries.

4.1 Yan MING

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

”The History of Sociology in China: A Third Way Approach to Modernization”

My paper deals with the distinctive role played and contributions made by the first generation Chinese sociologists in search of the Third Way as a solution to modernization in China. I will briefly discuss the intellectual and historical backgrounds in which the drama of Chinese sociology unfolded, and then focus on the following three issues:

First, I will show how the Chinese sociologists took the Third Way approach in carrying out scholarly research and establishing sociology as a legitimate discipline during the three decades prior to 1949 in China.

Secondly, I will examine the Chinese sociologists Third Way approach to China's modernization on fundamental principles as well as policy-related issues

Thirdly, I will argue that it was precisely sociologists Third Way approach that brought serious threat to the Communist regime and consequently led to the discipline's abolishment for 28 years.

In conclusion, the study on the vicissitudes of Chinese sociology can definitely shed light on a deeper understanding of the historical and socio-economic factors that decisively shaped not only

the discipline of sociology but also the path to modernization in China. The full application of the Third Way calls for a civil society with relatively open political and social environment.

4.2 Larissa TITARENKO

“Contribution of Belarusian Sociology to the Development of Sociology”

Each national sociology can make an important contribution to the development of sociology at large. Cultural diversity of the nations and states results in a diversity of sociological paradigms explain the necessity of world sociology to be powered by national sociologies. National contributions reflect the innovative character of sociological development. Mainly, a national contribution can be made in three fields: (1) empirical level: collection of national data to make illustrations of the established theories, (2) influence on the development of new theories: new data that can't fit the old paradigms and theories and therefore stimulate the formation of some new theories, and (3) level of special sociological theories: national sociological theories made on the basis of national practice that can be used for the whole region and therefore considered as regional or general (Sztompka's theory of cultural trauma was made on the basis of Poland but soon was generally recognized. Sociology in Belarus made some contribution in the world sociology as (1) it perfectly illustrated the theory of cultural trauma, (2) it influenced the formation of a regional theory of post-communist transition, and (3) it put forward a theory of managed democracy (in the national version) that can be considered as a relevant one for post-soviet states.

4.3 Meletes MELETOPOULOS

“The Evolution of Sociology in Modern Greece”

Sociology appeared in Greece in the beginning of the 20th century, under the influence of the German sociology and related to socialism. But only after World War II there was a more organized and systematic attempt, under the influence of the American, British and French sociology and with the assistance of Unesco. One interesting point in this procedure was the fact that, although the main stream of the Greek sociology had strong Marxist influences, an important group collaborated with the colonels' dictatorship (1967-74). These sociologists thought that the modernization of the Greek society and economy would come through authoritarian political procedures, because of the corruption of the political system. The main institutions of the Greek sociological community had been established after the collapse of the dictatorship, in 1974. After a period of development and expansion, sociology in Greece declined, because of some reasons that must be discussed from the sociological community. The last part of the presentation concerns exactly this subject.

4.4 Jeremy SMITH

“The Conflict of National Sociologies In Post-War Japan”

The re-institutionalization of sociology after the Pacific War took place in a climate of social protest in Japan. A modest part of the conflict hinged on the values on which sociology would be re-founded. Universalist precepts of mainstream American modernization studies and established Japanese Marxist social theories were pitched in Cold War opposition. The outcomes are best remembered in the history of sociology in one of two ways: 1) realization that a metanarrative of modernization underpinned both camps and 2) recognition that both were fundamentally incompatible stories of modernity that have been surpassed by postmodern culture and sociologies that better explain conditions in the East Asian figuration. This paper sketches out the basis of another kind of history that builds on insights in civilizations sociology. It probes the interaction of Western and Japanese sociologies in the context of Japan's relationship with the

United States and the growth of worldwide sociological knowledge. Comments on Eisenstadt's approach to Japan as a 'deaxialising' civilization frame points of departure from accepted histories of Japanese sociology.

was the significance of certain sociological theories and concepts coined in Latin America?

5.1 Maria Armanda Do Nascimento ARRUDA

Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil.

"The formation of modern sociology in Brazil: The São Paulo Sociological School".

Modern sociology officially starts in Brazil with the opening of the São Paulo University, in 1934. The early years of the sociological studies, however, can be traced back to the 1930 generation, also known as the "interpreters of Brazil" as they had written fundamental works of the Brazilian thought, in which they applied the sociological perspective. *Casa Grande e Senzala* (1933), written by Gilberto Freyre who found inspiration in Franz Boas's culturalism, *Evolução Política do Brasil* (1934) by Caio Prado Júnior, a reading of our historical formation from the marxist perspective, *Raízes do Brasil* (1936), by Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, a Weberian interpretation of our society, are all groundbreaking works that reveal the adoption and the intellectual legitimacy of sociology in Brazil. The university not only trained scientists according to the norms set forth by scientific thought, but also treated the profiles of the professional and the specialist. This experience found its primary support from the articulation and the construction of academic life and its representatives that attained recognition as public representatives, whose dignity rested primarily on the presuppositions of the scientific thought. This is a central prerequisite in making a distinction between the scientist and the lay person. The examination of such points are key for the proper understanding of the sociological production of São Paulo University in the 1950s represented by the "Escola Paulista de Sociologia" with its main representative, Florestán Fernandes (1920-1995), considered as the father of the school of the academic sociological thought. Later on social sciences, developed in the university frame, redirected the subject's criteria and turned Florestán Fernandes into a paradigmatic figure for having introduced a cleavage in the Brazilian sociological thought, just like Gino Germani in Argentina, or J. Medina Echavarría, in México, had done. Florestán Fernandes also gathered a group of disciples that will be a point of reference for our sociology, as well as Latin America's: Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Octávio Ianni, Maria Sylvia Carvalho Franco, José de Souza Martins, Gabriel Conh, to mention just a few.

