



Newsletter

May 2011

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Editorial

The lead item in this issue of the Newsletter is the Call for Papers to our upcoming Interim Conference in Dublin in June next year. Andreas Hess and his team of local organisers have been working successfully with the preparations and are already able to present a provisional programme, information about the practical arrangements and, together with several of our RCHS members, an impressive list of session proposals. So, please note in your calendars the date for the deadline of submission of paper proposals: 31 October 2011.

Besides this, the issue also includes a lot of other interesting readings and news: a presidential letter; reports from a network meeting and from the annual BSA conference; info about other upcoming RCHS-related events; a book review; a number of recent publications.

Like in the previous Newsletter, you will find an updated list of all RCHS members enclosed as an appendix. Please check and make sure that your name is on the list. If not, this probably means that your membership lapsed by 2010 – and if so, we do of course hope that you will be interested in renewing it (for info about how to do this, please see the last page of this Newsletter).

The next issue of the Newsletter is scheduled for November 2011. All of you, new members and old, are more than welcome by then to submit ideas, reports from passed and information about upcoming RCHS-related events, book reviews, information about recent publications, notes about archives, obituaries or anything else that might be of interest to our broad and lively research community.



Presidential letter

by Peter Baehr

Dear Colleagues

I hope you have survived the winter term and that the prospect of summer is already beginning to revive you. In this letter I'll share an experience that may be of interest to at least some colleagues in our section: my perusal, last April, of the Robert A. Nisbet Papers at the Library of Congress, Washington DC. My interest is in Nisbet himself but also in the broader conservative or liberal/conservative current of sociology that he exemplified. If any colleague would like to know more about the Papers, feel free to contact me. (In 2013, the *Journal of Classical Sociology* will publish a special issue on Nisbet. Contributors are: Judith Adler, Chen Hon-fai, Daniel Gordon, Neil McLaughlin, Ron Schwartz, Charles Turner, Stephen Turner, and myself.)

Nisbet (1913-1996) was a significant if idiosyncratic figure in American sociology from the 1950s to and including the early 1990s. Founder of Berkeley's Department of Sociology, Founding Dean and later Vice Chancellor of the University of California, Riverside, Nisbet's intellectual appetite was prodigious. He wrote major books, and a host of articles, on such subjects as the quest for community, the idea of progress, the sociological tradition, the modern university, student radicalism, and the war-centred state. A heterodox conservative in the British and French (rather than the American) tradition, Nisbet's sociological lens was focused on the way that Western states penetrated and absorbed civil society. On his account, World War I was the watershed moment for all Western nations, not least the United States. During Woodrow Wilson's and, later, FDR's presidencies, the "national community" increasingly assumed the roles that families, churches, and trade unions had played before 1914, when American had been primarily a country of self-governing

localities with little sense of an overarching identity. Gradually, their vibrancy decreased as the state with its financial resources, legislative clout and bureaucratic intrusiveness regulated and subsumed autonomous loci of social life. For Nisbet, as for de Tocqueville, the "loose individual" and the Leviathan state were not, as they seemed, polar opposites. They were deeply wedded. For whenever individuals are cut adrift from local community they crave community all the same; and the state – paternalistic or coercive or a combination of both - provides it.

The Nisbet archive is actually quite small: 3 containers with a variety of folders inside dedicated to each of Nisbet's books. Disappointing is the fact that, for the most part, Nisbet did not keep carbon copies of his letters. Also the vast majority of the folders consist of reviews of his books and promotional materials. Precious little exists to give a glimpse into Nisbet the man. For that you must read the introduction to *The Making of Modern Society* (1987) and *Teachers and Scholars: A Memoir of Berkeley in Depression and War* (1992). Yet the archive does contain some useful clarifications. Here's one example that colleagues may find interesting:

The Nisbet papers show that *The Sociological Tradition* (1966) was first called *From Comte to Weber*. Commissioned by Seymour Martin Lipset in 1962, under the broader editorial purview of Irving Kristol at Basic Books, it was to form part of a connected series that included works by Donald MacRae on the precursors of sociology; Charles Page on the development of American sociology; and Neil Smelser on contemporary systematic analysis, particularly functionalism. This is relevant in light of some criticisms that greeted the book (notably by Talcott Parsons) that its format, stopping at around 1920, was too limited. What Parsons didn't know was that Nisbet had stopped because

that was the scope of the book contracted by Kristol. *The Sociological Tradition* was also hammered by Gianfranco Poggi in a review essay in the BJS. In later correspondence with Tom Bottomore (archived in the LSE), Nisbet is adamant that Poggi was not to be approached to join the team writing *A History of Sociological Analysis* (1979). Doubtless this early bare-knuckle critique by Poggi helps to explain why.

Still, many of Nisbet's contemporaries praised *The Sociological Tradition*. Writing from Columbia University on August 23 1967, Daniel Bell described it as "a superb book" though "[a]s an old Marxist, as is Lewis [Coser], I still believe there are class structures even though often no class consciousness in a country." Philip Rieff, in

January 1967, also congratulated Nisbet on his achievement: "it is a remarkable, important, and right-headed book. I welcome it as a desert wanderer welcomes an oasis." In September 1969, Rieff wrote again on another matter: "I have sent off to you a copy of *On Intellectuals*. The reaction of the reviewer in the *Times* is understandable. After all, he cannot be but an impresario of the obvious, and this modest anthology, on a subject that too often induces flatulence, did not belabor the obvious adequately enough, perhaps".

Ah, the joys of the archive!

Have a great summer. Contact me if I can be of assistance in some way – or just to swap ideas.



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For more detailed presentations of the individual members of the board, please see the November 2010 issue of the RCHS Newsletter.



Reports

Report on the 2011 Meeting of the Network for Research on the History of the Social Sciences and Statistical Institutions

by Christian Dayé & Werner Reichmann



From the right lower corner and clockwise: Jennifer Platt, Irmela Gorges, Anne Collinot, Jean-Philippe Warren, Ben Fincham, Cherry Schrecker, Patricia Vannier, Mark Erickson and Christian Fleck

From March 2-4, 2011, Jennifer Platt invited the members of the Network for Research on the History of the Social Sciences and Statistical Institutions (and some guests) to meet at the University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. Traditionally, this rather informal meeting takes place in the years when there is neither an ISA World Congress nor an interim conference of the Research Committee. Ten paper presentations and enough time for social conversation made the meeting a well-rounded event.

