STATUTES OF THE ISA

ISA Council Meeting

Second Worldwide Competition for Young Sociologists

News from the Research Committees

Newsletters published by the Research Committees, Working Groups, and Thematic Groups

Call for Participation and Papers
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1991-1994

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T.K. Oommen
School of Social Sciences
Jawaharlal Nehru University
110067 New Delhi
India

Vice-President,
Research Council:
Daniel Bertaux
Centre d'Étude des Mouvements Sociaux
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75006 Paris
France

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Program Committee:
Neil Smelser
Office of President
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USA

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The ISA Council, which is the governing body of the Association, met on August 10-12, 1993, in Gävle (Sweden) at its first-ever meeting held between the two World Congresses. The primary purpose of holding the meeting was to revise the Statutes and By-Laws of the ISA which were drafted a few decades ago and needed to be re-examined in the light of the new developments that have taken place, as explained in the below published Presidential Address.

Of the 46 ISA Council members eligible to vote at the time of the ISA Council meeting in Gävle, only 26 were present. Therefore, it was necessary to get the approval of the proposed new Statutes through a mail vote. Of the 46 voters, 38 have voted for the amendments, seven did not return the ballots and only one has disapproved the amendments. The proposed amendments to the Statutes were thus endorsed by more than a two-third majority and therefore the new Statutes and By-laws have come into force with effect from January 1st, 1994. They are published on the subsequent pages of this Bulletin.

Moreover, the ISA Council approved new membership fees:

1. Membership Fees for Regular Collective Members
   Non-OECD countries: 1% of previous year budget or US $1 per member. Minimum amount to be paid is US $150 annually. OECD countries: US $1 per member, minimum of US $300 annually, maximum US $5000.


3. Membership Fees for Individual Members
   (See Table 1)

### Presidential address

Friends, let me warmly welcome you all to this first-ever ISA Council meeting held between the two World Congresses. To me it is a dream come true in that right from the beginning of my presidency I was determined to hold it in spite of several difficulties and mishaps. Permit me to thank Professor Göran Therborn of the University of Göteborg, the present President of the Nordic Sociological Association, for inviting the Council to hold this meeting in Sweden.

The major item on our agenda is to discuss and approve, if found acceptable, the proposed amendments to our Statutes. Several attempts were made to change the Statutes in the past, but they were piecemeal efforts. The present task is to look at our Statutes as a whole and to amend them to suit ISA's needs and aspirations in the light of our accumulated experience in the last forty five years. The Statutes of an association is like the constitution of a «nation», it is a blueprint of goals and a guide for action. Goals and the strategies to achieve them change over time, and hence the need for periodic amend-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF YEARS</th>
<th>OBLIGATORY MEMBERSHIP FEE</th>
<th>SUBSCRIPTION &quot;International Sociology&quot;</th>
<th>SUBSCRIPTION &quot;Current Sociology&quot;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Life member available after 60</td>
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<td>$ 250</td>
<td>$ 20 a year</td>
<td>$ 20 a year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting member</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount (students* and members in non-convertible currency countries)</td>
<td>4 years</td>
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Table 1
ments of the Statutes. In our case, the goals remain more or less the same but the milieu in which they are to be pursued has changed.

Keeping the above considerations in mind the ISA Executive Committee has appointed a Statutes Revision Committee with Professor Henry Teune of Pennsylvania University as its Chair. Let me thank Henry and his team for their hard work and hope their efforts will not be wasted.

The rationales behind amending the ISA Statutes, according to some, is provided by the disappearance of the Cold War, the demise of the bi-polar world and the emergence of a unipolar world with market and democracy as its major pillars. But this is a matter of perception and one may have honest differences on this count. For example, some seem to think that the emerging world is a multi-polar one. While democracy is universally accepted, lurking suspicions still persist in regard to the functioning of an unbridled market. At any rate, to situate the rationale in amending the Statutes of an academic association in the vortex of political transformation is simply to accept that professions are mere appendages to politics. While academics and academies often may not have a firm political voice, one should not accept instant marginality as our eternal predicament. Therefore, our effort ought to be to maintain and resist resolutely any encroachment on our autonomy as an academic body. To abandon one's autonomy is to abdicate one's responsibility.

As a logical corollary to the argument, it is proposed by some that concomitant to the transformation in the balance of power in the world, ISA should change from an association of associations, that is, a supranational association, to an individual membership association. The argument seems to be that in a world increasingly governed by market forces, everything ought to be left to the logic of market. But let us remind ourselves that markets operate in various contexts and levels. In a community market the principles of economics and procedures of commerce are often moderated, even intimidated, by primordial ties. In the international context, the market operations are guided both by economics and politics. That is, the principles of markets can and do operate untainted only in the domestic situations of state-societies. Similarly, individual membership academic associations can and should thrive either within state-societies or regions placed more or less at the same level of economic development and/or political orientation. Thus the European Sociological Association, the Association of Latin American Sociologists, the South Asian Sociological Association, etc., can function as individual membership associations. To extend the principle and practice to the global level is to invite disaster.

I want to list two reasons, one theoretical and another practical, why an individual membership ISA might mean its very demise. Individual membership associations are feasible only when two conditions are met: homogeneity and equity, if not equality. The world to-day is so heterogeneous, notwithstanding the ongoing process of globalisation, and the prevailing disparities are so steep that an individual membership ISA would mean establishing, in fact reinforcing, the dominance of certain regions and countries through the overwhelming number of individual members they would have. This would further aggravate the present sense of alienation that our colleagues from less developed countries already have, leading, perhaps, to their total withdrawal from ISA.

To counter this argument, a graduated system of individual membership fees is suggested. In fact, this is already reflected in the existing and the proposed individual membership fee structure. And yet, a perusal of ISA individual membership structure unfolds that individual members are mainly drawn from OECD countries. Why is this so? A graduated system of individual membership fee can be realistic only if it is charged in proportion to the wage-level of the members. If we do that, given

Raúl Benítez Zenteno, Mexico
the prevalent levels of wages in most countries and the present rate of bank charges, it would be a liability for the ISA. Let me invoke an example to clinch the argument.

Of the three categories of individual membership the comparable ones are 'regular' members and members from non-convertible currency countries (which incidentally is a vanishing category) as the supporting members get additional benefits, namely the two ISA journals. The fee of a regular member for a period of four years is US $80 (without journals) and the fee of a member from non-convertible currency countries is US $40. If we reckon the average salary of a sociologist even as low as US $30,000 a year, US $80 is less than a day's salary. In contrast, a middle level sociologist in India gets only a salary of US $2000 a year, which means she/he is paying more than five days salary. That is, in wage terms our individual member from India is paying five times more as compared with our members from the US. If we follow the parity principle we ought to be collecting only US $6 from our Indian colleague, which is not worth collecting because of the banking charges! I hope I am communicating to you. Let me conclude this observation by repeating the theoretical point.

Given the prevailing disparities in incomes, international association based on individual membership are untenable.

The second point is a practical one. Consider the trials and tribulations involved in electing the president, vice-presidents and executive committee members through postal ballots by our individual members distributed into some sixty countries. Anybody who is familiar with the international postal system would testify that (a) ballot papers will never reach their destinations in some cases (I am not talking about individuals in particular countries, but countries as such), (b) in some other cases they would reach after several weeks, even months. Which means the effective electorate would be constituted by members drawn from countries with efficient postal systems. Apart from the untenability of maintaining the basic condition of secrecy in the voting system, there are two other obstacles in this context: the astronomical cost involved and the availability of these facilities at the receiving end. Thus, large individual membership international associations electing their office bearers through postal ballot is not in the realm of practicality at present.

There is however a genuine problem to be recognised and tackled in an international association such as the ISA. This problem has to do with the relative weight of representation and distribution of power in terms of the size of the constituent units and their financial contributions. In a way, the imbalance stems from the differing sizes of the building blocks of the world society, namely the state societies. Nearly 26% of the state societies have a population of one million or less and 54% have five million or less. On the other end of the continuum, there are only seven mega states with a population of one hundred million or more. Even within regional associations the size factor is often an irritant. Thus among the European Community countries, the giant Germany has nearly 80 million people. In contrast, Luxembourg has only a handful. One way of tackling the problem is resorting to proportional representation in terms of size of financial contribution. This would render international associations an arena for power competition and domination among the affluent few. The other route is to provide for proportional representation based on the relevant category of population, in ISA's case the size of the sociological community and/or the size of membership in national associations. This would endanger the UN principle 'one-country one-vote' and yet it indirectly undermines the principle, 'one-person one-vote'.

What is the way out of this impasse? As Alexis de Tocqueville taught us long back, authentic democracy and continuous participation are not sustained by casting votes in rare periodic elections but through involvement at different levels and contexts on a
regular basis; the voluntary associations which are intermediary structures between the central state authority and the individuals-in-the-mass. While we do not have an exact parallel in the case of ISA, our Research Committees (RCs) are crucial intermediary structures which provide for sustained participation, enriching the democratic ethos of the ISA. The number of ISA RCs is at present forty seven and each one of them has its president, who constitutes the Research Council, a body comparable to that of the ISA Council. The present proposal is to strengthen the Research Council so that it really becomes a parallel body to the ISA Council. If anybody spends a few minutes of his or her valuable time, it would be easy to find that those who occupy offices, particularly presidents and secretaries of RCs, are precisely from those countries from which our individual members are mainly drawn. Thus although the principle of individual membership is not in full play, it is met more than half-way, through the proposed amendments which give substantial power to the Research Council consisting of RC representatives. This, I submit, would largely ameliorate the inadequate representation perceived to be in existence both for big and for affluent national associations affiliated to the ISA.