5.2 José Maria CASCO

CPS, UBA, Argentina

"Culture, Modernization and democracy: Max Weber on the intellectual sociologists work during transition to democracy in Argentina".

After the coup d'état in 1976 a stage of cultural and political persecution started in Argentina. As a result of that, Juan Carlos Portantiero, sociologist and researcher of the Universidad de Buenos Aires, together with his fellow team members, went into exile to Mexico. He became there one of the main figures in the process of revising the socialist thought, an ideological position he was strongly involved in. This awareness of the defeat of Latin-American revolutionary projects and the criticism of the real Socialism, led him to a critical examination of the immediate past and to a qualitative change of the theoretical and practical approach with which the reality was interpreted. Within this framework, Max Weber's work will be one of the basic axes of this process, which meant the recovery of the theoretical body that, up to that moment, was not in accordance with the socialist ideological thinking. Therefore, I will study Portantiero's works during the transition

towards democracy in Argentina, giving a huge importance to the historical reconstruction of this appropriation and new significance of Weber's ideas.

5.3 Carolina OCAR

UBA, Argentina.

“National chairs: The national-popular experience at the UBA Sociology Department”.

During the mid-1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, different leftist tendencies which had come up started to unravel the national problem setting a contrast with the more traditional ones. This process took place in Argentina as well, but with a particularity among large sectors: the recuperation of the national-popular tradition and more specifically, the political experience of Peron's government from 1945 to 1955. In this sense, the role played by the young people in the creation of the *Movimiento Peronista* [Peronist Movement] was fundamental in the territorial, labour and student fronts, among others, with the connection between popular political expressions and the university being a characteristic feature in these years. Therefore, and going against the traditional way of thinking who the protagonists of the social change would be, this era's political radicalization was intimately related to the activities that university students, academicians, scientists and artists carried out. Although the university didn't replace the factory in terms of provoking social change, nonetheless it became its main driving force. Argentina wasn't isolated from what was happening in the rest of the world. A series of aspects, such as the consolidation of a middle class, the access to new household products and a higher appreciation of education, were added resulting in an important development of the cultural industry, with the creation of three exemplary institutions: Buenos Aires University's publishing company (EUDEBA, 1958), Di Tella Institute (1958) and the Department of Sociology (1957). The National Chairs' project promoted by Buenos Aires University Sociology Department during the years 1966- 1974, is here proposed as an approach to this complex phenomenon which entices several dimensions. The intention is getting to know the social and historical conditions that enabled and gave birth to the appearance of the National Chairs, their aims, their supporters, their influence and heritage in the Argentine sociology, their incidence in the university's politics and the students' movement, their relationship with the existing political tendencies, especially with orthodox Marxism, and finally the reasons of their vanishing in 1974.

5.4 Claudia BACCI

CeDinCi, UBA, Argentina.

“On Argentinean interpretations about totalitarianism: a case of failed reception”

This paper analyzes the failed reception of Hannah Arendt's works within the intellectual and academic Argentinean context, focusing on local interpretations about Peronism and its relationships with European totalitarianism and fascism. I will follow some local debates about those themes between 1945 and 1970, opposing to the first translations of Arendt's works in Argentina. So, from the first translations into Spanish occurred in the '40s, published in cultural reviews from Jewish community in Argentina, to the actual edition of her most important works, the reception of Arendt's works has been erratic. These articles, published in *Davar*, *Índice y Cuadernos de Índice* reviews, show the limits of cultural import and translation out of the margins of Sociology in Argentina during those years.

6.1. Diego PEREYRA

CPS, UBA, Argentina

“The ALAS and the development of sociology in Latin America from the 1950s to the 1960s”.

The *Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología* was the first sociological body in the world that was conceived on a regional basis. It was established in 1950 and played, since then, a key role in the promotion of sociological activities in Latin America and the Caribbean Area. From its creation to 1964, it organised seven regional congresses and encouraged the foundation of national professional bodies throughout the region. However, its institutional experience has been disregarded and its history is unexplored and scarcely known. Even more, the body itself seems not be interested in its own past. Most historical interpretations assert that its members had a traditional and non- scientific sociological outlook and lacked criticism on social reality during the foundational times. But, other authors suggest that it contributed to a better knowledge on social history and sociological theory in Latin America. Thus, the contribution of ALAS to the development of the sociological field in the region should be considered. Was it the result of a triumphal Latin- Americanism? Which were their activities and the level of participation of local sociologists? Was it membership a representative sample of Latin American sociologists at that time? Which were their links with other international networks in the field? Which were the topics and themes discussed at the different meetings? Hence, this paper reconstructs an institutional history of ALAS from 1950 to 1964, reviewing his activities and its role in the institutionalisation of the field in the region and trying to show, therefore, a regional history of sociology through the experience of one of its most representative bodies.