Irmela Gorges (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany) started the sessions with a presentation on the enquete on usury carried out by the German “Verein für Socialpolitik” in the late 1880s. She analyzed this enquete and found that it came to quite overtly anti-Semitic conclusions: the fact that the financial problems of peasants are decisively caused by usury, not by nature

(e.g. crop shortfall), was followed by the claim that the Jews were responsible. Gorges argued that the enquete led to a series of methodological debates which were the first instance of a thorough methodological discussion in the realm of empirical social research in Germany.

Christian Fleck (University of Graz, Austria) presented his ideas on writing a book about the history of sociology since 1945. He argued that such a book should contain reflections on (1) actors, roles, stratified population, (2) institutions and embeddedness, (3) resources and incentives, (4) ideas, paradigms, world views, ideologies, (5) styles of thought, of doing sociology/social research, (6) problem finding, defining, solving, (7) relations to other disciplines, and (8) reflections on the question whether there is progress in the sociology. In Fleck’s view, the only

possibility to cope with such a broad topic is to use the genre of textbooks and refrain from solving or researching open questions but be content with mentioning them.

The topic of Jean-Philippe Warren's (Concordia University, Montréal, Canada) paper was the historical and contemporary French/English divide of sociology in Canada. Empirical data shows that within the last 50 years both topics and careers became more and more dominated by the US-American sociology. According to Warren, this is problematic, especially for sociologists concerned with local or regional cultural and social phenomena.

Patricia Vannier (Université de Toulouse II-Le Mirail, France) reported on a very special event in the history of sociology: the ISA World Congress in Varna, Bulgaria, in 1970. The congress took place under the restrictive conditions of the Communist regime in Bulgaria and was organized by a group of sociologists who were only weakly institutionalized. As a consequence of Soviet-Marxism as state ideology, the exchange between Eastern and Western sociologists happened in discussions on methods, not on theory.

Werner Reichmann (Max-Planck-Institute of the Study of Societies, Germany) compared the founding processes of three economic research and forecast institutes located in Berlin, London and Vienna in the first half of the 20th century. He asked how the institutes worked together with the government and how they gained trust. Reichmann argued that trust, as a social mechanism producing truth, is in all three cases gained differently by producing specific organizational, social, and political forms of embeddedness of the research institutes.

To sound the borders of sociology was the topic of Jennifer Platt (University of Sussex, UK). She presented the "small worlds" of a number of sociologists to analyze their personal relations within and outside academia, thereby setting the scene into

analogy to Howard Becker's *Art Worlds*. Comparing empirical sociological studies both from London and other places, Platt argued that there has been a specific London scene (a Sociological World), which is manifest not so much in the content but in the social networks of the studies' fore- and background. She also mentioned that one so far missing part of her work on such worlds is the publication business. E. g., for many years there was only one major publisher in the UK for sociological books whose decisions must have influenced the pattern of output.

Martin Bulmer (University of Surrey, UK) dignified T.H. Marshall, Edward Shils and Richard Titmuss as three pioneers of sociology at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE) in the 1940's and 1950's. They contributed to the development of an internationally recognized and up-to-date version of sociology in Great Britain and at the LSE where, in earlier years, sociology had figured only in idiosyncratic versions.

In her paper, Anne Collinot (L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, France) suggested to include biographic information and data about the scientists' everyday life when analyzing the norms and values of the scientific community. In her case study of informational scientists, she plans to include this kind of data to show the connections between everyday culture and epistemology.

Cherry Schrecker (Université de Nancy, France) presented thoughts and reflections on discussions and interviews with Thomas Luckmann. These took place in preparation of a biography of Luckmann that Schrecker is currently writing on. Using several examples, Schrecker described the impact of Luckmann's work and ideas on the development of empirical social research.

Finally, Christian Dayé (University of Graz, Austria) presented his research about the RAND Corporation and the development of the Delphi method. This method was developed most notably by Olaf Helmer,

Norman C. Dalkey, and Nicolas Rescher, all of which were no social scientists but mathematicians and logicians. Dayé compared the Delphi method to another method developed at RAND, the political gaming, and concluded that both share the intention to systematically retrieve estimations of future developments from persons identified as experts.

In addition to these presentations, a visit at the university's special collections had been organized by Jennifer Platt. The special collection contains a broad range of interesting papers and files (see <http://specialcollections.lib.sussex.ac.uk/CalView/>). Of special interest for the history of sociology are probably the complete files of Mass Observation in Great Britain.

The meeting was a great success, both scientifically and socially. Brighton, being wonderfully located at the seaside in the south of England, presented itself in the best light. Special thanks go to Jennifer Platt, who organized the meeting and always had a sympathetic ear for administrative questions. In addition to her organizational talent and her profound knowledge on the subject matter, we can now also testify that she is an excellent cook.

At the meeting, Christian Dayé took over the custody of the mailing list of the Network from Jennifer Platt. RC-Members interested in the activities of the Network are kindly asked to send an email to: ch.daye@uni-graz.at.



British Sociological Association conference

by Jennifer Platt

The BSA's annual conference theme this year celebrated its foundation 60 years ago; it was 'Sixty Years of Sociology'. The conference was appropriately held at the London School of Economics, where that foundation had been initiated, and was attended by more than a thousand delegates – more than ever before. Most of those were far too young to remember the BSA's early days, but two survivors of that period – Michael Banton and A. H. Halsey, research students then – were present not just to attend sessions, but also to receive two of the BSA's first Lifetime Achievement Awards.

The conference's programme was structured into a number of thematic streams, including an open one. Most had a 'stream plenary', often on the history of the subfield; unfortunately, however, these were scheduled at the same time as other stream plenaries, which meant that it was impossible to attend all the overtly historical sessions. However, there was some compensation for this in the general

plenaries, where George Steinmetz spoke on the historical relationship between imperialism/colonialism and sociology in Britain, France and Germany, while Arlie Hochschild and Sylvia Walby spoke on the historical impact of feminism. An unofficial theme, running through a number of papers, was the current state of sociology in Britain and elsewhere in a historical period of 'audit culture' and severe financial constraints.

A few notes can be offered on sessions I was able to attend. A well-attended stream plenary on sociological theory had David Elder-Vass and Stephen Turner talking about their recent books The Causal Power of Social Structures and Explaining the Normative. Clearly they had things in common, but it was suggested that, while Elder-Vass treats classical theorists and people today as dealing with a relatively consistent problem of structure and agency, Turner has an orientation which sees new developments in theorising as arising from problems that change over time, and have to be historically understood where it is no

longer clear what they were really concerned with. In contrast, in the corresponding session for the methodological innovations stream three speakers looked at specific recent methodological practices, some of them made possible by technical developments, and considered how they corresponded to current needs and what new angles of approach they opened up.