However, there is an important criticism voiced against RCs, which needs to be recalled and answered here. Which is that some of the RCs function as little republics, indeed as oligarchies. They do not, it is alleged, perhaps rightly, have statutes, or even when they have them, do not follow the prescribed norms in the statutes. True, these praxis-lags exist in some of the RCs and remedial steps are being taken. It is hoped that by the time we meet at Bielefeld, all the RCs would have the required statutes and would follow them both in letter and spirit. The threat of disenfranchisement from the ISA elections is already held out to them by the ISA Vice-President of Research Council. In the proposed Statutes, an organic linkage is worked out between ISA individual membership, RC membership, fee structure and its collection. These measures, I am reasonably certain, would go a long way to meet effectively the criticisms currently levelled against some of the RCs.

Domination in an international association comes through various shapes, grades and different routes. I have already alluded to the domination by some sets of countries which already exists and which will be aggravated if the ISA becomes an individual membership association. But there are other sources of domination. One such is the language that we use for our deliberations. If we detach emotions from this discussion, we can easily see that a plurilingual association will attract more members to our fold. On the other hand, the prohibitive costs of simultaneous translations and the precarious financial condition of the ISA do not hinge together well. As of now the ISA has two official languages and the proposal to make Spanish the third official language has been pending with us for long, having been endorsed in principle by the ISA Executive Committee (EC). As sociologists, I hope, we are all committed to the celebration of diversity and endorse the value of pluralism. It should be in this context that the case of Spanish as the third official language of ISA should be viewed and considered. But plurilingualism should not lead us to the Tower of Babel, blocking communication itself. Therefore, even as we recognise plurilingualism as a principle and a policy, we should be pragmatic enough to have a link language. Therefore, in my view there can be several official languages for an international association but it should have one link language for effective and efficient communication.

I understand that there are certain misgivings about the proposed interim ISA Council meetings as a regular feature. The objections essentially are based on two counts. First, paucity of resources, and second, the bureaucratic nature of
the meeting and hence its repelling quality for the academic community. During my rather short association with the ISA, spanning only eight years, I have heard the frequently articulated complaint that the ISA Council is an ineffective body which holds too much power. I suspect the argument has some force precisely because the ISA Council is not an active body. Power which is not exercised is not power at all. The ISA Council meets only once in four years and that too during the hustle and bustle of the World Congress. The council members are involved in presenting their scholarly papers and/or meeting colleagues from different parts of the world. The only task they perform in their capacity as Council members is to elect the ISA officers and leave to them the task of running the association on their behalf. While this delegation of responsibility is a fundamental principle of all representative democracies, the electorate should not be imperious to what the elected are doing. The ISA Council should receive a report of the activities of the Executive Committee once in two years when the Council meets.

The Council members are delegates of national associations who hold office usually for two to three years. Most of the Council members remain members on paper, in that they do not have the opportunity to attend even one meeting as the Council meets only once in four years. The suggested periodicity would provide the opportunity to most members to attend at least one meeting of the Council.

There are some new roles the Council members can perform as representatives of the national associations. I have often come across the complaint that those who occupy positions in the ISA EC are persons with hardly any standing in their national associations, have contributed precious little towards its development etc. This criticism can be ignored only at the cost of the ISA losing its credibility. But the criticism itself has something to do with how the ISA Nomination Committee selects and presents candidates for various positions. It is quite conceivable that the national associations recommend one or two suitable persons to the Nomination Committee which goes to make a pool of candidates. Perhaps, there are other ways of doing this, but the purpose ought to be to have an ISA EC which consists of persons rooted in their respective national associations.

The point I want to make is this. The Council should exercise the power and authority vested in it by the Statutes. To exercise power, the members of the Council should interact. Interaction calls for resources - time and money. But the mobilization of the required resources and its effective use is a necessary pre-requisite for the exercise of power. Frozen power is no power at all. Therefore, I consider this meeting as a historic step towards rendering the council visible and to reappropriate its centrality in the context of the ISA.

The presidents of national associations who constitute the ISA Council are not a bunch of bureaucrats, but scientists and leaders of the profession. Therefore, the Council meetings could be serious academic enterprises. I cannot think of a more appropriate forum which can take stock of the state of the art in the discipline in different countries. Therefore, I suggest that the entire meetings of the ISA Council should be planned as exciting academic events in which the leaders of the discipline authoritatively articulate the developments with special reference to their respective countries/regions. Incidentally, this has an additional pragmatic dimension, namely obtaining travel funds for the Council meeting. As you know, those who provide funds are extremely reluctant to do so, unless the meetings are scientific ones.

The tension between those who pursue theory and those who apply it to concrete problems is found in all disciplines but sociologists' predilection in this context is particularly acute, given its conventional orientation to shy away from meeting the demands of the current needs of society. However, today our discipline has to face squarely the challenge of its marketability, its usefulness. Confronted with the impending fear of the very 'end of sociology' the 1992 meeting of the Research Council held at Oñati, discussed the market situation of sociological research. The participants, the representatives of the RCs, seem to have left with the feeling that we need to break the prevailing antinomy between the pure and the applied, the academic and professional orientations of sociology. If this is the general mood in the discipline, we need to take several steps to forge ahead. One of these steps is to bring into the fold of the ISA our colleagues who are practising professional sociology. The idea of bestowing 'A' category status to professional associations
ought to be viewed in this context. Needless to say, this new initiative can only be pursued with the full concurrence and cooperation of the academic associations in particular countries affiliated to the ISA at present.

One of the problems an association like the ISA faces is the mode of its management. There are two basic issues here. First, the location of the secretariat and second, the background of the Executive Secretary (E.S.) we employ. Until recently, the practice was to shift the secretariat from place to place every four or six years if we found a combination of two things, namely a sociologist who is willing to accept the assignment of E.S. and a certain level of infrastructural facilities and limited financial help from one or another government or university. Latterly, we have professionalized the secretariat without perhaps fully realising the financial implications involved. Thanks to a substantial financial subvention received from the Spanish government for the past six years, i.e. 1986-92, we could manage without much difficulty. But the withdrawal of the financial support by the Spanish government has put the ISA in dire financial straits. The periodic shifting of the secretariat and the services of a sociologist Executive Secretary go together, in that we cannot find the services of a colleague for this purpose for a long period of time. On the other hand, professionalisation of the secretariat and its location at one site on a long term basis sit well together. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. The critical issue in the case of the first model is to find appropriate and willing sociologists to work for the ISA and in that of the second model is to generate adequate funds. I suggest that we deliberate on this issues and provide guidelines to the ISA Executive Committee.

This brings me to my last point, namely the financial situation of the ISA. Those who argue for change of the ISA into an individual membership association see that as the solution to the financial problem also. The argument being, provide the individual members the possibility of participation through franchise and they will gladly pay the money required for running the association. I am afraid the postulated connection is weak; all that can be given to the individual member in the form of power is the right to vote once in four years in the election of the ISA officers. This in itself is, I suspect, unlikely to be an adequate motivation to pay high membership fees. At any rate, colleagues from OECD countries cannot be compensated for their higher economic contribution in political terms as every member of the ISA would have only one vote each. On the other hand, national associations can and should be paying in proportion to their membership size and/or the size of their budget. This is the rationale behind the proposed collective membership dues.

However, even the proposed structure of fees - individual and collective - in itself is not capable of solving the financial difficulties of ISA, although it would contribute to a certain extent. It was my fond hope when I took over as President in 1990 to create a Corpus Fund which could be invested appropriately to ensure the generation of a critical minimum amount to meet the routine expense of running the ISA secretariat. But as you all know I have failed miserably in this endeavour, for no fault of mine. None the less, I am convinced that unless this is done, the ISA will be permanently perching on the precarious financial edge and the President and his team will find hardly any time to attend to the more creative and constructive academic tasks. Let me close this address with the fervent hope that my successor will succeed where I have failed.

T.K. Oommen, President 1990-1994
STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (ISA)

Introduction

The Statutes were originally adopted at the Constituent Congress held in Oslo, September 5th-11th, 1949, where the Association was formally established. They were subsequently amended in 1970 at the meeting of the ISA Council at Varna, 1974 at Toronto, 1978 at Uppsala, 1982 at Mexico City and 1986 at New Delhi. This text, incorporating previous amendments and the principles upon which the Association has been grounded since 1949, was adopted by the ISA Council in Gävle (Sweden), August 1993. This version of the ISA Statutes has been in force since January 1994.

Article One: Purposes

The International Sociological Association (ISA) is a non-profit association for scientific purposes. Its function is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion.

Article Two: Objectives

2.1. The goal of the Association is to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world. In its structure, it recognizes the aspirations of sociologists in all parts of the world and endeavours to support and strengthen the free development of sociology in cooperation with similar associations of social scientists.