6.2. Gina Zabłudovsky

UNAM, Mexico

“The Historical Development of Sociology in Mexico”.

The paper will examine the successive stages of Sociology in Mexico and its stance in relation to the lines of thought prevailing in different periods of the nation’s history. Some of the specific topics are the following: Sociology’s relationship to Liberalism, Porfirism and Positivism; the reaction against Positivism and the institutionalization of the post-revolutionary regime; the consolidation of institutions and the establishment of social sciences research and teaching centres; the founding of publishing houses and academic journals; the importance of the foreign intellectuals that migrated into the country; the influence of Marxism and critical sociology; theoretical pluralism and the topics of most concern to Sociology today.

6.3. José Luis REYNA

UNAM, Mexico

“The Social Sciences in Latin America: a comparative perspective”.

This article deals with the Institutionalization of Mexican Social Sciences in comparative perspective. The other countries taken into account are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. The general hypothesis is that different processes of institutionalisation turns put in variations of the professionalisation of the discipline. Mexico and Brazil had an origin perfectly defined in the state while Argentina, Chile and Uruguay have reacted more to unarticulated stimulus and organizations which have almost nothing to do with the state apparatus. Mexico and Brazil developed graduate programs since the forties. The other countries later. The graduate programs are concentrated mainly in Mexico and Brazil (almost 80 percent of the total considering the Latin American region). In consequence, professionalisation patterns tend to vary significantly when the experience of each country is compared.

6.4 José Mauricio DOMINGUES

IUPERJ

“Brazilian Sociology, Latin America and the third phase of Modernity”

After revising the important participation of Brazilian sociology in the debates about Latin America from the 1950s to the 1970s, and advance a critique of its present lack of attention to that broader picture, this paper proposes a specific approach to contemporary modernity in the subcontinent. It states the need of sociological theory in this connection and puts forward the thesis that we are in the third phase of modernity, which has develop therein in an uneven and combined manner. Finally, it analyses some issues of a more empirical nature, which express that conceptual postulation.

7.1 Donald FISHER

History and Sociology of Education, Educational Studies, Faculty of Education
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, CANADA

”Professionalization and the Discipline of Sociology in English-Speaking Canadian Universities in the last half of the Twentieth Century”

This paper has four objects of concern. First is to provide a historical context for the changes in the relationship between State and research universities that I am grouping under the banner of professionalization. Second is to document the expansion and differentiation of Sociology as a discipline in English-speaking Canadian universities. Third is to describe and analyze the changing contours of this field (Bourdieu, 1969 and 1988). The material is drawn from the responses to a national survey provided by academic sociologists working full-time in Canadian English-speaking universities. They were asked three questions about their discipline: to describe major shifts (theory, methodology and content); to provide a narrative of the most significant events in their careers; and, to describe what it meant to be “professional.” Finally, this evidence will be utilized to further our understanding of the broader relation between professionalization and theoretical and methodological shifts within the discipline.

7.2 Marja ALASTALO

University of Tampere, FINLAND

“Methodological Trends of Survey Methods: The Case of Finnish Sociology”

Like social theories survey methods have not been unchanging ways of describing society. This paper explores the formation of survey methods in Finnish sociology during the years 1947–2000. The presentation offers an overview of types of data and methods used in Finnish sociology during that period. Also the use of sampling methods and the formation of background variables are considered. Two main conclusions can be drawn from this history. Firstly survey methods have never consisted of uniform and mechanical procedures, but rather have included considerable variation. Secondly the popularity of survey methods has declined, the shift has happened from the dominance of survey methods to the dominance of qualitative methods. The paper discusses the impact of methodological trends in detail. In conclusion it will be suggested that comparative research would be fruitful in the history of empirical research to separate national features of this history from international ones. The presentation draws on an empirical analysis of two datasets: Finnish doctoral dissertations in sociology (N= 222) and Finnish textbooks on survey methods.

7.3 Irmela GORGES

Fachhochschule für Verwaltung und Rechtspflege, FHVR Berlin, GERMANY

“Interests, Influences and Relevance of Eurostat from a historical perspective”

After World War II the political efforts to reconcile the former wartime enemies in Europe through the ‘Montanunion’ were soon complemented by the establishment of organisations supporting the integration of the countries involved in the political process. One most important

and long lasting project was the establishment of Eurostat an office gathering comparable data on various variables relevant for the peaceful development and social and economic adjustment of the Europe. The paper discusses the phases of development of Eurostat founded in 1953. In the first phase, especially the impact of national experts of German and French statisticians and their interest will be analysed. The then mainly economic purposes were soon widened, and the paper will look at the diverse tasks accompanied by the rapidly growing staff and the organisational efforts to integrate statistics in Europe. The function of Eurostat for Europe will finally be debated in front of the 'division of labour' between Eurostat and the Eurobarometer, the office measuring the opinions of the European people, founded in 1974, twenty one years after the establishment of Eurostat.