One of the most strictly historical sessions was 'Where have we been and where are we now?' in the Education stream. That subfield has been strongly influenced by changing education policy at the level of teacher training, which first made educational sociology compulsory and then took it out of the training courses and made sociology graduates ineligible to train as teachers. One speaker, Diane Reay, concluded that the university departmental divide between education and sociology had meant that they sidelined each other and class, central to sociology, had been neglected in education. The attack on radical thinking meant that only work of direct classroom applicability came to seem safe. The other speaker, Roger Dale, pointed out that the availability of limited funding for evaluation had been sufficient to save a cohort who could work on the transition from school to work. He saw three continuing factors in the sociology of education: it had always been a campaign as well as a research programme; its location in education departments made researchers reluctant to criticise teachers; the political context matters, and has changed to one that does not want to know. A question worth asking is where the subfield's audiences have been; he suggested first Fabian civil-service mandarins, then trainee teachers – and now a fragmented picture, with new audience niches needing to be found.

A final historical session of a different kind, on class and its theorisation, had four speakers each of whom dealt to some extent with a different period. I took the period up to the early 1960s, and reviewed empirical studies to argue that this early stage of institutionalisation did studies of occupational ranking which in essence tried to find a rationale for what the researchers thought they knew already, while studies not directly on class as such had glaring conceptual inconsistencies between such categories as 'wage-earner' and 'professional'. Mike Savage saw class as having 'gone underground' again after a more professionalised period of work on social mobility, while Bev Skeggs focussed on the impact of feminism, seeing its addition of gender issues to the discussion as the necessary alternative to political-arithmetic and relational-Marxist work. John Scott argued that over the whole period the role of property and of elites had been relatively neglected, although it was required for a complete analysis. It was pointed out that this could be seen as following from the methodological tradition of the sample survey, which led to groups so small being ignored.

Outside the formally historical sessions, it is interesting to note that there are also a number of current projects in progress that aim to replicate earlier studies, or that use earlier material stored in data banks to add a historical dimension to their work, and these were represented as much in methodological as in substantive sessions. There are not many people in Britain who would regard themselves as historians of sociology, but clearly those using a historical perspective in current empirical work help to make a larger group; it is worth keeping up with what is going on there for more strictly historical purposes.



Call for papers

ISA RCHS Interim Conference "CHANGING UNIVERSITIES: CHANGING SOCIOLOGY" University College Dublin, 27-30 June 2012

At the university level we are experiencing radical changes at all levels and in all countries and cultures. It is time to think about the impact these changes had and continue to have on the discipline. Is there a general, maybe even universal trend to these changes? Can any particular or unique developments be detected? What role do cultures, states and national peculiarities play in this development? And how do they impact on the many sociological traditions? In order to comprehensively understand what is going on at present and what is likely to happen in the future we will also have to look at how changes in higher education have impacted on sociology in the past.

Invited speakers: Professor Andrew Abbott (Sociology, University of Chicago), and Professor Daniel Gordon (History, University of Massachusetts).

Provisional Conference Time-Table

All sessions and presentations will take place in the **Clinton Auditorium, University College Dublin**. The Welcome Address and the two main speeches by our invited guests will be delivered in the **main auditorium**; the parallel sessions will take place in the **two adjunct seminar rooms**.

Thursday, 27 June 2012

- 12.00-14.00 *Registration*
- 14.00-15.30 **General Information Session and Welcome Address** (RCHS President, RCHS Secretary, Local Conference Organizing Committee)
- 15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
- 16.00-18.00 **Sessions 1 and 2**
- 18.00-19.30 **Invited Speaker**
- 19.30 *Wine Reception at UCD Common Room*

Friday, 28 June 2012

- 09.00-10.30 **Sessions 3 and 4**
- 10.30-11.00 *Coffee Break*
- 11.00-12.30 **Sessions 5 and 6**
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
- 14.00-15.30 **Invited Speaker**
- 15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
- 16.00-17.30 **Sessions 7 and 8**

Saturday, 29 June 2012

- 09.00-10.30 **Sessions 9 and 10**
- 10.30-11.00 *Coffee Break*
- 11.00-12.30 **Sessions 11 and 12**
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*
- 14.00-15.30 **Sessions 13 and 14**
- 15.30-16.00 *Coffee Break*
- 16.00-17.30 **Sessions 15 and 16**
- 17.30-19.00 **ISA-RCHS Business Meeting**

20.00 *Conference Dinner*. Chester Beatty Library (behind Dublin Castle)

Sunday, 30 June 2012

10.00-12.00 Conference Tour(s) (alternatively Guinness Storehouse or Croke Park/GAA Museum and Stadium Tour)

Guess-estimates for Conference Fee (excluding UCD accommodation/hotel and travel)

Minimum costs (incl. Conference fee, Lunch/Coffee) for the three days: €100,-

Maximum costs (incl. conference fee, lunches and coffee breaks plus alternatives wine reception, conference dinner at/or the Chester Beatty Library and/or Guinness Storehouse or Croke Park tour): €130,-/170/ 200,-

Please note that there are plenty of other exciting things to do while visiting Dublin (Dublin Writers Museum, Dublin Pub Crawl, Joyce Museum, Kilmainham Prison, Books of Kells and Trinity Long Hall). Most of them are within a short bus ride from UCD campus and can be reached by foot when in the city center.

Important Accommodation info:

We will try to block-book student accommodation at UCD for approximately 80 people. We will try to reserve 20 rooms for dates 26th June to 1st July and the remaining 60 rooms for dates 27th June to 20th June.

We will also reserve some limited hotel accommodation for two hotels which are both within walking distance to the conference facility, the Radisson Hotel and Stillorgan Park Hotel. On the conference website there will also be links to Failte Ireland, which will allow you to book individual B&B accommodation.

Conference website

A full conference website will go up sometime in November when we have the sessions and other details sorted.

List of session proposals and Call for Papers

The 24 session proposals listed below are placed in the order in which the short descriptions have been submitted and in which the titles have been suggested (and are not linked to the numbering in the provisional time-table). There is space for 16 sessions in the preliminary programme. This is probably no big problem since a few of the sessions may be possible to merge. The final selection of the sessions will primarily be based on the number of submitted paper proposals.

If you are interested in presenting a paper in one of these sessions, please submit your paper proposal, including an abstract of 150-200 words, to the session convener, *with copies* to both the local organiser Andreas Hess (a.hess@ucd.ie) and the secretary Per Wisselgren (per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se).

Deadline for submission of paper proposals: 31 October 2011.

1. History of Sociology in Ireland I: Irish Sociology and its audiences (Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

In this session we look at the various publics that Irish sociology catered for: first in the 19th century as a prototype sociology under semi-colonial structures, then in the 20th Century first for the emerging Irish State after independence, then for the Catholic Church, and then, towards the end of the 20th century, for a mix of mainly policy interested institutions

2. History of Sociology in Ireland II: Irish Sociology: Themes and Issues, Policies and Problems (Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

This session addresses the many themes and Issues, the various policies and problems that have preoccupied Irish sociology since its inception.