2.2. To achieve these ends, the Association shall support activities:
   (a) to secure and develop institutional and personal contacts between sociologists and other social scientists throughout the world;
   (b) to encourage the international dissemination and exchange of information on developments in sociological knowledge;
   (c) to facilitate and promote international research and training;
   (d) to convene meetings and regularly scheduled world congresses.

Article Three: Membership

3.1. The members of the Association shall be collective or individual. They shall also be regular or affiliated.

3.2. Regular collective members shall be countrywide associations of sociology duly established for scientific purposes, and open to all active sociologists. They shall be admitted to membership by a decision of the Executive Committee, subject to ratification by the Council of National Associations.

3.3. Affiliated collective members shall be research institutions and universities or their departments, as well as other associations of sociologists active in the field of sociology. They shall be admitted by a decision of the Executive Committee, subject to ratification by the Council of National Associations. Affiliated members shall have observer status.

3.4. An affiliated collective member from a country or groups of countries not represented under Article 3.2. may be granted temporary regular collective member status by the Executive Committee, subject to ratification by the Council of National Associations.

3.5. Regular individual members shall be scholars or professionals active in sociological teaching, research or practice, who join the Association through membership in any recognized Research Committee, Working Group or Thematic Group, according to Article 4, hereunder.
Article Four: Research Committees

4.1. The Research Committees shall carry out the policy of the Association and shall enhance international cooperation in theoretical and empirical research in the various areas of sociology. Accordingly, they are assumed to act as international representative bodies of the different branches of sociology.

4.2. A Research Committee shall consist of individual members in good standing within the ISA, in a number and with geographical diversity determined by the Executive Committee, as specified in Article 8, hereunder.

4.3. A Research Committee shall cover a large area and range of approaches in sociological research. Research Committees should provide for sub-committees, however termed, with autonomy sufficient to pursue their own research interests.

4.4. All Research Committees shall adopt written statutes which reflect the principles of the ISA, guarantee full representation of all members and provide for the election of officers at all levels with definite terms of office, according to democratic procedures as approved by the Research Council.

4.5. Research Committees shall have a Board consisting of a president, a secretary and at least three additional elected officers. Temporary vacancies in the Board between consecutive World Congresses may be filled by appointment by the Committees' president.

4.6. Each member of Research Committee's Board shall be a regular member of the ISA.

4.7. The Research Committees shall be free to organise themselves, and to administer their own funds, to cooperate with academic and non-academic bodies, as well as to engage in any activities they may consider appropriate to their stated objectives.

4.8. A Research Committee shall be established by a decision of the ISA Executive Committee, at the initiative of the Research Council, as specified in Article 5, hereunder. The same procedure shall be followed to demote a Research Committee.

4.9. (a) To initiate the procedures to establish a new Research Committee, any twenty five ISA regular individual members in good standing may propose to the Research Coordinating Committee, described in Article 5 hereunder, the creation of a Working Group in a defined research area, for a specified period.

(b) The Research Coordinating Committee shall accept the above proposal, provided it meets the conditions stated in section 4.2. and 4.11. of this Article.

(c) Working Groups shall be organised according to the same principles as the Research Committees stated in this Article.

(d) A Working Group may apply to be established as a Research Committee if it has reached the size and diversity of membership set by the Executive Committee, if it demonstrates continuous scientific activity for at least four years and if it meets the other conditions provided in this Article.

4.10. A Thematic Group may be established by at least 10 ISA regular individual members in good standing, as a preliminary step to creating a Working Group. Its existence shall be acknowledged by the Executive Committee when proposed by the Research Council.

4.11. The Research Coordinating Committee, the Research Council, defined in Article 5, hereunder, and the Executive Committee shall take into account in their decisions the need to avoid proliferation of Research Committees and overlap in their areas of research activities.

Article Five: The Research Council

5.1. (a) The Research Council shall consist of representatives of all Research Committees, each Research Committee being entitled to one vote.

(b) Working Groups and Thematic Groups that fulfil the conditions of Article 4 may send one representative to the Council, with no voting rights.

(c) Each Research Committee, Working Group or Thematic Group shall elect one representative and one deputy to act as an alternate to represent it in the Research Council.

5.2. (a) The Research Council shall propose to the Executive Committee the establishment, the upgrading, the
demotion and the abolition of the Research Committees, Working Groups and Thematic Groups, as well as coordinating their activities.

(b) The Research Council may initiate international research projects of a cross-disciplinary nature with other scientific organisations.

5.3. The Research Council shall meet normally at every ISA World Congress and at least once between every two World Congresses.

5.4. A quorum of at least half of the Research Committees' representatives is required for the Research Council to take decisions. All the decisions of the Research Council shall be made by a simple majority vote. In case of a tie, the Research Council's Chairperson shall have the deciding vote.

5.5. The eight members of the Executive Committee elected by the Research Council referred to above (5.3.b) and two other members of the Executive Committee shall constitute the Research Coordinating Committee.

The task of the Research Coordinating Committee shall be to acknowledge the formation of Thematic Groups, to examine applications for the establishment of Working Groups and Research Committees, to review their activities at least every four years and to put forward recommendations to the Research Council.

(c) The Chairperson of the Research Council shall chair the Research Coordinating Committee. The Research Coordinating Committee shall meet at least once between consecutive Congresses and take its decisions by a majority vote, the Chairperson having the deciding vote in case of a tie.

5.6. Article Six: The Council of National Associations

6.1. The Council of National Associations shall be composed of:

(a) One national delegate for each of the countries from which one or more sociological societies have been admitted to regular collective membership.

(b) One national delegate from each of the other countries or groups of countries from which at least one organization or institution has been temporarily admitted to regular collective membership.

(c) If, for any one country, no national societies have been admitted to regular collective membership, but several organizations or institutions have been admitted in affiliated collective membership, those members in good standing (as stipulated in By-Laws Article 7.2.) shall be asked to set up a national liaison committee to designate a joint delegate to the Council of National Associations by majority vote of the recognized affiliated collective members.

In exceptional cases when no delegate emerges as a result of such majority vote, the Council of National Associations shall decide who, if anyone, is to be recognized as a joint delegate.

6.2. The Council of National Associations shall formulate proposals for the basic policies of the ISA to be presented to and approved by the Assembly of Councils, provided in Article 7 hereunder, shall take final decision about the admission of regular collective members and shall elect eight members to the Executive Committee.

6.3. (a) The Council of National Associations shall meet normally at least once between consecutive World Congresses. Such meetings shall be convened with at least three months prior notice and chaired by the ISA President. There shall also be a specified agenda.

(b) In order to convene the Council of National Associations, a formal communication shall be sent to all the ISA regular collective members.

(c) A quorum of at least one half of the ISA regular collective members is necessary for the Council of National Associations to reach decisions. Decisions shall be taken by a majority vote of those present and voting. The vote shall be taken by show of hands or by roll call, except for elections and other decisions concerning identified persons, in which case it shall be taken by secret ballot.

6.3. Article Seven: The Assembly of Councils

7.1. The Assembly shall be composed of all members of the Council of National Associations and the Research Council.

7.2. The Assembly shall meet at each World Congress at a time and place set by the outgoing President.

7.3. The Assembly shall determine general policies of the Association, fix membership fees, hear
appeals against decisions taken by the ISA Executive Committee, the Council of National Associations or the Research Council upon petition of ten members in good standing. The Assembly shall elect the President and four Vice-Presidents with titles appropriate to functions defined by it (Research, Congress Programme, Publications, Finance and Membership). In the case of a tie in any vote on matters of policy, the President shall have a deciding vote. Another vote shall be taken in tied elections.

7.4. A quorum of at least one half of the Assembly members in good standing is necessary for the decisions to be reached.

7.5. (a) When substantial questions of policy arise which have not been decided by the Assembly, the Executive Committee may submit motions to the members for decision by a postal ballot. (b) The postal ballot shall be valid only if solicited by the ISA Executive Secretary by sending the text of the proposed motion and the ballot paper to all the voting members of the Assembly at least 90 days before the deadline for the receipts of the vote. (c) The motion shall be approved if a quorum of at least one half of the members in good standing shall have voted and if a simple majority of the voters shall be in the affirmative.

Article Eight: The Executive Committee

8.1. The Executive Committee shall have the task to carry out the policies established by the Assembly of Councils, propose the membership fees to the Council of National Associations, the Research Council or to the Assembly of Councils, to act on matters of urgency, and to report on activities periodically to the Council of National Associations and to the Assembly of Councils.

8.2. (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President of the ISA, its four Vice-Presidents, and sixteen members. At its first meeting, it shall appoint an Executive Secretary. (b) After two consecutive terms on the Executive Committee no member is eligible for further term, except as President.

8.3. The Executive Committee shall be elected at each ISA World Congress and shall hold office until the next World Congress.

8.4. The elections shall be conducted separately for the ISA President and each of the Vice-Presidents, among the candidates nominated according to Article 10 hereunder, and following the procedure described in Article 6. In case of a tie, a second ballot shall be taken immediately.

8.5. In case of vacancies among the Executive Committee members, their place shall be taken by the candidates ranking highest in number of votes among those not elected.

8.6. The Executive Committee shall meet during the ISA World Congresses and at least twice between every two Congresses. It shall take its decisions by a majority vote of those present and voting, the President having the casting vote in case of a tie.