8.1 Dr. Nina BAUR

Catholic University Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, Department of Sociology and Methods of Social Research, GERMANY

“How History and Sociology Split Up. Reasons for Institutional Separation and Methodological Implications”

Historically, history (as a science) and sociology are closely intertwined. In my paper, I will trace the separation of these two disciplines. I will focus on Germany and use France and the U.S. as contrasting examples: During the 18th century, German historians made crucial methodological advances in the areas of sampling, data collection, data preparation and first steps of data analysis. Techniques developed in this period – namely how to handle data sources, how to think about and criticize data and how to insure the validity of data sources – are still exemplary today. Early German historians not only handled data carefully, they also stressed that all social action took place in time. However, they lacked theory. Early German sociologists wanted to maintain the advantages of historical science but also improve research by adding and developing theory: Early German sociology was always *historical* sociology.

So why did history and sociology become separate disciplines? There are *no* objective reasons for this development – neither theoretical not methodological. Rather, a combination of other factors resulted in separation of disciplines:

- There were political reasons for separating disciplines:
- The breakthrough of the quantitative paradigm took place around World War II.
- World War II led to a brain-drain in German sociology.
- During the 1950s, Parsons' theoretical paradigm dominated German sociology.

Hence, history and sociology seemed as incompatible disciplines. Hence, I argue that sociological methods should become more historical again – looking further back in time and learning from historians how to handle process generated data. This is the only way to answer important theoretical questions. One might argue, that this is not possible. However, looking at France, it becomes clear that different paths of development exist. There, the *Annales* created a tradition of historical sociology that resembles that of early German sociology.

8.2 Olivier MARTIN

CERLIS (Université Paris 5, Sorbonne et CNRS)

“French sociology after 1945: the role of psychological methods”

After 1945, several French sociologists at the first French sociological laboratory (Centre d'études sociologiques - CNRS) used advanced statistical methods (scaling methods, factor analysis, tests...) that were unknown to sociologists before the war. The main topic of my proposition traces the path followed by these methods: originating from Anglo-Saxon psychology (basically American), those methods were quickly diffused into French Psychology by French

psychotechnicians. Several sociologists, such as Pierre Naville, Paul-Henri Maucorps, Jean Stoezel, and Georges Gurvitch, who were trained in psychotechnics or who spent time in United States, used the methods or favoured their introduction after World War II. The relative weakness of sociology at that time accounted for the close relationship between sociologists and psychological institutions and practices. The research resulting from such cross-disciplinary activities contributed to a new specialism: social psychology.

9.1 Janusz MUCHA

“Symbolic Interactionism, Herbert Blumer and the Analysis of Race Relations”

The prominence of Chicago sociology started with Robert E. Park. Park and his school studied not only the city of Chicago but also the “race relations”, in particular in the United States. The “second Chicago school” in sociology, which is symbolic interactionism, is associated with the name of Herbert Blumer. There is a lot of ties between Blumer and his understanding of sociology and of society not only with George Herbert Mead, the “father” of symbolic interactionism, but also with Park and his school. However, the way of presentation of Blumer’s ideas in recent theoretical sociology and history of sociology (not only in the United States) reduces his ideas to the continuation of Mead’s social philosophy, social psychology and sociology. He is known first of all or only for his collection of 1969 on symbolic interactionism. His sociology is reduced to social psychology and microsociology. Blumer’s macrosociology (sociology of industrialization, sociology of “race relations”), is nearly forgotten. If it is remembered, it is nearly only thanks to David R. Maines and his project of “repackaging Blumer”. The aim of this presentation is 1/ to present the basic ideas of Blumer’s sociology of race (ethnic) relations (his sociology of industrialization will not be taken into account here), 2/ to show its ties with Park’s Chicago school, and 3/ to argue that Blumer’s macrosociology is not something completely unrelated to his (and other’s) symbolic interactionism (in the “Chicago version”) but is quite deeply founded on this theoretical and methodological orientation. My paper will be based on research I have conducted over a period of years in archives located in New York, Massachusetts, California, and in Germany. By analysis of the materials I have located I hope not only to shed light on a major chapter in the history of the development of Critical Theory, but also to make an original contribution to the literature on the existence of schools of thought in the field of sociological research.

