

**MAY  
2017**

**RCHS**

Research Committee on the History of Sociology  
International Sociological Association

*Diagramming: Matheus Soares de Souza*

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## **EDITORIAL**

This new issue of our newsletter brings the first version of our program for the World Congress of Sociology in Toronto, which will happen on July 2018. You can check all the sessions approved by the program coordinator and circulate the program with other colleagues and networks. This edition also comes with short notes about forthcoming events and publishing initiatives that will definitely spark your interest. Finally, we have a good list of recent articles and books published by colleagues from our RC. Enjoy your reading.

## 1. WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY 2018

Below you can find a complete list of all sessions approved by the program coordinator. Please bear in mind that the call for papers is already open and is due to September 30<sup>th</sup>. ISA granted us 18 slots, but we have only 12 sessions (including the Business Section and the 'Open Section' for random papers) so eventually there will be double sessions, depending on the number of good papers received.

**Session Name:** Francophone Sociologies

**Session Description:** The aim of this session is to discuss similarities and differences between schools of sociology in French-speaking area.

**Session Organizer:** Cherry SCHRECKER

Universite de Lorraine - France

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**Session name:** History of Empirical Methods in Sociology

**Session Description:**

This session is focused on how different techniques and methods were created and disseminated in the practice of sociology. We especially welcome comparative papers and transnational studies that analyze how certain methods become 'standard'.

**Session Organizer**

Charles CROTHERS

Prof. AUT University - New Zealand

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**Session name:** Cold War Social and Behavioral Sciences: International and Transnational Entanglements

**Session Description:**

The history of the Social and Behavioral Sciences (SBS) during the Cold War era has seen increasing interest throughout the last decade. While important progress has been made toward a more balanced assessment of the interrelations between the Cold War era and the SBS, the literature still shows some deficits. Chief among these deficits are the dominance of US-centered accounts and the lack of comparative studies.

To some sociological observers, whether justified or not, another deficit is the alleged lack of sensibility towards the theoretical or methodological content of SBS ideas, since the literature has been mainly written by historians. Historians, in turn, tend to criticize the sociologists' lack for details and, sometimes, a mild form of political naiveté.

We seek papers that address the aforementioned deficits by historians (i.e., intellectual historians, diplomatic historians, etc.), historians of the social and behavioral sciences (including but not limited to historians of the particular disciplines such as sociology or political science), and sociologists (i.e., sociologists of science, sociologists of higher education, etc.). By bringing into conversation works from these various vantage points, this session seeks to investigate and illuminate the international and transnational dimensions of Cold War social and behavioral science more fully than has been the case so far.

**Session Organizers:**

Christian DAYÉ

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Mark SOLOVEY

Assistant Professor

University of Toronto - Canada

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**Session name:** History of Sociology in the Global South

**Session Description:**

'Global South' has become a popular concept in the social sciences. However, we still lack more empirical research on the concrete dynamics of knowledge production in the so-called South. This session aims to bring together papers who analyze how sociology was established in different regions and countries within the South. We are especially interested in comparative perspectives which analyze the circulation of theories, intellectuals and books between North-South and South-South. We also welcome papers which address key questions for those interested in understanding the history of the discipline in this vast area, such as: dependency and autonomy in knowledge production; the role of sociologists in the public life ; the labor market for sociologists in the South; studies on current sociology in Latin America, Africa and Oceania and connections between different sociological traditions.

**Session Organizers:**

Diego PEREYRA

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Joao Marcelo EHLERT MAIA

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**Session name:** Indigenization and Reconciliation Controversy Towards a Universal Sociology: For so Long but with Little Progress