3. Managerialism and Its Impact on Sociology (Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

In this session we look at the pressures that come from a number of sources, (new public management, ever more bureaucratic administration, new governmental structures, the search for professionalism) and how they impact on sociological research and teaching and the ever increasing administrative tasks of sociologists.

4. Changes in Higher Education and Changes in Sociology (Andreas Hess: a.hess@ucd.ie)

Of what nature is the relationship between the radical changes that we can observe in Higher Education on a global scale and sociology as a discipline? How exactly can we study the impact that changes at the universities have on the discipline. Are there any specific cultural, national or continental dimensions to these changes?

5. Sociology Outside Academia (Jennifer Platt: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk)

Social research outside academia employs many people, some but not all with degrees in sociology, but many of them producing work which can be regarded as sociological. Their settings include market research, political think tanks, Census and other government research units, commercial or non-profit general research agencies, consultancies which provide services to local government or to companies such as property developers seeking community feedback on their proposals – and so on. This session could be concerned with the character of the work which has been done in these settings and the factors which have affected its similarities to and differences from academic work (some sociologists have suggested important differences between ‘department’ and ‘research unit’ work styles), and/or with the history of the non-academic sector as a whole and the factors which have led to its development, where it publishes and how far its results have entered the sociological mainstream, how it is organised.

6. The Relativism of Concepts I: The Conceptual History of “Public Intellectual” (Sven Eliaeson: Sven.Eliaeson@soc.uu.se)

Social science/thought is a battle-field for concept formation, and some concepts will survive and some will evaporate. Socrates was a public intellectual, and the same is true of Jesus, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Gandhi. The concept has become trendy and often refers to a huge variation of personalities in various ambiances, including Richard Sennet, Ulrich Beck, Anthony Giddens, Noam Chomsky and Jürgen Habermas. Lists of the hundred most renowned public intellectuals are published after polls. Burawoy (2003) caused a debate about the role and function of public intellectuals. Historical relativism applies. Evidently public intellectuals in social science are more important after improved media techniques and a public sphere, starting in British coffee houses and further stimulated by daily newspapers, according to Hegel a replaced to God in the public

sphere, as later TV, according to Habermas. There is no ideal type or taxonomy of public intellectual which is an amorphous concept, albeit always somehow relating to the relation between the intellectuals and power.

7. The Relativism of Concepts II: What is Political Sociology? (Sven Eliaeson: Sven.Eliaeson@soc.uu.se)

Social science/thought is a battle-field for concept formation, and some concepts will survive and some will evaporate. One only has to check via www the content of syllabuses on courses in political sociology to realize that it is far from clear what the label refers to. It might deal with elites, voting behaviours, intellectuals, power distribution, economic sociology, inclusion-exclusion, etc. Max Weber, Parsons and S M Lipset are on most lists, so are Juan Linz and Robert Putnam, and bundles of studies of “civil society”. Stein Rokkan’s cleavages and stages are very important tools for comparing transformation processes. Yet, Global trends and the implosion of the “Second world” generate a certain space for innovative endeavours. In fact most ways to grasp various configurations of Modernity in an increasingly global world including multi-Modernity paradigm indicates how changed social realities call for new conceptual tools. Yet again, old ones such as “charisma” are still with us.

8. Sociological Traditions in the Global South (Joao Marcelo Ehlert Maia: Joao.Maia@fgv.br)

The history of European and North American sociologies are well known in the social science community, ultimately, as “the history of sociology”. Conversely, we still do not know much about peripheral traditions of social thought, which are usually regarded as mere consumers and applicants of northern sociologies. This session welcomes researches that observe and analyze social science intellectual traditions of the so-called Global South. We are especially keen to encourage transnational approaches that highlight alternative circuits of intellectual communication (both South-South and South-North intellectual networks), together with studies on a national or regional scale.

9. Cold War Social Science (Christian Dayé: ch.daye@uni-graz.at)

The recent years have seen an increasing interest in the role social scientists and social scientific knowledge played in shaping political strategies during the Cold War. Especially in the U.S., but also in Western Europe and in other countries, social scientists were engaged by decision-makers. This was, at least for some observers, a historically new situation for the social sciences. As C. Wright Mills put it in *The Sociological Imagination*, social scientists have “[f]or the first time in the history of their disciplines ... come into professional relationship with private and public powers well above the level of the welfare agency and the county agent.” In Mills’ view, this resulted in a profound change in the orientation and the societal position of social sciences: “Their positions change – from the academic to the bureaucratic; their publics change – from movements of reformers to circles of decision-makers; and their problems change – from those of their own choice to those of their clients.”

However tendentious and at the same time simplifying Mills’ perspective upon the history of social sciences is, it opens up several potential potential lines of inquiry for historians of sociology. Papers in this session can, in what format ever, explore the relation between the social sciences and the Cold War; investigate the latter’s influence on the character of contemporary social science; deal with the supposed consequences of social scientific theories or empirical findings for the conflict policy of the involved actors; or point in any other way to the change brought about to the intellectual trajectory of social sciences by the new situation alluded to by Mills in the decades of the Cold War. Publication of selected papers is intended.

10. Classic Inspirations for Social Research Methodology (Hynek Jerabek: hynek.jerabek@gmail.com)

Our objective is to examine major research projects in the history of empirical social research and look at specific models and examples of very well-executed research projects in order to show how projects from the past can serve as a source of inspiration for current research practice. The aim of this systematic historical analysis is to confront the current practice of sociological research with its epistemological, theoretical, and methodological principles and preconditions. We would like to discuss some examples of the survey analysis approach and of the influence of methodological innovations on advanced methods of data analysis. The session will also examine good examples of mixed research design of combined qualitative and quantitative analyses, as well as examples of so-called firehouse projects or some other excellent research design. In all of these projects we plan to analyze some aspects of the general effort on the part of their authors to produce what R. B. Smith called a “cumulative social science”. These approach views the history of sociology from an unusual point of view, since the history of sociology “has most commonly been written as the history of theoretical ideas” (Platt 1996).

11. Transatlantic voyages after 1945 (Cherry Schrecker: Cherry.Schrecker@univ-nancy2.fr)

This session aims to include contributions on the history of sociology after 1945. In the continuity of the book *Transatlantic Voyages and Sociology* (Schrecker 2010, Ashgate) it aims to trace the exchange of ideas between Europe and North America within the timescale mentioned. Contributions may address various aspects of transatlantic exchange including people’s journeys, institutional cross-influence and cooperation, and the development of ideas and disciplines. More precise guidelines concerning the possible contributions will be given by September 2011, the objective being that this session should operate as a workgroup for the preparation of a second volume on transatlantic exchange.