9.2 Jack JACOBS

The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

“The Institute of Social Research and the Study of Antisemitism”

In the years of the Second World War and in the period immediately thereafter, individuals affiliated with the Institute of Social Research devoted considerable resources to the study of antisemitism. It was the hope of the Institute’s leadership that the various studies on aspects of antisemitism conducted by those associated with the Institute would ultimately interlock with one another, and contribute to the development of a comprehensive and distinctive explanation of the phenomena scrutinized. The intent of my paper will be to explore the question of whether or not the Institute succeeded in its goal. I hope thereby not only to shed light on a major chapter in the history of the development of Critical Theory, but also to make an original contribution to the literature on the existence of schools of thought in the field of sociological research

9.3 Cherry SCHRECKER

“Alfred Schutz and the New School for Social Research”

This paper develops my interest in the life and work of Alfred Schutz and the way in which contextual factors affect sociological thought. Several questions can be raised concerning these subject areas. In 1938 Schutz, as a refugee from Germany, became associated with The Graduate Faculty of Social and Political Science of the New School. What is the nature of the relationship between the researcher and the school within which he conducts his research. Were ideas exchanged and discussed between staff members? How great an influence did the school and the people he met there have on Schutz's work? To what extent did Schutz's influence on the programme of research carried on at the school? How much influence did he have on students? As far as the School as an entity is concerned, it will be interesting to examine the significance of this appellation. Does it merely describe the establishment's pedagogical vocation, or does it refer to other factors such as intellectual affinity between members or a common research programme? Does the school offer a distinctive contribution to sociological knowledge? How important is the New School's contribution to sociological thought in comparison with other institutions such as the Chicago School or the universities of Harvard or Columbia?

9.4 Eva-Maria ZIEGE

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

“The Exile of the ‘Frankfurt School’ and the Academic Field in the United States”

The impact of the Institute of Social Research (IfS) and the intellectuals grouped around Max Horkheimer on 20th century sociology is undisputed. Described by Mitchell G. Ash as “a closely knit group of celebrities” – T.W. Adorno, H. Marcuse, L. Löwenthal, W. Benjamin –, it was one of the few German academic groups that succeeded in West Germany and to a lesser extent in the United States in the 50s and 60s in strengthening its influence through popularizing their critique of capitalism, modern society and of mass culture through the cultural pages of the serious newspapers and the mass media. The beginnings of the „Frankfurt“ School“, however, are to be found in New York, not Frankfurt, where the exiled intellectuals at the end of the 30s began to establish a new network of both academic and non-academic organizations, the latter mainly Jewish defense organizations against anti-Semitism. My paper will retrace the complex history of the IfS in American exile. Because of the loss of independent funds, the Institute of Social Research became a new type of institution that in this form had not existed in Europe. The main activity of the IfS became empirical social research, *not* philosophical reflection, and their research process evolved by a series of improvisations. A strong division of labor developed, which led to a series of very different monographs and case studies. The research process was not cumulative, individual works sometimes falling behind findings that had already been achieved in former studies. This was partly due to the funding through different organizations whose interests sometimes differed widely from those of the IfS. But it was also due to funding intervals and the practical aspects of a highly diversified research management. To conduct these research operations it was necessary to employ a gradually growing staff of associates that were only in part chosen by the IfS themselves. Far beyond the inner circle of the IfS, the number of associates for *The Authoritarian Personality* alone grew up to approximately 100 persons from very different backgrounds. These women and their male colleagues like Morris L. Janowitz or Daniel J. Levinson, however, developed some of the main innovations that became the foundation for the international acclaim the Frankfurt School earned above all with the *Studies in Prejudice*. Most of these associates after 1950 were integrated into American mainstream sociology. Thus, in their work in a synthesis of empirical research and theory fundamental parts of the research program of the Frankfurt School were put into effect in normal science in the United States in the 50s while the internationally acclaimed protagonists of the inner circle, Horkheimer and Adorno, returned to Germany after 1948 where the Frankfurt School again took a more philosophical turn.

10.1 **Barbara A. MISZTAL**

Department of Sociology, University of Leicester
“Public Intellectuals And Civic Courage”

The paper’s goal is to sketch a perspective which can offer a more general typology of intellectuals’ public involvement. It debates the role of public intellectuals in democracy and points to the importance of creativity and courage in preserving and improving the health of democracy. The paper indicates the ways in which creativity and courage are essential components of civic sensitivity. After establishing the link between types of the network and levels of risk, on one hand, and the nature of intellectual and practical stances, on the other, the construction of a taxonomy of public intellectuals’ courageous actions is developed. The paper illustrates this typology with four Nobel Peace Prize winners as exemplars of a category pioneer (C. L. Pauling), dissident (A. Sakharov), hero (Jane Addams) and champion (Alva Myrdal). After the presentation of the portraits of these four public intellectuals, who have worked with success to change the social and intellectual conditions of their respective societies, the paper concludes with some observations on how the forms of civil courage displayed by intellectuals can strengthen democracy.

10.2 Carl MARKLUND

“Discussions on Social Engineering among American sociologists during the Great Depression and the New Deal”

As organizational capitalism and managerial society came under increased stress in the early 20th century, social scientists—as important interpreters and analysts of the image of modern society—felt the urge to formulate what their role should be in rapidly transforming mass society. These discussions gained a particularly sharp edge during the Great Depression and the various attempts in crisis management and social planning that ensued in many capitalist economies. This paper takes a closer look at how some prominent American sociologists understood (i) the causes of the crisis their society underwent; (ii) how they envisioned solutions or possible escapes from the dilemma between detached scientism and engaged interventionism in coming to terms with this crisis; (iii) how they rhetorically formulated these visions; and (iv) the role of the engineering metaphor and alternative analogies in describing society, social change, and the role of social science and social scientists in mediating between the two.