**Session Description:**

When a symposium was organized at the 10<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Sociology held in Mexico City on the theme “Universalism versus Indigenization in Sociological theory,” there was no opportunity to establish the direction of the debate most especially as it affects the non-European Sociologists since then. Although there appears to be a growing consensus among sociologists on the universal inevitability of a science of society, what is in contention is the suitability and continued relevance of the primordial Euro-American sociology for all societies. Contemporary non-European scholars are becoming pessimistic about the applicability of the conventional/primordial sociological conceptual schemes, theories and methodology to the study of sociology both as an academic and professional discipline in their respective societies, as well as other collective reasons for the journey and eventual destination in their societies. Hence indigenization, domestication, and decolonization of sociology have always been an agitation but the response of this yearning seems not cheering. The session attempts to re-assess personal and cultural life histories as well as deep attachment to wisdom to remake the world as the basis for theoretical, conceptual and methodological formulations in Sociology within different socio-cultural background across the World. This session represents a unique opportunity to further advance the debate.

## Session Organizer

Adewale ADESINA

Professor of Sociology

Ekiti State University, Department of Sociology, Faculty of the Social Sciences, P.M.B 5363, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State. - Nigeria

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**Session name:** Sociology and Other Sciences

### Session Description:

Since the nineteenth century it has been commonly believed that academic discipline needs to establish itself by identifying research subjects and methods and excluding others from exploiting them. Positioning a new science involves determining its relationship to other extant sciences and a self-conceptualizing effort which refers to them for defining features.

It is our goal in this session to discuss this self-conceptualizing efforts of sociology both in its early and more recent days. Whereas some disciplines, like philosophy, history or psychology, are known to have been congenial to many sociological classics, there are other disciplines whose connection to sociology seems equally salient, like law, ethnology, anthropology, religion studies, linguistics, geography, biology, mathematics or economy. We are interested in all kinds of analysis covering interdependencies of sociology and other sciences, both friendly and antagonistic, including in particular theoretical delimitations and alliances, conceptual lendings and borrowings, academic networking and academic feuds, biographical entanglements and institutionalization patterns in sociological centers and peripheries. Our focus would be a historical view of the interplay between interdisciplinary and disciplinary features of sociology, with due attention to distinctive national and regional development paths as well as fashions and turns in scholarly politics.

**Session Organizers:**

Marta BUCHOLC

Prof.

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**Session name:** The Circulation of Ideas, Intellectuals and Texts: The Geopolitics of Knowledge Production in Social Sciences

**Session Description:**

Sociology is now widely regarded as a 'global' discipline and the social sciences move on a pendulum always anchored to national/local problems but certainly immersed in the 'international' arena. Though scholars do not agree on how to define 'global', the transnational dimension of knowledge production has been highlighted in different studies (Bhambra 2007; Schrecker 2010; Archer; Keim, 2014; Beigel, 2016). This session aims to bring together reflections on how the circulation of ideas, concepts, theories and texts has been shaping sociology and its practitioners. We are also interested in studies that analyse the inequalities of the global division of intellectual labour and its effects on the history and current profile of the social sciences.

**Session Organizers:**

Fran COLLYER

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Fernanda BEIGEL

Professor

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**Session name:** Ziya Gökalp Centenary - Critical and Empirical Research on His Life and Works

**Session Description:**

Ziya Gökalp (1876-1924) is remembered as the “founding father” of Turkish sociology. The Gökalp museum installed in his birth house at Diyarbakir, including his personal library and archives, was set on fire in the context of the Kobani uprisings in 2014. His personality and influence remain under dispute and to study Gökalp today is again timely. After Durkheim in Bordeaux, he obtained the second university chair for sociology worldwide, at Darülfünun in Istanbul in 1912. He started to publish one of the earliest specialized journals, *İçtimaiyat Mecmuası*, in 1917. His essay collection "Turkism, Islamism and Modernism" appeared in 1918. Kemal Atatürk's renowned and disputed reforms to create the modern Republic bare Gökalp's imprint. Known as one of the key inventors of Turkish nationalism, he seemed to be of Kurdish origins. While many highlight his adaptations of Durkheim into a secularist modernist vision of the Turkish Republic, others celebrate the Islamic heritage in his writings. There are doubts about his potential implications in violence against the Armenians in his home region. Debates on Gökalp are marked by political and theoretical divisions within Turkish academia and by ignorance internationally. The session therefore invites *critical* and *empirically grounded* contributions on Gökalp's role in the institutionalisation of Turkish sociology, on his personal, professional and political networks locally, nationally and internationally, as well as on the connections between sociology and politics in his life and writings. Abstracts should mention the corpus of archival or other empirical material on which historical analysis is based.