Article Nine: The President and the Vice-Presidents

9.1. The ISA President and Vice-Presidents, as Executive Committee members, shall hold office for a four year term between consecutive World Congresses. They shall not be eligible for re-election to the same office.

9.2. The ISA President shall legally represent the Association both internally and externally. He/she shall chair the meetings of the Executive Committee. In his/her absence, the meetings shall be chaired by a Vice-President.

9.3. In case of the vacancy of the offices of the President and/or Vice-Presidents, the Executive Committee shall elect an Interim President/Vice-President until the end of the term, should the Executive Committee consider it necessary.

Article Ten: Nominations and Elections

10.1. At least a year before every World Congress, the Council of National Associations and the Research Council shall each elect a Nominating Committee of five members whose tasks shall include inviting nominations for the eight places on the Executive Committee to be filled by the Council of National Associations and the Research Council respectively. Each of the two Nominating Committees shall comprise only regular individual members in good standing. Not more than one half may be members of the retiring Executive Committee.

10.2. Each of the Nominating Committees shall seek suggestions for candidacy, with appropriate biographical information, from its own constituency, the Council of National Associations from national associations, and the Research Council from Research Committees. After prescribed nomination forms have been signed, not later than three months prior to the World Congress, it shall draw up and send to the members of the Council of National Associations and the Research
Council respectively, a slate of at least sixteen candidates each for possible election to the Executive Committee. In drawing up their slates the Nominating Committees shall give due consideration to geographical representation and should consult their membership.

10.3. The two Nominating Committees shall also act as a single committee to draw up a slate of candidates for the Presidency and the four Vice Presidencies to be circulated to the members of the Assembly of Councils not less than three months before the World Congress. The slate shall comprise at least two candidates for the Presidency and at least two candidates for each named Vice Presidency.

10.4. In drawing up their slates the Nominating Committees shall consult the relevant constituencies, give due consideration to geographical representation as well as to candidates' experience in organising international activities.

10.5. The Assembly of Councils shall elect the President followed by elections for each named Vice-President. The election of the Executive Committee members shall follow the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents.

10.6. Nominations may be made from the floor at all elections.

Article Eleven: Secretariat and Headquarters

11.1. The Executive Secretary of the ISA may not be a member of the Executive Committee and shall normally be appointed for a four year term.

11.2. The Executive Secretary shall be in charge of the administrative affairs of the Association.

11.3. The Executive Secretary shall be accountable to the Executive Committee and make periodic reports to it on organisation, membership, finances, programmes, activities and accomplishments.

11.4. The stipend and allowances of the Executive Secretary, as well as those of his/her staff, shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

11.5. The Headquarters of the Association shall be determined by the Executive Committee. The Executive Secretary shall be in charge of the organisation of the offices and shall act as staff director.

Article Twelve: Amendments to the Statutes

12.1. Proposals for amendments to the Statutes may be made by the Executive Committee or any five ISA regular collective members or by any five Research Committees and shall be addressed to the ISA Secretariat at least one year before an ISA World Congress.

12.2. The Executive Secretary shall inform the Executive Committee of the proposals received and shall subsequently circulate them among all the representatives on Council of National Associations and Research Council and publish them in the «ISA Bulletin» at least six months before next World Congress.

12.3. (a) Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Assembly of Councils at the next World Congress. A quorum of one half of the voting members is needed for the Assembly to decide. The amendments shall be adopted if approved by a two thirds majority of those present and voting.

(b) Should the Assembly of Councils fail to reach a quorum, the amendments shall be submitted to a postal ballot and shall be adopted if approved by a two thirds majority of those voting, provided that at least one half of the members entitled to vote have taken part in the vote.

Article Thirteen: Dissolution

13.1. The dissolution of the Association shall be decided by the Assembly of Councils by the same procedure as described in Article 12, except for the provisions of the following paragraph.

13.2. The dissolution shall be declared provided that a quorum of at least two thirds of the members has been reached and that it has been approved by at least a two thirds majority of those present at the Assembly of Councils.

13.3. In the event of dissolution, the funds constituting the net assets of the Association shall be transferred to an international organisation or institution whose objectives are similar to those of the Association, or shall be assigned to uses consistent with the ISA aims and objectives.

13.4. The use of the funds mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be decided by the Assembly of Councils, which shall mandate the President and/or the Executive Secretary to execute its decision.
BY-LAWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Introduction

These By-Laws were adopted in August 1993 at the meeting of the ISA Council in Gävle, Sweden.

1. Finances

1.1. The Secretariat with the guidance of Vice-President (Finance and Membership) shall draw up a budget each year for approval by the Executive Committee. The financial year is identical with the calendar year.

1.2. The Secretariat shall produce an annual financial report duly verified by an auditor.

2. Working Languages

2.1. English, French and Spanish are the recognized languages of the Association. The administrative language of the Association shall be English.

3. Duties of the Chair

3.1. The chair shall open and close each session of the ISA constituent committees. He/she shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of the by-laws, and accord or withdraw the right to speak. He/she shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present by-laws, shall control proceeding and maintain order. He/she may ascertain the sense of the meeting and shall, if necessary, put questions to the vote.

3.2. If the chair is absent (or un-
5.7. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from, or revises part of that proposal.

6. Elections

6.1. The Nominating Committees, once constituted, shall be available to all ISA members in good standing to receive recommendations for candidates during a publicly announced period of time and place and provision shall be made for receipt of written suggestions.

6.2. All candidates for office however nominated must be proposed or seconded by ISA members in good standing and should have accepted nomination by personal signature.

6.3. Defeated candidates for President shall be considered as candidates for Vice-President if they received at least 10% of the votes cast; defeated candidates for Vice-President shall be considered as candidates for members of the Executive Committee if they received at least 10% of the votes cast. The defeated candidates if they wish to contest for positions on the Executive Committee shall specify which of the two slates - the Council of National Associations or Research Council - they wish to stand from.

6.4. After counting, the ballots shall be preserved by the Executive Secretary in a sealed envelope signed by two ballot counters for at least one year.

7. Clarification of Statutes

7.1. In the Statutes, the term «officers of the Association» shall include:
(a) the President and the Vice-Presidents
(b) the members of the Executive Committee
(c) the members of all sub-committees
(d) Editors and Editorial Boards
(e) members of Research Committee Boards
(f) Executive Secretaries

7.2. In the Statutes, the term «members of good standing» shall mean:
(a) individual members who have paid their membership dues for the current year;
(b) collective members who have paid their membership dues through the year prior to the meeting of the Council of National Associations and/or Assembly of Councils.

8. Revision of By-Laws

8.1. The By-Laws may be revised by a two-thirds majority of votes at the beginning of the meeting of the Assembly of Councils. However, proposed amendments mailed 75 days before the meeting may be accepted by simple majority.

NEW ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ISA

| Assembly of Councils (Members of the CNA and the Research Council) |
| - to meet once in four years |
| - to determine general policies |
| - to elect the President and four Vice-Presidents |

| Councils of National Associations CNA (Representatives of collective members) |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Research Council (Representatives of Research Committees) |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to prepare policies regarding RCs, WGs, TGs |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Executive Committee EC (meets annually) |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Research Coordinating Committee |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Research Committees RCs |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Working Groups WGs |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Thematic Groups TGs |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Program Committee |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Publications Committee |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |

| Finance & Membership Committee |
| - to meet once in two years |
| - to propose general policies |
| - to elect eight EC members |
For the second time, the ISA has organized a Worldwide Competition for Young Sociologists (see ISA Bulletin 56-57); and for the second time it has been a success. 153 essays, written in one of ten languages of the Competition, have been received from all over the world - from 41 countries, to be exact - and evaluated by 19 different juries. These juries have now sent us the results of their evaluations, which we are pleased to make public; one will find below the list of the finalists who have been selected (a total of 37 scholars), and also the list of the other papers that have been rated as deserving a quality label.

The members of the Grand Jury are by now busy reading the 37 finalist essays, in order to pick up the five top winners who will be invited, all expenses paid, to attend the forthcoming World Congress of Sociology at Bielefeld (July 18-23, 1994). Their names will be known shortly before the Congress.

Besides, thanks to the initiative of the Bielefeld-based Gesellschaft für Internationale Soziologie (GIS) which is taking care of the on-the-spot organization of the Congress, all the 37 finalists are being invited to attend a one-week seminar near Bielefeld during the week preceding the Congress, and to stay on during the Congress week. Their everyday expenses - but not the travel expenses, except for the eventual five top winners - are being covered by funds mobilized by the GIS. Last time this one-week pre-Congress seminar had been an enlightening experience for all participants, and we are sure it will be the same this time. Heartfelt thanks from the ISA are given here to the Marianne Weber Institute in Oerlinghausen, where the pre-Congress seminar will take place, and to the Italian foundation Cariplo which has helped financing the Competition with a grant of five thousand dollars; as well as to Professor Richard Grathoff who is organizing the seminar in Oerlinghausen near Bielefeld.

The only piece of bad news is the present illness of our Executive Committee member Veronica Stolte-Heiskanen, who has devoted her legendary energy and organizational skills to the success of this second edition of the Competition, with the help of her assistant Minna Nurro. We all wish Veronica a speedy recovery.