10.3 Carl Marklund

QUESTIONS FOR SOCIOLOGY? THE DISCUSSIONS ON SOCIAL ENGINEERING AMONG AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL: A SNAPSHOT FROM 1934

As organizational capitalism and managerial society came under increased stress in the early 20th century, social scientists—as important interpreters and analysts of the image of modern society—felt the urge to formulate what their role should be in rapidly transforming mass society. These discussions gained a particularly sharp edge during the Great Depression and the various attempts in crisis management and social planning that ensued in many capitalist economies. This paper takes a closer look at how some prominent American sociologists understood (i) the causes of the crisis their society underwent; (ii) how they envisioned solutions or possible escapes from the dilemma between detached scientism and engaged interventionism in coming to terms with this crisis; (iii) how they rhetorically formulated these visions; and (iv) the role of the engineering metaphor and alternative analogies in describing society, social change, and the role of social science and social scientists in mediating between the two.

10.4 Sujata PATEL

University of Pune, India

“Nation, Nation-states and Nationalism in the making of sociology in India”.

The paper assesses the way post independent India's two most prominent sociologists, A. R. Desai and M.N.Srinivas took up the challenge of constructing alternate sociological perspectives to those advanced and legitimised in and through the discourse of colonial modernity. Nationalism forms a backdrop to the work of both these thinkers. While Desai, a Marxist, uses the concepts of nation and nationalism and discusses the relationship between class and nation together with the relationship between colonial state and nation, Srinivas, influenced by Radcliff Brown advances an indigenous theory based on caste. Desai, I argue is able to take the first steps to go beyond the binaries of colonial modernity when he interrogates the limitations of the concepts of nation and nation state and argues that it remains part of a dominant colonial ideology. On the other hand Srinivas's indigenous theory is constructed on the same site as that of the binaries of colonial modernity and thus collapses under its weight. The paper ends this discussion by suggesting a way forward.

10.5 Markus SCHWEIGER

Department of Sociology/University of Graz/Austria

“The “right“ Public Intellectual: Friedrich A. Hayek”

When we talk about Public Intellectuals we usually think of ‘left minded’ persons like e.g. the Myrdals. One important thinker who did a lot of work about the role of social scientists in public contexts was C. Wright Mills. The core concept of his thinking is the concept of freedom. From his point of view, freedom is continuously in danger because of the fact the bureaucracy has the tendency to grow. Thus, for Mills the task of scholars is to fight bureaucracy. In this paper I’ll show that Mills’ definition of the role and responsibility of scholars fits perfectly to a person who was for sure not addressed by Mills: Friedrich August Hayek. If we look closer we can find some interesting connections between Hayek and the concept of Mills. He was doing social studies in the sense of Mills, one of his major concepts was freedom and – especially with his book *Road to Serfdom* – he had spoken to a broader public and also criticised the political and economical mainstream.

But Hayek has also other attributes of a Public Intellectual: he was a typical mental worker who acted in two different spheres – academics and broader public; he talked to a special audience – people who are so called liberals; he had a very clear imagination of his audience; and he was accepted by this audience as an intellectual.

This paper addresses the following dimensions: (1) a case study about Friedrich August Hayek as a “right minded” Public Intellectual and the influence of his intellectual heritage nowadays. (2) The insights which can be drawn by this case study for a better understanding of the roles and types of Public Intellectuals in our society.

11.1 Filipe Carreira DA SILVA

University of Lisbon, Portugal

“G. H. Mead in the History and Theory of Sociology: a Reappraisal”

Despite decades of scholarship on G. H. Mead, we are still far from an adequate understanding of his intellectual edifice. Making use of the entirety of Mead’s writings, including numerous unpublished manuscripts, this paper tries to provide a more accurate portrait of Mead’s thinking. A system in a state of flux is perhaps the best description of an intellectual building comprising

three ever-evolving pillars: experimental science, social psychology, and democratic politics. The paper's chief finding is that history of theory and theory building are related enterprises. Contemporary democratic theory, in particular, has much to gain from this historical re-examination of Mead's *oeuvre*.

One of my goals consists in showing that Mead's thinking can be reconstructed as a theoretical system which evolved during the course of his career. In particular, the present paper constitutes the first attempt to reconstruct Mead's intellectual building both from a genetic perspective (in order to grasp its evolution over time) and from a thematic point of view (so that its various problem-areas can be identified). A central purpose of this paper, then, is to bring out the systematic order of these fundamental elements of Mead's intellectual edifice. If there is coherence to his thought, I believe it will be reflected in the internal coherence of these three pillars as well as in their interconnectedness.

11.2 Elfriede ÜNER

University of Marburg, München, GERMANY.

“European pragmatism versus German Neo-Kantianism. Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and the Leipzig School - new aspects in sociological theory formation”.