**Session Organizer**

Wiebke KEIM

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**Session name:** National and Global Sociology

**Session Description:**

The nineteenth- and twentieth-century expansion of science went along with a 'nationalization' of science, with the use of national vernaculars (instead of Latin) and the genesis of national scholarly communities. Sociology, as one of many academic disciplines, established itself in different ways in different national contexts in the last two centuries.

At present, globalization processes have become more important. It would be unjustified to argue that the national level will soon become (or already is) a non-existent entity in the 'world' of science. In a range of respects, the social relevance of the national level has probably augmented in recent times. The dependence of scientific research on state finance has not decreased since WWII, while governments have also searched for new ways to increase their influence upon the academic world. Perhaps, however, the increasingly global networks of scientific collaboration and communication will soon make it increasingly difficult to discern distinctive national traditions in disciplines, such as sociology.

For this session, we invite papers that focus on the changing 'geography' of scholarly communities, particularly in the field of sociology. Papers may focus on the trajectories of national communities, of international collaborations, or on the globalization of the discipline and the characteristics of a global sociology. Of interest and relevance in this setting is also the rise of professional associations and journals with a 'regional' or global focus – such as the *European Sociological Association* or the *International Sociological Association* and their respective journals.

**Session Organizer**

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Professor

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## 2. HOW DO YOU TEACH SOCIOLOGY? A SHORT CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

João Maia, who is the secretary of RC08, is leading a research project in Brazil aimed at developing new ways of teaching social sciences for undergraduate students. He is especially interested in how teachers improve students' fundamental skills, such as writing (be it articles, reviews, blog posts or other forms of scientific communication), analyzing data and working collaboratively. Those of you who have knowledge of useful articles or pedagogical experiences, please write to him at [joao.maia@fgv.br](mailto:joao.maia@fgv.br) . Many thanks!

## 3. SESSION 'SCIENCE, MODERNIZATION AND COLONIALISM IN THE AGE OF DECOLONIZATION': THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, 23-29 JULY 2017

Frederico Ágoas (Portugal)

The 25<sup>th</sup> International Congress of History of Science and Technology will hold a session on the relationship between science, colonialism and anti-colonialism in the period after World War II addressing topics directly related to the history of sociology. The symposium is organized by Cláudia Castelo (CIUHCT, University of Lisbon), João Marcelo Maia (CPDOC, Fundação Getúlio Vargas) and Frederico Ágoas (CICS.NOVA, New University of Lisbon) and will explore interchanges between technologies of colonial rule and the development of the natural and social sciences in the colonized territories; the relationship between social modernization and economic development projects in the former colonies of the European powers (and related forms of knowledge) with the development of anticolonial resistance; and, finally, the cross-links between colonialism and science in general.

Among others, specific topics discussed include the obstacles presented by colonialism to the internationalization of the social sciences of peripheral countries, the development of sociological theory in Brazil in the 1950s and 1960s in the light of recent postcolonial studies, the emergence of social-scientific studies in Portuguese Guinea (Guinea-Bissau) and in other Portuguese colonies after World War II, agricultural surveys and economic development in colonial Angola, and infrastructure development projects and road engineering during the colonial wars in Angola and Mozambique. More generally, the symposium is intended to contribute to ensuing debates about the extent to which new political projects for the colonies in the mid-twentieth century are affiliated

to scientific practices previously acquired in the metropolises, the political and scientific initiative of colonial cadres in overseas scientific and policy institutes, the adoption by nationalist movements in the colonized territories of scientific and political strategies derived from developmentalist speeches, the autochthonous challenges to the epistemic authority of the northern hemisphere over the southern hemisphere posed both by nativist theory or local social thought and, finally, the intellectual traditions from the so-called peripheral countries which critically reflected on colonialism much before the 'postcolonial turn', especially in the fields of economics (ECLA) and social sciences.