12. Catholic and other religious sociologies (Jennifer Platt: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk)

13. History of specific sociologies (Jennifer Platt: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk)

14. The role of journals, publishing houses, translation practices (E. Stina Lyon: estina.lyon@lsbu.ac.uk)

15. The centennial of Durkheim’s *The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life* (1912) (Marcel Fournier: marcel.fournier@umontreal.ca)

16. Dialogues between Asian and Western sociologies (Kiyomitsu Yui: k-yui@cf7.sonet.ne.jp)

17. History of empirical social research and statistics (Irmela Gorges: I.Gorges@gmx.de)

18. History of conflict sociology (Suzie Guth: rets.guth@wanadoo.fr)

19. National trajectories in the history of sociology (Hedvig Ekerwald: Hedvig.Ekerwald@soc.uu.se)

20. Sociology and its public relations (Albert Tzeng: p.w.tzeng@gmail.com)

21. History of sociological journals and their actual behavior (Christian Fleck: christian.fleck@uni-graz.at)

22. Conceptualizations of time and temporality in the history of sociology (Anne Collinot: anne.collinot@ehess.fr)

23. The historical struggle over academic autonomy in Latin American Sociology (Fernanda Beigel: mfbeigel@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar)

24. General session on the history of sociology (Per Wisselgren: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se)

Should there be any further questions regarding the conference, please do not hesitate to contact the local organiser Andreas Hess at a.hess@ucd.ie.



Other upcoming events

”Saul Alinsky: a rebel or an organizer?” International Conference, Strasbourg, France, September 9-10, 2011.

The aim of this Congress is to bring sociologist Saul Alinsky into the limelight. The conference will concentrate on different aspects of his life and work. For more information, please contact: Suzie Guth, Strasbourg University, 22 rue René Descartes, 67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France; phone: 33 3 88 64 29 26; rets.guth@wanadoo.fr.

Symposium: “Paul Felix Lazarsfeld – His Methodological Inspirations and Networking Activities in the Field of Social Research” Prague, Czech Republic September 25–27, 2011.

110 years have passed since the birth of Paul Felix Lazarsfeld in Vienna (13.2.1901) and 35 years have passed since his death in New York (30.8.1976). P. F. Lazarsfeld was an ‘organizational man’. He founded four research institutes – in Vienna, Newark, Princeton and New York – during the 45 years of his active scientific career. He developed an unprecedented network of social scientists, ranging from the fields of sociology, social and developmental psychology to history, communication science, demography, social anthropology, and philosophy, to mathematics and statistics and the Frankfurt School of criticism, and he established many ties between Europe and America involving Vienna, New York, Paris, Oslo, Palo Alto, Rome, Chicago, Warsaw, Washington, Moscow, Princeton, and even Prague. He and his close fellow-workers inspired two generations of social scientists in the field of Research Methodology. His research, educational, scientific and organizational activities served to unify social research for almost 45 years, from the time of his famous Marienthal study, using both quantitative and qualitative methods, to his UNESCO seminars in the 1970s in Eastern Europe.

This small symposium follows from the successful WAPOR Thematic Seminar “The Early Days of Survey Research and Their Importance Today”, which was held in Vienna on July 1-3 2010.

It is hard to imagine the historical development of the field of survey research and the methodology of empirical social research, including public opinion research and market research,

without invoking the name of Paul Felix Lazarsfeld. We would like to celebrate his mastery of all the scientific fields that he helped advance during his scientific career.

The purpose of this thematic seminar is to help develop an understanding of the many sources of inspiration and ties that helped to develop and unify social science methodology thanks to P. F. Lazarsfeld's research and organizational activities.

The event is being organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences at Charles University in Prague in cooperation with the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Vienna and WAPOR and it is taking place in Prague in the heart of Europe right after the 64th Annual WAPOR Conference in Amsterdam, which is just one hour away from Prague by plane.

We welcome any papers dealing with our two main topics: 1) the sources of inspiration of P.F. Lazarsfeld and his school of Social Research Methodology, and 2) the fascinating figure's social or research networking activities anywhere in the world.

Organizing committee: Hynek Jerabek, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic Thomas Petersen, WAPOR Past President, Institut für Demoskopie Allensbach, Germany Hannes Haas, Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Wien, Austria

For more info, please contact Hynek Jerabek by e-mail: jerabek@fsv.cuni.cz or read more at <https://sites.google.com/site/waporprague2011/>

”Neuer Strukturwandel der Öffentlichkeit”: Dreiländerkongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Soziologie und der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Innsbruck, Tirol, 29 September-1 October 2011.

Including a stream (#16) on ”Vorläufer (und Konkurrenten)” organized by Dirk Kaesler and Peter-Ulrich Merz-Benz. For more information, see the congress website: <http://www.soziologie2011.eu/>.

”After Western Hegemony: Social Science and its Publics”: 40th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, India Habitat Centre, Delhi, 16-19 February 2012.

The six previous World Congresses of the IIS have highlighted dilemmas of human existence and societal institutions in the contemporary world. They have been conducted in the spirit which guided the formation of the IIS, namely that of an engagement and encounter between a variety of theoretical positions among members of a truly international community of scholars. The 40th Congress will be conducted in the same spirit. It will attempt to further broaden the agenda of the Institute.

The last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the new century have witnessed world historical developments that point to the beginning of the end of what might be called the colonization of minds and cultures. A new historical dynamics appears to have been set in motion and a space has emerged for new cultural and civilizational encounters. This may entail greatly increased potentials for equality between human beings in different regions of the world but perhaps also the emergence of new structures and spaces of hegemony.

The Congress will explore the dynamics of these new processes of emergence of new hegemonies. It will also ask how the social sciences have shown an awareness of adaptation to these world historical changes. Is social science still shot through with assumptions of Western modernities? To what extent, if any, may such assumptions still be justified and to what extent are they amenable to rethinking and rearticulation and to what extent will they have to be discarded?

Is ethnocentrism still inscribed in the most basic categories of social science? If so, what can be done to transform this condition? How can social science become trans-cultural or global? What, after Western hegemony, is or should be the internal structure of social science? What are the conditions, in particular the institutional contexts, in which it best flourishes, both in the North and the South, and achieves a form of decolonization beneficial to all?