Since Edward A. Tiryakian's investigations in 1966 it is known, that Emile Durkheim and Max Weber did not recognize each other, although they were contemporaries and both were acknowledged pioneers of sociology as a new academic discipline. One of the interesting results of my research on the Leipzig School in German sociology was that Durkheim was an enthusiastic disciple of the philosopher and psychologist Wilhelm Wundt, also an admirer of the work of Friedrich Ratzel, who both were members of the "Leipzig School", in close cooperation at the University of Leipzig between approximately 1880 and 1915. This school was severely criticized by Max Weber, and were the central targets of attacks by neo-kantianists in all the theoretical controversies in Germany at that time: The "Historikerstreit", the "Methodenstreit" in social sciences etc. The reason of the mutual ignorance of Durkheim and Weber lies not so much in nationalistic attitudes, but in an antagonism in their theoretical positions: Leipzig positivism or pragmatism was grounded on "social construction of reality" as the adequate theory of a "sovereign people" as heritage of enlightenment, and sociology was seen as the modern secularized philosophy and ethics, whereas the Neo-Kantian scholars mainly in Berlin and Heidelberg denied that ethics could be socially constructed or scientifically analyzed - ethics are universal and can only be discovered through universal and normative philosophical reflection. The strong reception of Max Weber's work by the next generation of the Leipzig School, Hans Freyer, Joachim Wach, and others, will be outlined, which emphasizes the structural-historical side in Max Weber's work; it will be compared to Talcott Parsons' reception of Durkheim, Weber and Freyer in his "Structure of Social action" in 1937.

11.3 Roberto MOTTA

University. Federal de Pernambuco, Recife, BRAZIL

“Weberianism, the Fall of the Wall, and Some Pitfalls”

This paper attempts to show that the revived attraction exerted by Max Weber's Protestant Ethic thesis after the fall of the Berlin Wall is largely due to its latent affinities with Hegel's Philosophy of History and thus with Marx (who was a "left-wing Hegelian"), enabling Weberianism, especially so in Eastern Europe, but also in Latin America (with its Catholic past, but also with meaningful Protestant inroads), to function as a replacement of Marxism after the end of so-called "real-existing socialism". Weberianism's political roots in Wilhelmine Germany, with Max Weber's two-front war against Marxist socialism and political Catholicism, and then the transformation of his system (largely due to Talcott Parsons) into a general theory of economic

development applied to the issue of the modernization of the countries of the Third World, are briefly dealt with. In conclusion, sociologists should be warned that, if Weberianism is not to remain part of the mist-enveloped attitude that used to be associated with the quasi-religious treatment of Marxism, hypotheses susceptible to empirical verification or “falsification” should be deduced from Weber's theories and tested empirically. This is illustrated by several examples bearing on the problem of Weber's interpretation of the concept of Beruf (vocation or calling).

11.4 Kirsti LEMPIÄINEN

“Gender in Sociology Textbooks in Finland”

In my Ph.D. thesis /Sosiologian sukupuoli/ (“Gender in Sociology”, Vastapaino: 2003) I argue that gender in Finnish sociology is more often constructed as a relationship than a sexual difference. A big part of the sociological texts present a kind of “genderless gender” which is an explicit gendered order by which I mean that gender is for instance rarely - if ever - discussed. But this is just the first impression. In a closer reading the texts reveal a masculine order or gender neutrality that in some moments invites male subjects into the text body but only seldom gives space to female subjects. Sociological textbook discourse thus resembles a male skeleton, a bodiless and sexless gendered order. My data consists of 748 sociology textbooks that have been in the sociology curricula at the universities of Helsinki and Tampere in 1946-2000. I am particularly interested in the different kinds of conceptualisations of gender in sociology and how they vary in time. I argue that the epistemic gender in the texts creates a continuum between female subjects and male subjects and thus gender is conceptualised through segments, not as differing positions. Furthermore, the continuum is emphasized in slightly differently through the studied time period. The problematizations of gender are also influenced by the equality discourse as part of nationality, as Finnishness.

11.5 Christian FLECK

“Austrian and German Emigre and Homeguard Social Scientists during the Nazi Period: A prosopographic analysis using correspondence analysis”

During the 1930s a huge number of scholars and intellectuals have been forced to leave their countries of origin due to the takeover of the power by the Nazi party, first in Germany, later on in several other European countries. This well known migration, labelled as “Cultural Exodus”, “The Muses Flee Hitler”, etc., has been covered intensely over the last half century but no one did a comparison between these scholars who left (“émigrés”) and those who didn't (“homeguards”, using a phrase of E.C. Hughes). Following Karl Mannheim's concept of “generational units” the paper presents such a comparison, using biographical data of some 800 German and Austrian social scientists. The paper presents bivariate and multivariate analyses about social, religious and ethnic background, career developments at home and abroad and compares the reputation of the two groups.

12.1 Jennifer PLATT

University of Sussex

“How do institutions figure in the history of sociology?”

‘History of sociology’ tends to present itself as the history of theoretical ideas and the great men who developed them, with the institutional context appearing only as occasional background to their contributions. Institutions such as university departments, research units, and academic, funding bodies and learned societies have been very unevenly studied, although they are important parts of the total sociological enterprise. This paper considers systematically, in the light of selected examples, what can be contributed to the general history of sociology by the

study of different kinds of institution, and what difference such studies have made or could make to our historical picture. The examples drawn on will include histories of the American and British national sociological associations and the US Southern Sociological Society, of the American Journal of Sociology, and of the sociology departments of the universities of Nebraska and Chicago and the London School of Economics.