Daniel Bertaux, ISA Vice-President (Research Council) and Organizer of the First Competition of Young Sociologists

Arabic: 9 essays, 5 countries; Tunisia 5, Switzerland 1, Morocco 1, Lebanon 1, Egypt 1.

Chinese I: Peoples Republic of China: 10 essays

Chinese II: 3 essays, 1 country; Taiwan 3.

English First Language

Commonwealth: 9 essays, 3 countries; Australia 4, United Kingdom 4, South Africa 1.

North America: 4 essays, 2 countries; USA 3, Singapore 1.

English Second Language

Africa: 8 essays, 2 countries; Nigeria 6, Ghana 2.

Asia: 13 essays, 6 countries; India 6, China 2, Hong Kong 2, Japan 2, Korea 1, Taiwan 1.

Western Europe: 9 essays, 7 countries; The Netherlands 3, Portugal 1, France 1, Turkey 1, Finland 1, Italy 1, Brazil 1.

Eastern Europe: 12 essays (two with 4 co-authors), 7 countries; Russia 6, Lithuania 1, Latvia 1, Azerbaijan 1, Hungary 5, Germany 2, The Netherlands 2.

Middle East: 4 essays, 4 countries; Sudan 1, Egypt 1, Saudi Arabia 1, USA 1.
Each issue of this unique journal is devoted to a comprehensive trend report on a topic of interest to the international community of sociologists. Authors review current trends and tendencies in all areas of sociological work - theories, methods, concepts, substantive research and national or regional developments. The aim is to review new developments, to discuss controversies, and to provide extensive bibliographies. From time to time, Commentaries on Trend Reports are published in subsequent issues of the journal.

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Department of Sociology,
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vol. 44 (1993)
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Changing Classes. Stratification and Mobility in Post-Industrial Societies edited by GOSTA ESPING-ANDERSEN
Co-sponsored by the ISA, "Sociological Abstracts" is published by Sociological Abstracts Inc., a non-profit corporation. It also publishes "Linguistics and Languages Behavior Abstracts and Social Planning/Policy and Development Abstracts". SA appears 5 times a year: April, June, August, October, December.

Sociological Abstracts offers a collection of nonevaluative abstracts which reflects the world's serial literature in sociology and related disciplines. Each of the five issues of SA contains the following: a brief user's guide; a Table of Contents consisting of 33 major and 79 subcategories into which sociological subjects are categorized; a subject index; an author index; a source index; a supplement - "International Review of Publications in Sociology" consisting of a bibliography of books reviews taken from the journals abstracted in the same issue; some issues also contain Supplement(s) consisting of abstracts of congress papers.

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Portuguese: 19 essays (one with 2 co-authors), 2 countries; Brazil 17, Portugal 3.

Russian: 13 essays, 3 countries; Russia 10, Latvia 1, Azerbaijan 2.

Spanish I: Spain & Mexico: 11 essays, 2 countries; Spain 6, Mexico 5.

Spanish II: Latin America: 9 essays, 5 countries; Argentina 5, Panama 1, Costa Rica 1, Colombia 1, Cuba 1.

Finalists and authors of good quality essays

Arabic
1 finalist essay:
Abdel-Hadi AHMAD (Geneva, Switzerland) «Société de l'Intifadha: différenciation et intégration sociales»
1 good quality essay:
Khalid Otau (Rabat, Morocco) and Youssouf Lahlali (Université Mohammed V, Rabat, Morocco) «Enquête sur les facteurs intervenants dans les rapports d'interaction entre les jeunes et les mouvements islamistes: le cas de Casa-blanca».

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Chinese II
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Sing Wing Dennis Wong (City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, Hong Kong) «The search of etiological assumptions of delinquency in China»;
Sharmila Rege (University of Poona, India) «Third world feminist pedagogy and a sociology for emancipation»;

English Second Language: Western Europe
1 finalist essay:
Marinus Spreen and Ronald Zwaagstra (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) «Personal network sampling, outdegree analysis, and multilevel analysis: introducing the network concept in studies of hidden populations»

English Second Language: Eastern Europe
3 finalist essays:
Vladimir Solodnikov (High School of Riazan, Russia) «Pre-divorce situation in a young family: micro-social conditions, process and consequences»
Mikhail Nazarov (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia) «Political consciousness in restructuring Russia»
Oleg Kharkhordin (University of California, Berkeley, USA) «The corporate ethic, the ethic of samostoyatel'nost and the spirit of capitalism: reflections on market-building in post-Soviet Russia»

1 good quality essay:
Imre Czirják (University of Economic Sciences, Budapest, Hungary) «Corporate ethic, the ethic of autonomy and the spirit of capitalism: reflections on market-building in post-Soviet Hungary»

English Second Language: Middle East
2 finalist essays:
Omar Khaleefa (University of Newcastle, United Kingdom) «The creative system»
Mohammed Banyeh (University of Massachusetts, Lowell, USA) «The local meaning: toward a theory of audibility»

2 good quality essays:
Ahmed El-Said Ahmed El-Hagrasy (Faculty of Arts, Benhe, Egypt) «The islamic political movements in Egypt (1987-1985): a field study of a sample of Jihad organization»
Yelnya Al-Khazras (King Abdul-Aziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) «The working and living experience of Egyptian doctors in Jeddah»

French First Language: 2 good quality essays:
Jocelyne Robert (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium) «Les positions idéologiques chez les ingénieurs en Syrie»
Masachi Ohsawa (Tokyo, Japan) «A double meaning of nationalism»

French Second Language: 2 finalist essays:
Altat And Manco (Université de Liege, Belgium) «Développement social local et développement des services au public»
Sari Hanafi (Nantes, France) «Une idéologie décrétionnelle»

Portuguese: 3 finalist essays:
Mario Fuku (UNEPJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) «Considerações teóricas e práticas a respeto da protecção judicial ao ambiente»
Michelleangelo Giotto Santoro Trigueiro (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil) «Legítimação na produção científica-tecnológica»
Edurado Ferreira and Maria de Lurdes Baptista (Instituto Nacional de Policia e Ciências policiais, Brazil) «Les positions idéologiques chez les ingénieurs en Syrie»

German: 1 good quality essay:
Ulla Mense-Petermann (University of Bielefeld, Germany) «Abhängig und selbständig: die privatisierten ostdeutschen Betriebe»

Italian: 2 finalist essays:
Ferarzi Silvia (Pavia University, Italy) «Dall'argogolo della miseria alla democrazia sociale. La nascita dello stato sociale tra conflitto e integrazione nei classici della sociologia»
Alessandro Pratesi (Florence, Italy) «L'identità paterna: analisi sociologica dei processi di ridefinizione dell 'identità' maschile»

Japanese: 2 finalist essays:
Masachi Ohsawa (Tokyo, Japan) «A double meaning of nationalism»
Chikako Takeishi (Harvard University, USA) «The Japanese national identity in transition: who want to send soldiers to abroad»

Portuguese: 3 finalist essays:
Mario Fuku (UNEPJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) «Considerações teóricas e práticas a respeto da protecção judicial ao ambiente»
Michelleangelo Giotto Santoro Trigueiro (Universidade de Brasília, Brazil) «Legítimação na produção científica-tecnológica»
Eduurado Ferreira and Maria de Lurdes Baptista (Instituto Nacional de Policia e Ciências policiais, Brazil) «Les positions idéologiques chez les ingénieurs en Syrie»

1 good quality essay:
Samia Louhichi (Tunis, Tunisia) «Le message culturel de l'oeuvre de Aly ben Salem»

German: 1 good quality essay:
Ulla Mense-Petermann (University of Bielefeld, Germany) «Abhängig und selbständig: die privatisierten ostdeutschen Betriebe»
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**Regional Juries**

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Leo Chall died suddenly last December after a brief illness. This was a great shock not only because he was a good friend, but also because he always seemed so healthy and full of energy and ideas. Leo dedicated his life to the idea that scholarly writing should not be censored in any way and should be accessible and available to all. To this end he started Sociological Abstracts just over 40 years ago. It quickly became a most important tool of research because it covered not only English journals, but also many foreign language journals. Leo was a purist in his approach to the sociological literature and insisted on abstracting any paper that was published in print or read at a meeting. He consistently refused to make qualitative judgements because he insisted that it was the reader whose responsibility it is to exercise such judgements.

Like so many of us, I first met Leo at his Sociological Abstracts displays at meetings. Only about twenty years ago did we get to know each other better. This was during my time as Executive Secretary of the ISA when Leo represented Sociological Abstracts Inc. on the Publications Committee. In addition to producing the Abstracts for the World Congresses of Sociology, he usually presented this Committee with ideas, plans, and suggestions that were far too enterprising and imaginative to find widespread support. But he was able to implement many of them through being both editor and president of Sociological Abstracts, Inc.

When the long stagnant world of publishing came under the influence of new technologies, Leo was quick to see the tremendous possibilities that the new electronic media opened up. So, today this data base is accessible online and on CD-ROM disks which make access easier and faster. Certainly my students use Sociological Abstracts much more often now than they ever did in the good, old, print-only days.

Leo gave up his academic career because Sociological Abstracts from its early beginnings in 1953 quickly developed into a full-time commitment. Little did he know that it would become a towering testimony to his memory.