For more information about the congress, please visit the congress website: www.iisoc.org/iis2012. There you will also find a list of all accepted regular sessions (including abstracts and contact details). If you are interested in presenting a paper in one of these sessions, please contact the session convener directly with an abstract. Please note that the deadline for submitting a paper proposal for the regular sessions is on 25 August, 2011.

You are welcome to contact the IIS Secretariat at iis2012@iisoc.org if you have any further questions.

”Social Justice and Democratization”: The Second ISA Forum of Sociology, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 1-4, 2012.

For more info please see the conference website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/>

”Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology”, XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, 13-19 July 2014.

For more information, see the official website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/>. More info will come in the forthcoming issues of this Newsletter.



Book review

Fernanda Beigel (ed.), *Autonomía y dependencia académica: Universidad e investigación científica en un circuito periférico: Chile y Argentina (1950-1980)*. Buenos Aires: Biblos, 2010.

Reviewed by Maximiliano Salatino

Autonomy and Academic Dependency is the result of a research programme that began in 2004 within the Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) and the National University of Cuyo (Mendoza, Argentina). The comprehension of historical and structural development of academic dependency in the South Cone is the main concern of the book. In order to achieve this purpose, social science studies and Pierre Bourdieu’s reflexive approach were the principal theoretical inputs. Those theoretical tools along with the empirical

evidence techniques make this book an invaluable scientific resource to the understanding of Latin American social sciences.

The book is divided in three parts. The first one proposes an approach to institutionalization of the social sciences in the region. Especially, the role Chile played in the regionalization of the social sciences and its importance in the emergency of a peripheral circuit of ideas circulation. The second part presents us the theory of dependency in its laboratory and its influence in the consolidation of a social theory and social sciences in the South Cone. The last part encloses the military dictatorships dilemmas resulting in many scientist exiles.

In the first section the journey begins with the analysis of the institutionalization of the social sciences in Latin America – among them, Chile and its importance for the regional academic circuit that was born by mid XXth century. This section emphasizes the public policies during Eduardo Frei Montalva (1964-1970) and Salvador Allende's (1970-1973) administrations, which had a main role in setting up the investigating centers and their main figures. It is important to mention that Chile was the first to give birth, firstly, to Latin American Structuralism and lately, to the Dependency Analysis School.

Three empirical cases are presented in the first part of the book. The development of the arrival and consolidation of Ford Foundation within the context of the internalization of the social sciences and the resulting philanthropical competence in the region. The next chapter propose a journey through the political science ups and downs; its setting up, its contents and its investigative agenda. Both cases present Santiago as the alternative “Greenwich meridian” for the social sciences of the region (p.66). This section also presents an insight to academic publishing, particularly the role played by Siglo Veintiuno in México (p.119).

Beigel initiates the second part of the book with her chapter “The theory of dependency in its laboratory”, which is the translation to Spanish of her contribution to the ISA handbook on Diverse Sociological Traditions (Patel, S. Ed, SAGE, 2010). The author highlights Dependency Analysis as a critical thought about the peripheral condition in Latin America – emerged within a polemic conceptual context. The main argument is about the determination of what could be considered a concrete situation of dependency (p.129). This paper investigates dependency from three approximations. First, looking at the dependency problem as a historical-structural one. Then, as a Latin American explanation of underdevelopment. Finally, looking at the main authors of the

dependency theory as the fundamental figures to understand the Latin American social theory. In this section, it is also presented the study on the famous Camelot Project, which is an insight on the financial autonomy- dependency tensions.

The last two chapters of the section are focused in two cases of marginal representatives of Dependency Analysis. One of them investigates in which ways the dependency problems went through the Argentinean academic field. The results of the investigation show a quite developed, yet unknown dependency studies in Argentina (p.169). A revision of the last stage of professional Raúl Prebisch's trajectory is the main subject of the ninth chapter of the book. This research points out that Prebisch suffered a radicalization process when he incorporated in his peripheral capitalism theory some of the topics from the debates of the theory of dependency (p.202).

The third and last part of the book analyzed the processes academic contraction in the context of dictatorships and the resulting exiles (1973-1990). The tenth chapter shows the expansion process of CONICET and the simultaneous reduction of national universities during the last Argentinean dictatorship (p.209). The author emphasizes the relationship between the university policies and the scientific policy in the context of a truly reduction of academic autonomy.

In the context of the Chilean dictatorship in 1973, the next chapter explains the meaning of it in the forceful migration of a qualified population, in the social sciences field and for the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) dynamics. The Argentinian dictatorships period (1966-1976) is the context of the following paper. This chapter is focused on those militant practices, institutionally included at universities which were great part of the academic agents' life from 1966 to 1976 (p.271). Finally, the journey ends up with a study of the journal “Nueva Sociedad”, following up the path of the main figures of

Dependency Analysis in the 1980s and 1990s (p.333-334).

In synthesis, *Academic autonomy and dependency* presents an interesting theoretical composition about the structure of academic dependency in a peripheral context. The book offers a great deal of empirical facts that will surely help researchers to understand the process of regionalization of the social sciences, and will be a privileged

tool for those who work on social studies of science. New results on the major research programme will be published in English by Ashgate in a book titled “The struggle for academic autonomy in Latin America”, during 2011.

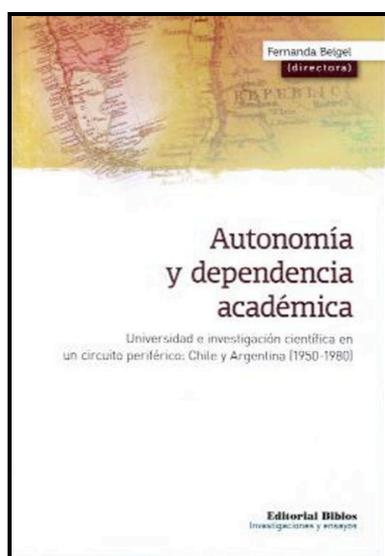
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Editor’s note: See also the short presentation of the book in the “Recent publications” section below.



New publications

Below is a list of some recent publications by RCHS members. If you have a new publication out, please let us know, by sending a note to the Secretary! New members are especially encouraged to submit titles of new or fairly recent publications. Books, chapters and articles in any of the official ISA languages will be included as well as in other other languages (but with the titles translated, preferably in English).



Fernanda Beigel (ed.), *Autonomía y dependencia académica: Universidad e investigación científica en un circuito periférico: Chile y Argentina (1950-1980)* [Academic Dependency and Autonomy: Scientific Research and Higher Education in Chile and Argentina (1950-1980)]. Buenos Aires: Biblos, 2010.