12.2 Martina CVAJNER

Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento
“Social Studies of Sexuality: The Classical Roots”

Social studies of sexuality are among the fastest growing and more popular fields of social research. A taken-for-granted element of the current self-description of the field stresses its theoretical, as well as empirical novelty. It is assumed that sociologists' interest on sexuality (and its peculiarities in modern societies) is recent and innovative.

In this paper, I will argue, on the contrary, that the magnitude of the impact of modernity on sexual behaviour and culture has been already a focus of attention - and concern - for many authors of the classical age. Indeed, some classical authors have provided analyses of sexual norms and institutions that have seen sexuality as a key field of modernity. Others have developed frameworks for the broad understanding of modern societies that may be fruitfully reconstructed to provide a conceptual background for some of the recent works in the study of contemporary sexuality. In the paper, I will provide both a review of classical contributions to the study of modern sexuality and an argument for the contemporary relevance of classical frameworks for the field.

12.3 Anele VOSYLIUTE

Institute for Social Research, Vilnius, Saltoniskiu
“Clergy: between sacrality and sociality”

The development of Lithuanian sociology in the late 19th. century and in the beginning of the 20th. century was connected to the analysis of pressing socio-political problems, such as national survival, escaping tsarism, and the importance of preserving national values & tradition embodied in the language and culture. The clergy as the best educated group of society were active participants in the academic life of country: authors of the books on social processes, editors of scientific journals, regular publicists & leaders of the pastoral and social actions. Using such concepts, as “collective effervescence” of E. Durkheim & M. Milner, status and sacredness relation ‘the authoress analyses how sacred and social power becomes one unit & creates new possibilities for society. Retrospection reveals that such identification was characteristic for religious and political (social) leaders in Lithuanian past (the terms *kunigas - priest* and *kunigaikstis - duke*). The image of clergy has their roots in the mythology of the Hero who is able to participate in the transformation of individual, to fight with social and moral evil & to sacrifice. The representatives of Catholicism have been passionate supporters of people's social & spiritual development, the leaders of national, social, religious and cultural movements; as active participants in pastoral, moral, educational and social life of society they were able to form the mentality of people. The churches were the places of people meeting and identity formation, where the sacred feelings to the world & auratic culture were constructed. Very significant was the role of clergy as the agents of social influence as the cause of human change; as the authorities priests were the intermediaries solving conflicting problems by peaceful way.

12.4 Dennis SMITH

“Sociology, Globalization and Humiliation: The Hidden Agenda”.

Globalization means the ruthless logic of the market backed up by the domineering state. It is stirring up a tide of global resentment held back by fear of American military power. When that power falters, the revenge of the humiliated world will strike the West. There will be no winners in the ensuing world war. That will be the story of the twenty-first century unless we redirect globalization towards building the decent democracy most people want. How can we get inside the forces driving globalization, analyse the anger and fear, and find the levers that must be pulled to avoid catastrophe?

12.5 Christian FLECK

“Measuring reputation by using JSTOR as a base for citation analysis”

Citation Analysis is a highly used technique of measuring academic achievements. This contented instrument is deficient with regard to historical data because of the lack of data. The paper presents an alternative to (Social) Science Citation Index based analyses by using data available in the online database JSTOR (Journal Storage). While JSTOR was not designed for scientometric analyses it does offer features which could be adopted. Searching in up to four different fields, combining them with Boolean operators, every field could be specified with regard to the kind of text in which the search should be executed: Title, abstract, author's name(s) and full-text. Additionally, one could restrict the search to different types of texts: articles, reviews, “opinion pieces” (like letters to the editor etc.) and other items (like membership directories, conference announcements etc). As an illustration of such a research strategy measurements for visibility, productivity and recognition for social scientists from the 20th century will be given.

Book Notice: IRELAND: Gustave de Beaumont

Introduction by Tom Garvin and Andreas Hess

Paralleling his friend Alexis de Tocqueville's visit to America, Gustave de Beaumont travelled through Ireland in the mid-1830s to observe its people and society. In *Ireland*, he chronicles the history of the Irish and offers up a national portrait on the eve of the Great Famine. Published to acclaim in France, Ireland remained in print there

until 1914. The English edition, translated by William Cooke Taylor and published in 1839, was not reprinted.

In a devastating critique of British policy in Ireland, Beaumont questioned why a government with such enlightened institutions tolerated such oppression. He was scathing in his depiction of the ruinous state of Ireland, noting the desperation of the Catholics, the misery of repeated famines, the unfair landlord system, and the faults of the aristocracy. It was not surprising the Irish were seen as loafers, drunks and brutes when they had been

reduced to living like beasts. Yet Beaumont held out hope that British liberal reforms could heal Ireland's wounds.

This rediscovered masterpiece, in a single volume for the first time, reproduces the 19th Century Taylor translation and includes an introduction on Beaumont and his world. This volume also presents Beaumont's impassioned preface to the 1863 French edition in which he portrays the appalling effects of the Great Famine.

A classic of 19th Century political and social commentary, Beaumont's singular portrait offers the compelling immediacy of an eyewitness to history.