On a more personal note, I must add some comments on Leo as a friend. He has many other sides to his persona in addition to babying Sociological Abstracts into adulthood. As a young man he was both a professional musician and an actor. Leo was a warm and sociable bon-vivant in the European tradition. He made sure that during each ISA meeting we went out at least once for a good dinner with a few like-minded friends. When at home, where I have enjoyed several visits, he was the chef who prepared fine dinners in his professionally equipped kitchen. Afterwards we would go for walks with his two very large Afghan hounds. Leo’s many friends will miss him, but the sociological community will continue to benefit from the work that he started and that Miriam, his wife and collaborator, will carry on.
NEWS FROM THE RESEARCH COMMITTEES

RC 10 Participation, Workers’ Control and Self-Management

The Iberoamerican Subcommittee of the RC 10 was established in Lima, Peru, in 1989, and since then had held several seminars devoted to participation and self-management problems in the Iberoamerican countries: Lima, Peru (1988), Leon, Mexico (1989), Madrid, Spain (1990), Santiago de Chile (1991), and Santander, Spain (1992).

The VI Congreso Internacional sobre Participación y Autogestión en la Construcción de la Democracia took place in Guanajuato (Mexico) on June 29 - July 2, 1993. It was organized by Carlos Gadsden Carrasco, Secretary of the RC10 Iberoamerican Subcommittee, at the Centro Estatal de Estudios Municipales del Estado de Guanajuato, Mexico.

Main topics of the Congress were: Participation and Human Development; Citizen Participation and Community Self-management; Participation and Self-management Theory and Methodology; Participation and Self-management in Economics Corporates.

RC 30 Sociology of Work

First Latin American Congress of Sociology of Work took place on November 22-26, 1993, at the National Autonomous University in Mexico City. The organization of the Congress was sponsored by the ISA RC 30, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico, Colegio de México, Colegio de la Frontera Norte, and Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana.

The main theme of the Congress was The Crossroads of Work Face to Productive Restructuration. Three Symposia sessions were devoted to: Theory and Paradigms of Sociology of Work; The State of Sociology of Work in Latin America; Where is the Sociology of Work Going?. There were also nine simultaneously held working sessions on: Labor Market and Labor Trajectories; Education, Training and Work; Industrial Relations Systems; Organization and Work; Enterprises and Entrepreneurs; Gender and Work; Agricultural Work; Working Conditions and Risks at Work.

The Congress was attended by a big number of scholars mainly from the Latin American countries. Besides the academic discussions and exchange of ideas about the current state of sociology of work in those countries, the Congress gave also an opportunity to present the work of 268 researchers conducting research projects in Latin America which are coordinated by the Latin American Association of Sociology of Work.

RC 31 Sociology of Migration

Inter-Congress meeting of the Research Committee 31 on Sociology of Migration was held in April 1992 at the Universidade Aberta, Lisbon, Portugal. The Organising Committee was chaired by Prof. Maria Beatriz Rocha-Trindade of the Universidade Aberta.

The theme of the Congress was Migration Trends in the 90's: Old Themes, New Issues. Intensive migratory flows and their implications in regard to migratory policies at national, community, bilateral and multilateral level were discussed. Issues relating to the new feelings of nationalism, ethnic conflicts, racism and xenophobia, multiculturalism and inter-culturalism, the social integration and marginalisation of migrants were also focused.

Some 200 participants of the Inter-Congress welcomed with enthusiasm a creation of a Section on Sociology of Migration within the Portuguese Sociological Association (ISA collective member in Category «A»).

RC 32 Women in Society

All submissions to the Competition on Gender Hierarchies and Social Transformation, organized by the Research Committee 32, were read, using a «blind review process» by the international jury consisting of the following members of RC32: Neerda Desai (India), Maria del Carmen Feijoo (Argentina), Ayesha Iman (Nigeria), Deniz Kandiyoti (United Kingdom), Rhoda Reddock (Trinidad) and Carol Hagemann-White (Germany).
There was quite remarkable consensus, with every reader naming the winner as one of the top contestants. The overall winner is Esperanza Tuquon Pablis from Mexico. The essay was entitled The Women's Movement in Mexico and Its Integration into the Political System.

The run-up to each of the three participating regions are:


from Asia: Wang Yunxian - Women's Place in Family and Society: Social Transformation and Gender Relations in China.

from South America: Leda Maria Vieira Machado - Women and Change: Social Actors, Gender and Continuity of Urban Movements.

**RC 36 Alienation Theory and Research**

Three publications have recently appeared, of which the details are mentioned below:


The present volume contains a selection of fourteen out of more than sixty papers that were originally presented during the sessions of the Research Committee on Alienation Theory and Research during the XII World Congress of Sociology, July 1990 in Madrid. Among the contributors there are: Edna Bonacich, Felix Geyer, Martha E. Gimenez, Walter R. Heinz, Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, Lauren Langman, René Levy, Witoold Morawski, Ludwig Nagl, Andrew Oldenquist, Mark Orkin, Louis Purines, Tan, Menachem Rosner, Richard Schacht, Michael L. Schwalbe, David Schweitzer.

Alienation, Community, and Work, edited by Andrew Oldenquist and Menachem Rosner; Greenwood Press, Contributions in Sociology, No.96, ISSN 0084-9278.

The contributors to this volume collectively seek a concept of alienation that will be a useful tool in social diagnosis - a key to identifying causes of undesirable social conditions. The result is a collection of essays in policy-oriented social theory, keyed to problems of modern life at the end of the twentieth century and written from richly diverse cultural, political, and philosophical backgrounds. The contributors are: Judith Buber Agassi, L.E. Karlsson, John Lachs, Uriel Leavit, Andrew Oldenquist, Menachem Rosner, Melvin Seeman, Laslo Sekelj, David Schweitzer, Alan Whitehom.


This is a third and relatively recent Research Committee publication, with papers originally deriving from the 1982 Mexico City World Congress, and considerably rewritten and updated since.

**RC 38 Biography and Society**

International Yearbook of Oral History and Life Stories is a new series which aims to increase our understanding of the recent past and the changing present. It sets out to present and interpret autobiographical testimony, whether in the form of written autobiography, oral history, or life-story interviews. Editors-in-Chief are: Daniel Bertaux (EHESS, Paris, France), Luisa Passerini (University of Turin, Italy), Paul Thompson (University of Essex, UK).

Volume 1: Memory and Totalitarianism; Edited by Luisa Passerini. Volume 2: Between Generations: Family Models, Myths, and Memories; Edited by Daniel Bertaux.

60% discount available to members of the Research Committee on Biography and Society. Please contact the publisher Oxford University Press, Saxon Way West, Corby, Northants NN18 9ES, UK, fax (44-536)746337.

**Indian Sociological Society**

The XX All Indian Sociological Conference organized by the Indian Sociological Society took place on December 29-31, 1993, at St. Aloysius College in Mangalore, Karnataka State. The All India Sociological Conference is organized by the ISS every two years, usually at a university chosen as a center of higher learning. It was for the first time that the Conference was held in Mangalore, hosted jointly by St. Aloysius College and the Mangalore Sociology Association. About 400 delegates from all over India took part in the Conference.

The theme of the Conference was Identity, Equality, and Social Transformation and its various panels were devoted to: Religion, Region and Nation; Backward Classes: Rural-Urban Relations; Gender and Society; Social Dimensions of Economic Reforms.
NEWSLETTERS PUBLISHED BY THE RESEARCH COMMITTEES, WORKING GROUPS AND THEMATIC GROUPS

RC 01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution
Editor: Jürgen KUHLMANN (SOWI, Winzererstr. 52, 8000 München 40, Germany)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $50, discount $25
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: June 93, December 93

RC 02 Economy and Society
Editor: Jorge NIOSI (CREDIT, UQAM, C.P. 8888, Succ.A, Montréal, Que., Canada H3C 3P8)
Subscription & membership fee:
- Regular member 2 years: $30, 4 years: $50, discount $10 & $15
- Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: December 91, June 93

RC 03 Community Research
Editor: Terry N. CLARK (1126 East 59th Street, Suite 322, Univ Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: August 88, May 90

RC 04 Sociology of Education
Editor: Jaap DRONKERS (SCO, Univ Amsterdam, Grote Bickersstraat 72, 1013 KS Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: April 93, November 93

RC 05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations
Editor: Joanna TRAVAGLIA (Multicultural Centre A22, Univ Sydney, Sydney NSW, Australia 2006)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $40
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: April 90, January 93

RC 06 Family Research
Editor: Barbara JAMES (1020 Carthage Str, Sanford, NC 27330, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $10
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: March 93, Summer 93

RC 07 Futures Research
Editor: José A. DIAZ MARTINEZ (Fac Ciencias Políticas y Sociologia, UNED, Senda del Rey s/n, 28040 Madrid, Spain)

Subscription & membership fee: $10 per year
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: April 91, January 1993

RC 08 History of Sociology
Editor: Dirk KASLER (Inst Sociology, Univ Hamburg, Allende Platz 1, 2000 Hamburg 13, Germany)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $30
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Winter 90/91, Spring 92

RC 09 Social Practice and Social Transformation
Editor: Michal BODEMANN (Dept Sociology, Univ Toronto, 203 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9, Canada)
Subscription & membership fee: $5 per year
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: January 89, Fall 91