Short description from the publisher, by Hebe Vessuri:

”In this book a series of issues, arguments and reflections on the institutionalization of social sciences in Latin America are woven with thoroughness and freshness. This is a research originated in an unusual location: Mendoza, in the west central of Argentina. From a comparative perspective, this group of researchers analyze the structure of domination and academic subordination, offering unusual insights for looking at the process of creation of a regional circuit in Argentina and Chile, in the second half of the twentieth century. Some components of a long-term collective project are presented here as monographic articles that, individually, seek to illuminate a dimension of a larger object. This research include topics as the role of Chile in the construction of a regional academic circuit and the success of the installation, in that country, of research programmes and international institutions; the role of Argentina in the production of social knowledge and the peculiarities of the academic militancy during the period 1966 -1976; the publishing industry and the emergence of CLACSO (Latin American Social Science Council, in English); Dependency Analysis and academic dependency. Other chapters describe, comparatively, the processes of contraction of academic autonomy in Argentina and Chile,

analyzing the conversions of militant capital in academic exile. Finally, a group of articles examines the de-institutionalization of the university field during the dictatorships of the 70's in both countries. The academic autonomy and dependence are still under discussion and are objects of commitment. In this book the authors give us their proposals of understanding through a fascinating journey.”

Contributions (in English):

Fernanda Beigel, “Reflections on the use of the concept of field and on the elasticity of academic autonomy in peripheral academic circuits“

Fernanda Beigel, “The institutionalization of social sciences in Latin American: between the academic autonomy and the dependence”

Fernanda Beigel, “From Santiago. Professionalization, regionalization, and ‘nationalization’ of social sciences”

Fernando Quesada, “Pacific Tide. The Ford Foundation in Chile (1963-1973)”

Anabella Abarzúa Cutroni & Natalia Rizzo, “Early development of political science in Chile: the interests around the public administration as knowledge sphere”

Gabriela Chocrón, “The production of social knowledge in Santiago de Chile and its circulation via México”

Fernanda Beigel, “The Dependency Theory in its laboratory.”

Juan José Navarro & Fernando Quesada, “The Camelot Project (1964-1965). The academic dependence, between the scandal and the myth”

María Agustina Diez, “Argentine Dependents”

Eliana Gabay, “Revisiting Raúl Prebisch: a late dependentist?”

Fabiana Bekerman, “Conservative Modernization: scientific research during the last military government in Argentina”

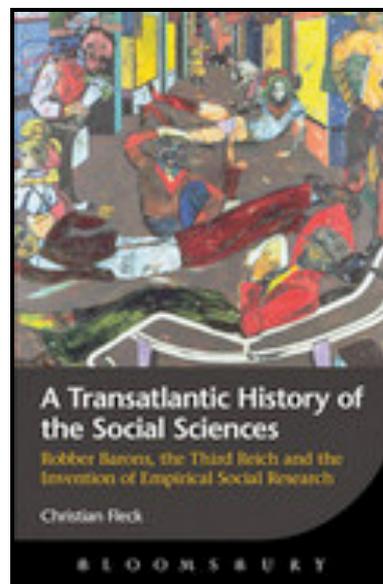
Paola Bayle, “Forced migration of qualified people. The Re-location Program of Social Scientists (CLACSO) and the Chilean exile (1973-1976)”

Germán Dario Fernández, “A world of acts. Practices of compromise and exile of Argentine university agents”

Martín Aranguren, “The Dependency Theory in 1990 decade: a study of the journal Nueva Sociedad”

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Editor’s note: See also Maximiliano Salatino’s review on p. 15 in this Newsletter.



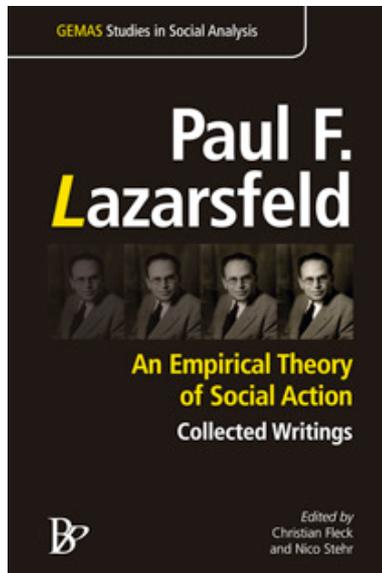
Christian Fleck, *A Transatlantic History of the Social Sciences: Robber Barons, the Third Reich and the Invention of Empirical Social Research* (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2010), 256 pp.

Publisher’s description:

”From the beginning of the twentieth century, scientific and social scientific research has been characterised by intellectual exchange between Europe and the US. The establishment of the Third Reich ensured that, from the German speaking world, at least, this became a one-way traffic. In this book Christian Fleck explores the invention of empirical social research, which by 1950 had become the binding norm of international scholarship, and analyses the contribution of German refugee social scientists to its establishment. The major names are here, from Adorno and Horkheimer to Hirshman and Lazarsfeld, but at the heart of the book is a unique collective biography based on original data from more than 800 German-speaking social scientists. Published in German in 2008 to great acclaim, Fleck's important study of the transatlantic enrichment of the social sciences is now available in a revised English-language edition.”

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Editor's note: For an order form with 50% discount please contact the author or the RCHS Secretary.



Paul F. Lazarsfeld: An Empirical Theory of Social Action - Collected Writings, edited by Christian Fleck and Nico Stehr, foreword by Raymond Boudon (Oxford: The Bardwell Press, 2011).

Publisher's description:

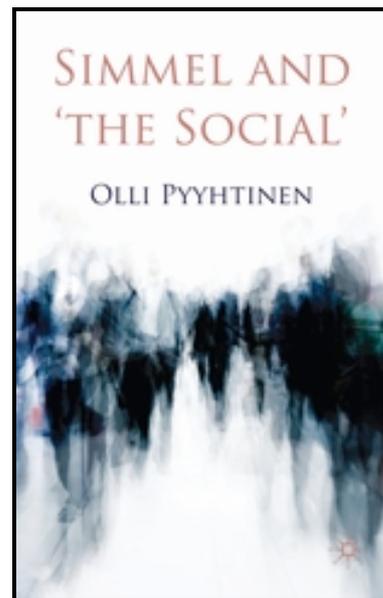
"Paul F. Lazarsfeld (1901–1976) was a highly influential figure in the development of modern empirical methods in sociology and the social sciences. He laid many of the foundations for reliable social survey techniques and qualitative methods for understanding key aspects of contemporary society, such as voting studies, opinion polling, occupational and mass media research. Lazarsfeld's pioneering work in what he termed "administrative research" provided the intellectual basis for much of market and business research.