RC 10 Participation Workers' Control and Self-Management
Editors: Ake SANDBERG & Ann-Britt HELLMARK (Arbetslivscentrum, Box 5606, 114 86 Stockholm, Sweden)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: £16
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: June 93, November 93

RC 11 Sociology of Aging
Editor: Jaber F. GUBRIUM (Dept Sociology, Univ Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: July 93, December 93

RC 12 Sociology of Law
Editor: Rogelio PEREZ-PERDOMO (Aptdo 47849, Caracas 1041 A, Venezuela)
Subscription & membership fee for 2 years: $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Fall 91, Fall 92

RC 13 Sociology of Leisure
Editor: T.J. KAMPHORST (WICE, Rengerslaan 8, 8917 DD Leeuwarden, The Netherlands)
Subscription & membership fee for 2 years: $40, discount $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Summer 91, Fall 93

RC 14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture
Editor: Françoise MESSANT-LAURENT (Fac. Sciences Sociales, Inst Sociologie des Communications de Masse, BFSH 2, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $40
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Spring 86, June 91

RC 15 Sociology of Health
Editor: Eugene B. GALLAGHER (Dept Behavioral Sciences, College of Medicine, Univ Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40536-0086, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: $30 hard-currency countries, $10 soft-currency countries
Last issue received at the ISA Secretariat: April 92, December 92

RC 16 Sociological Theory
Editor: Ron EYERMAN (Dept Sociology, Univ Lund, Box 114, 221 00 Lund, Sweden)
Subscription & membership fee for four years: $25
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: February 93, November 93

RC 17 Sociology of Organization
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: November 84

RC 18 Political Sociology
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: January 89, December 87

RC 19 Sociology of Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last issue received at the ISA Secretariat: April 85

RC 20 Comparative Sociology
Editor: Mattei DOGAN (72, blvd Arago, Paris 13, France)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last issue received at the ISA Secretariat: October 92

RC 21 Regional and Urban Development
Editor: John LOGAN (Dept Sociology, Univ New York, Albany, NY 12222, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: £18.75
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: May 93, November 93

RC 22 Sociology of Religion
Editor: Raymond LEMIEUX (Groupe de recherche en sciences de la religion, Pavillon Félix-Antoine-Savard, Univ Laval, Québec G1K 7P4, Canada)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: February 91, September 93

RC 23 Sociology of Science and Technology
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: none

RC 24 Environment and Society
Editor: Denis DUCLOS (16 rue Moreau, 75012 Paris, France)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: January 92, October 92

RC 25 Sociolinguistics
Editor: Brian TORODE (Dept Sociology, Univ Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland)
Subscription & membership fee: $18 per year; discount $5
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: January 91, July 93
RC 26 Sociotechnics - Sociological Practice
Editor: Kees MESMAN SCHULTZ (RCYW, Leiden Univ, POB 9555, 2300 RB Leiden, The Netherlands)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $40, discount $20
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: March 92, May 93

RC 27 Sociology of Sport
Editor: Burn-Jang LIM (Dept Physical Education, Seoul Nat'l Univ, San 56-1, Shilim-Dong, Kwan Ak-Gu, Seoul, Korea)
Subscription & membership fee: $40 per year
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: June 93, December 93

RC 28 Social Stratification
Editor: Harry B.G. GANZEBOOM (Dept Sociology, Nijmegen Univ, P.O.B. 9108, 6500 HK Nijmegen, The Netherlands)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $40, discount $10
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: November 92, May 93

RC 29 Deviance and Social Control
Editor: Louise SHELLY (Dept Justice Law & Society, American Univ, Washington, DC 20016, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: $20 per year
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: July 93, December 93

RC 30 Sociology of Work
Editor: Diane-Gabrielle TREMBLAY (Télé-université, Univ Québec, C.P.5250, Succ. C, Montréal, Qué. H2X 3M4, Canada)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $35
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Fall 92, March 93

RC 31 Sociology of Migration
Editor: Ursula MEHRLANDER (Dept Work & Social Research, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Godesberger Allee 149, 5300 Bonn 2, Germany)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: August 89, February 93

RC 32 Women in Society
Editor: Beth B. HESS (County College of Morris, Randolph, NJ 07869, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 2 years: $12, discount $6
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: September 92, June 93

RC 33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology
Editor: Karl van Meter (BMS-CNRS, 54 bd. Raspail, 75006 Paris, France)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $10
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: March 93, September 93

RC 34 Sociology of Youth
Editor: Ladislav MACHACEK (Slovak Sociological Assoc, Hviezdoslavovo nam. 10, 81364 Bratislava, Slovak Republic)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $30
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Spring 93, Fall 93

RC 35 Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis
Editor: Jan-Erik LANE (Political Science, Univ Oslo, Box 1097, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Fall 91, January 92

RC 36 Alienation Theory and Research
Editor: Felix GEYER (SISWO, Planatage Muidergracht 4, 1018 TV Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Subscription & membership fee for 4 years: $25, students $15, discount $10
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: October 92, November 93

RC 37 Sociology of Arts
Editor: Maria SHEVTSOVA (Dept French Studies, Univ Sydney, Sydney 2006, Australia)
Subscription & membership fee: $10 per year
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: February 91, October 91

RC 38 Biography and Society
Editor: Wolfram FISCHEROSENTHAL (Sonnenallee 77, 1000 Berlin 4, Germany)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: July 92, July 93

RC 39 Sociology of Disasters
Editor: JoAnne D. DARLING and Dennis S. MILETI (Natural Hazards Research, Inst Behavioral Science, Univ Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0482, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: vol.11, N° 2 and 3, 1993,

RC 40 Sociology of Agriculture
Editor: Alessandro BONANNO (Dept Rural Sociology, Univ Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Spring 93, Fall 93

RC 41 Sociology of Population
Editor: Nan E. JOHNSON (Dept Sociology, Michigan State Univ, East Lansing, MI 48824-1111, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: $20, $10 for soft currency countries
First issue published: Summer 93

RC 42 Social Psychology
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: September 87, November 86

RC 43 Housing and Built Environment
Editor: Marc H. Choko (INRS-Urbanismo, 3465 Durocher, Montreal, Que. H2X 2C6, Canada)
Subscription & membership fee: $20 per?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: February 91, June 91

RC 44 Labor Movements
Editor: Richard HYMAN (School of Industrial & Business Studies, Univ Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
First issue published: January 93

RC 45 Rational Choice
No newsletter

RC 46 Clinical Sociology
Editor: Jan Marie Fritz (School of Planning, Univ Cincinnati, 548 One Edwards Place, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0596, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: ?
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Winter 91, Summer 92

RC 47 Social Classes and Social Movements
Editor: Craig CALHOUN (Dept Sociology, Univ North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3210, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: $10 a year
First issue published: Fall 93

WG 01 Collective Behaviour and Social Movements
Editor: Gary Alan Fine (Dept Sociology, Univ Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA)
Subscription & membership fee: $10 for 2 years
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: Fall 91, Winter 91

WG 04 Sociology of Mental Health
Editor: Brent M. Shea (Dept Sociology, Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, VA 24595-0001, USA)
Subscription & membership fee for 2 years: $12, students $8
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: May 92, May 93

WG 05 International Tourism
Editor: Asterio SAVELLI (Dipt Sociologia, Univ Bologne, Strada Maggiore 45, 40125 Bologna, Italy)
Subscription & membership fee for 2 years: $40
Last two issues received at the ISA Secretariat: February 92

WG 06 Social Indicators
No newsletter

WG 07 National Movements and Imperialism
No newsletter

TG 01 Time Use Research
No newsletter

TG 02 Sociocybernetics and Social System Theory
No newsletter

TG 03 Sociology of Childhood
No newsletter

TG 05 Famine and Society
Editor: ?
Subscription & membership fee: ?
First issue published: Spring 93

TG 06 Sociology of Occupational Groups
No newsletter
CALL FOR PARTICIPATION AND PAPERS

Audio-Visual Production in Sociology

Like in foregoing World Congresses of Sociology in Toronto (1974), Uppsala (1978), Mexico City (1982) and New Delhi (1986) a daily program of Audio-Visual Productions in Sociology will be held at the World Congress in Bielefeld.

You are invited to submit proposals for presentations and/or for the projection of films and videoprogrammes related to current issues in sociology.

The program will consist of four major parts:

1. Experience with Foto, Film and Video in Sociology
   Tuesday July 19, 1994 at 14:00-16:00
   Wednesday July 20, 1994 at 14:00-16:00
   Friday July 22, 1994 at 14:00-16:00
   A series of presentations by sociologists who use audio-visual media in the exercise of their profession. These sessions will give room for discussions on theoretical and practical issues. Special attention is given to the applications on interactive video (videodiscs) in teaching and research in the social sciences. Dr Siegfried Kätsch of the Audio-visual Department of the University of Bielefeld will make a presentation of the experiments in interactive video at the University. Professor Doug Harper, University of South Florida, President of the International Visual Sociology Association will present the work of the Association.

2. Transnational Comparison in Aging and Dying
   Tuesday July 19, 1994 at 16:30-18:30
   Wednesday July 20, 1994 at 16:30-18:30
   A series of film and video presentations on social processes in the realm of aging and dying in different parts of the world. One of the sessions will be dedicated to the therapeutical use of audio-visual media in the preparation of people for aging and death in Western civilization.