The articles collected together in *Paul F. Lazarsfeld: An Empirical Theory of Social Action* make Lazarsfeld's pioneering early work on youth and occupation available for the first time in English. They demonstrate the intellectual influences of Austro-marxism, academic psychology and the philosophy of the Vienna Circle, and their application to concrete issues of social concern. His development of an empirically grounded theory of social action was to produce many important insights into the analysis of social processes. His methodological

approach was a key influence on both Robert K. Merton's "theories of the middle-range", and Barney Glaser's development, with Anselm Strauss, of "grounded theory".

Lazarsfeld's intellectual and methodological concerns played an important role in shaping the direction of sociology as a discipline in the United States. These were already evident in his early writings. They are remarkably modern in their approach and in their anticipation of some key concerns of current sociological methods.

The essays are accompanied by a detailed and illuminating biographical introduction by the editors, both eminent sociologists. It includes a foreword by the leading French sociologist Raymond Boudon who worked with and knew Lazarsfeld well. This collection is an invaluable contribution to the history of sociology in the 20th century, and represents the only source in English of his early writings."



Olli Pyyhtinen, *Simmel and 'the Social'* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), 224 pp.

Publisher's description:

"What is the social? The notion of the social lies at the core of sociology, yet the social is treated more often as a stable explanatory variable than as something that needs to be explained. This book engages in a critical reworking of the notion of the social by drawing on the work of the German sociologist and philosopher Georg

Simmel. Instead of producing an exegesis of Simmel's work, the book renders Simmel's ideas in a new light by situating them in relation to contemporary social theory, in particular New Vitalism, the thought of the event and the work of Bruno Latour. The book draws attention to the centrality of Simmel's work to processualist and relationist emphases that are often thought of as much more than developments in social theory, and shows that with regard to these issues Simmel has still an enormous amount to contribute.”



Katharina Scherke, *Emotionen als Forschungsgegenstand der deutschsprachigen Soziologie* (VS Verlag, 2009), 332 pp.

Short description in English:

”Within the last few decades an amplified interest in emotions can be noticed in different disciplines. The book gives an overview of the general development of the topic of emotions in the German speaking sociology since 1945 and aims at showing whether a (re-)discovery of emotions takes place in the German sociology. From a perspective of the sociology of science different reasons for the neglect and rediscovery of scientific topics are discussed in general and in respect of the history of the German sociology. In addition a systematic overview of the sociology of emotions shows the importance of a sociological approach to emotions in the interdisciplinary context of emotions research.”



Baehr, Peter, edited special issue devoted to the work and legacy of Raymond Aron, *Journal of Classical Sociology*, Volume 11, No 2, May 2011.

Kaesler, Dirk, *Weber: Życie i dzieło* [Polish translation of *Max Weber: Eine Einführung in Leben, Werk und Wirkung*, 1995] (Warszaw: Oficyna Naukowa, 2010).

Roth, Guenther, “Else von Richthofen, Edgar Jaffé und ihre Kinder im Kontext ihrer Zeit,” in Kay Waechter, ed., *Grenzüberschreitende Diskurse. Festgabe fuer Hubert Treiber* (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2010), 301-319.

Roth, Guenther, “Edgar Jaffé and Else von Richthofen in the Mirror of Newly Found Letters,” *Max Weber Studies*, 10:2 (2010): 151-188.

Roth, Guenther, *Edgar Jaffé, Else von Richthofen and their children. From German-Jewish assimilation through antisemitic persecution to American Integration* (Leo Baeck Institute, New York, on LBI website 2011).

Roth, Guenther, “Biographische Aspekte der amerikanischen Simmelrezeption,” in Hartmann Tyrell et al., eds, *Georg Simmels grosse Soziologie. Eine kritische Sichtung nach hundert Jahren* (Frankfurt/Berlin: Suhrkamp, 2011, in press).

Welz, Frank, ”Bastler - Sammler - Spurensucher. Zum Verhältnis von Geschichte und Systematik der soziologischen Theorie nach Robert K. Merton” [Identity Engineer – Collector of Ideas – Trace-Tracker. On the History and Systematics of Sociological Theory *After* Robert K. Merton], *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 35(3): 19-37, 2010.

Wisselgren, Per, ”Bakom varje framgångsrik man...’: Wicksells, Steffens, Cassels och sekelskiftets sociala reformrörelse” [Behind every successful man...’: The Wicksells, the Steffens, the Cassels and the social reform movement at the turn of the twentieth century], in *Par i vetenskap och politik: Intellektuella äktenskap i moderniteten* [Couples in Science and Politics: Intellectual Partnerships in Sweden, c. 1900-c. 1950], eds. Annika Berg, Christina Florin & Per Wisselgren (Umeå: Boréa, 2011), pp. 44-86.



How to become a member of the RCHS

Membership in the RCHS is open to anyone interested in the field. You become a member as soon as your application has been accepted and dues have been received by the Secretary. Membership dues are payable either through the ISA website (<https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm>) or to the local RCHS bank account (details below).

The basic RCHS subscription is US\$10 for one year, or \$30 for 4 years. For students, however, it is \$5 or \$15. This reduced rate also applies to others from non-OECD countries who cannot afford to pay the full rate. If unable to arrange even the reduced rate, please write to the Secretary to explain the circumstances and ask for free membership.

RCHS is a Research Committee of the ISA, so RCHS members are expected to be ISA members. The ISA membership registration form is available on <https://secured.com/~f3641/formisa.htm>. There is also now a new facility for paying directly with credit card to the central ISA; further details are available from the ISA website.

If you are not an ISA member you should pay your membership fees directly into the new RCHS bank account and by additionally notifying the secretary via e-mail: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se or via post: Per Wisselgren, Department of Sociology, Umeå University, SE-901 87 Umeå, SWEDEN. Please do NOT send cheques since extra charges apply.

The RCHS bank account is now – since October 2010 – located in Sweden. Banking details:

ISA RCHS
c/o Per Wisselgren

Swedbank

BIC: SWEDSESS

IBAN: SE03 8000 0842 0292 3265 1928

(For payments within Sweden: Clearing number: 8420-4; Bank account number: 923 265 192-8)

If there are any queries, please do not hesitate to contact the Secretary Per Wisselgren: per.wisselgren@soc.umu.se



RCHS Newsletter

RCHS Newsletter is produced two times a year, usually in November and May. In addition to conference reports and information about upcoming events and meetings it also includes lists of members and their addresses, details of new members and their special interests, information about new publications by members, news and notes about such matters as archives, conferences of other bodies, book recommendations, members' work in progress, members' moves and promotions, and obituaries. The purpose is to develop international contacts among scholars engaged in studying the history of sociology, to promote research in this field, and to encourage the international dissemination of such research.

Next issue of the Newsletter is scheduled for November 2011.

Deadline for submissions: 31 October 2011.