3. Family Photography
   Thursday July 21, 1994 at 14:00-16:00 and 16:30-18:30
   In the UN Year of the Family it is appropriate to dedicate attention to the various uses of photo film and video in researching the family. Special attention will be given to the Hungarian School in Sociological Family Photography.

4. Open Screenings
   Every evening Tuesday through Friday at 19:00-21:00
   An opportunity for sociologists to show their audio-visual programmes at the Congress. You are invited to bring your slide-programs, films and videotapes to the Congress. Please contact the program coordinator (see below) by mail or fax well in advance of the Congress.

5. Daily Filmprogram
   A program of documentaries and fiction films which relate to current issues in sociology. Program details will be made public on posters and flyers at the Congress.

For information and to submit proposals please contact the program coordinator:

Leonard HENNY, Center for International Media Research, Mijndensedijk 74, 3631 NS Nieuwersluis, The Netherlands, Phone: 31-2943-3459, Fax: 31-2943-1877.

The Social Research Informatics Center TARKI

The Social Research Informatics Center TARKI is proud to announce its third annual Budapest Summer School on the Theory and Applications of Statistical Models. The courses range from Basic Mathematics through Introduction to Regression Analysis, Scaling and Dimensional Analysis, Association Models, Latent Structure Analysis and LISREL Models.

The Budapest Summer School will be held from the 4th to the 15th of July, 1994. For further information write to:
Budapest Summer School TARKI, Organizing Secretary, Victor Hugo u. 18-22, 1132 Budapest, Hungary, phone (361)1497531, fax (361)1290470.

International Research Foundation for Development

The International Research Foundation for Development (IRFD) welcomes papers for its new journal International Journal of Contemporary...
Studies which intends to address a broad spectrum of societal issues around the world. This is an open forum for novel and critical voices of development within an integrated social science framework. The journal is dedicated to present a departure from orthodox social science theory and practice. As its focus is on leading-edge issues, it invites theoretical articles, empirical research, and practical concerns dealing with burning issues encompassing a multi-range of disciplines.

Articles should be original and written exclusively for the journal. Send completed manuscript (7,000-12,000 words) to: Dr Neville S. Archchige, IRFD Director, 2830 South Holly Street, Cambridge, MA 55008, USA.

The European Journal of Women's Studies

SAGE Publications is pleased to announce that from 1994 they will be publishing a new women's studies journal. The European Journal of Women's Studies is being launched to answer the urgent need for an international journal that brings together the important work currently being undertaken within women's studies in Europe. The journal will be an interdisciplinary, academic, feminist journal placed firmly within a European context.

For further information about submitting manuscripts or subscriptions, please contact Jane Makoff, SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK, fax (44-71)3748741

Philosophy & Social Criticism

Philosophy & Social Criticism, edited by David Rasmussen, will be published by SAGE Publications from 1994. It was established twenty years ago and is now a leading international journal in social and political philosophy. The journal is interdisciplinary, providing a forum for scholarly discussion, debate and the interchange of ideas.

To submit a manuscript to the journal please send a copy in triplicate to: David Rasmussen, Department of Philosophy, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, USA. Subscription requests should be sent to Jane Makoff, SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK.

Socioscopio

Socioscopio is a new sociological review published by the Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales (CISOR), Caracas, Venezuela (ISA collective member in Category «C»). CISOR, non-lucrative private institution, was founded in 1966. Its main goal is to facilitate social science data and research results to the institutions and organizations responsible for the development of Venezuela.

Please address inquiries to: Dr Alberto Gruson, Director, CISOR, Apartado 5694, 1010 A Caracas, Venezuela.

Mahatma M.K. Gandhi Foundation for Non-Violent Peace

A foundation under the title Mahatma M.K. Gandhi Foundation for Non-Violent Peace was created in Oslo, under the auspices of the Institute for Alternative Development Research, for the purpose of the award for the best individual non-violent peace activist and/or peace-scientist or organization experimenting the Ghandian non-violent means and ways of conflict resolution, serving humanity, struggling for human rights and dignity of the oppressed and casteless people and paving the alternative ways for genuine human development.

The Evaluation Committee of the foundation decided to award the First Mahatma M.K. Gandhi for Non-Violent Peace to Vishuddhananda Mahattheo, a Buddhist Monk and Philanthropist from Bangladesh, who dedicated the most important part of his life to saving the great famine affected people of Bengal in 1943 and to stopping riots between the Muslims and the Hindus in India and working hard among the grass-root people for maintaining peace, understanding and harmony among the Muslims, Hindus, Christians and the Buddhist; (2) the late Professor Emeritus Kenneth Boulding as uniring and humanity-oriented peace-scientist who dedicated a great part of his scientific and academic career to the science of non-violent peace.

For further information write to Prof. Amalendu Guha, Vice-President, M.K. Gandhi Foundation, P.O.Box 870 Sentrum, 0104 Oslo, Norway.

Award for the Promotion of Human Welfare

A major new award in the social Sciences the Award for the Promotion of Human Welfare, jointly sponsored by the Southern Sociological Society and the Emory University Department of Sociology, was granted to Dr Gary Albrecht for his book The Disability Business: Rehabilitation in America.

Unlike many other awards, this award not only recognizes innovative work but encourages the authors of such work to implement their ideas in an effort to promote human welfare. Among other things, the award provides the recipient with funds for this specific purpose. It is hoped that the publicity associated with this award will help demonstrate the value of social science research to the larger society and encourage social scientists to consider the ways in which their ideas might be implemented.

For additional information contact Dr Robert Agnew, Chair, Awards Committee, Department of Sociology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322, USA.
CALENDAR OF FUTURE EVENTS

June 12-14, 1994
Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Political Sciences
Place: Calgary, Canada
Topics: Canadian politics; Political economy; Provincial politics; Local and urban politics; Political/sociological behaviour; Political analysis; Public administration; Comparative politics; International relations; Political theory;
Information: CAPS, Department of Political Science, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada

June 27-30, 1994
IX Polish Sociology Congress
Place: Lublin, Poland
Theme: People and Institutions: the Coming of a New Social Order
Topics: The institutionalization of social changes; The emergence of a new normative order; Old and new dimensions of the social structure;
Information: IX Polish Sociology Congress, Dept Rural & Urban Sociology Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Al. Radackiego 17, 20-039 Lublin, Poland, fax (48-81) 32921

July 12-15, 1994
International Society of Political Psychology
Place: Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Theme: ISPP's 17th Annual Scientific Meeting
Information: Stephen Walker, Dept Political Science, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2001, USA, fax (602) 9653929

August 5-9, 1994
American Sociological Association Annual Meeting
Place: Los Angeles, USA

Theme: The Challenge of Democratic Participation
Information: ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA

17-20 December 1994
IV International Conference of the International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments
Place: Tunis, Tunisia
Theme: Value in Tradition: The Utility of Research on Identity and Sustainability in Dwellings and Settlements
Topics: The uses of tradition in building community and national identity; The uses of tradition in building sustainable environments; Methods in traditional-environment research.
Information: IASTE 1994 Conference, Center for Environmental Design Research, University of California, 390 Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA, fax (510) 6435571
INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION - ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SOCIOLOGIE

Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology, University of Complutense, 28223 Madrid, Spain.

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*Students are requested to send copy of a valid student card.

ISA MEMBERSHIP DUES

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RESEARCH COMMITTEES
01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution
02 Economy and Society
03 Community Research
04 Sociology of Education
05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations
06 Family Research
07 Futures Research
08 History of Sociology
09 Social Practice and Social Transformation
10 Participation, Workers' Control and Self-Management
11 Sociology of Aging
12 Sociology of Law
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14 Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture
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44 Labor Movements
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04 Sociology of Mental Health
05 International Tourism
06 Social Indicators
07 National Movements and Imperialism

THEMATIC GROUPS
01 Time Use Research
02 Sociocybernetics and Social System Theory
03 Sociology of Childhood
05 Famine and Society
06 Sociology of Occupational Groups

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Payment must be made in US Dollars. Both this form and your payment must reach ISA Secretariat in order to validate your membership.

1. Personal cheques or bank drafts - drawn on North American bank/branch. **Note: Due to elevated banking charges EUROCHEQUES are not accepted.**

2. Direct bank transfers (bank charges have to be paid by you):
   ISA Account no. 82.31027.2
   Banco Exterior de España, Agency 50
   Serrano, 49
   28006 Madrid, Spain

Kindly forward the details of your transfer (a copy if possible) to ISA Secretariat to assist us in tracing it immediately with Banco Exterior.
In spite of the fact that the 20th century has been characterized by two World Wars, the Cold War and hundreds of regional wars, there is a nevertheless afloat somehow the thought that the 21st century will be an 'economic' century where a country’s might will be determined by economic strength rather than its military brutism.

Of all the countries in the world which are of interest during this crucial transition from a bipolar world, Poland stands out for many reasons. First of all, she was one of the primary catalysts in the fall of communism. Secondly, her transition to democracy is being viewed by the world as a ‘model’ which can instruct other countries both in what might work and in what might not.

Post-Communist Poland: From Totalitarianism to Democracy? critically examines the burning issues which exist in today’s Poland. The entire world has a major stake in Poland’s future as once again she is at the forefront of global change.

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