#### 4. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION IN BRAZIL

Our colleague Márcia Consolim from Brazil has been nominated to the editorial board of the [Revista Brasileira de Informação Bibliográfica em Ciências Sociais](#) (BIB), founded in 1977, which is a Brazilian Social Sciences journal, published biannually. BIB has established itself as a leading bibliographical essay journal, covering three branches of Social Sciences: Sociology, Anthropology and Political Science (including International Relations).

Since its foundation, BIB has been an important reference for Brazilian researchers and many articles that have featured in the journal had tremendous impact on the field of Social Sciences in the country.

The new editorial board is focusing its efforts in three main directions:

- to modernize the flow of submissions, in order to make the evaluation process faster and more transparent;
- to professionalize editorial policy, to ensure greater representation of academic areas and geographical regions;
- to take steps towards the internationalization of the journal by appointing foreign editors and accepting papers in other languages.

We welcome unpublished papers in Portuguese, Spanish or English, which will be selected on the basis of a double-blind peer review.

We expect articles to cover theoretical issues, methodological matters, or debates concerning specialised areas such as social processes, institutions and culture, political and economic sociology, social stratification, social movements, social policy and history of social sciences.

## 6. RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### BOOK CHAPTERS

Duller, Matthias & Christian Fleck (forthcoming September 2017) "Sociology in Continental Europe." In *The Cambridge Handbook of Sociology*, edited by Kathleen Korgen. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 5-17.

Susen, Simon (2017) 'Remarks on the Nature of Justification: A Socio-Pragmatic Perspective', in Charlotte Cloutier, Jean-Pascal Gond, and Bernard Leca (eds.) *Justification, Evaluation and Critique in the Study of Organizations: Contributions from French Pragmatist Sociology, Book Series: Research in the Sociology of Organizations, Volume 52*, Bingley: Emerald, pp. 349-381.

Susen, Simon (2017) 'No Exit from Brexit?', in William Outhwaite (ed.) *Brexit: Sociological Responses*, London: Anthem Press, pp. 153-182.

Susen, Simon (2017) 'Hermeneutic Bourdieu', in Lisa Adkins, Caragh Brosnan, and Steven Threadgold (eds.) *Bourdieuian Prospects*, London: Routledge, pp. 132-159.

### JOURNAL ARTICLES

Duller, Matthias (2016) "Internationalization of Cold War Systems Analysis: RAND, IIASA, and the Institutional Reasons for Methodological Change." *History of the Human Sciences* 29 (4/5): 172-190. doi: [10.1177/0952695116667882](https://doi.org/10.1177/0952695116667882)

Dayé, Christian. (2016). "A Fiction of Long Standing: Techniques of Prospection and the Role of Positivism in US Cold War Social Science, 1950-1965". *History of the Human Sciences* 29(4-5):35-58. DOI: [10.1177/0952695116664838](https://doi.org/10.1177/0952695116664838)

Dayé, Christian. (2016). "A Fiction of Long Standing: Techniques of Prospection and the Role of Positivism in US Cold War Social Science, 1950-1965". *History of the Human Sciences* 29(4-5):35-58. DOI: [10.1177/0952695116664838](https://doi.org/10.1177/0952695116664838)

Susen, Simon (2017) 'Remarks on Rodrigo Cordero's *Crisis and Critique: On the Fragile Foundations of Social Life*', *Distinktion: Scandinavian Journal of Social Theory*, 18(1), pp. 94-125.

Susen, Simon (2017) 'Following the Footprints of the "Postmodern Turn": A Reply to Gregor McLennan', *European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*, 4(1), pp. 104-123.

Susen, Simon (2016) 'Towards a Critical Sociology of Dominant Ideologies: An Unexpected Reunion between Pierre Bourdieu and Luc Boltanski', *Cultural Sociology*, 10(2), pp. 195-246.

Susen, Simon (2016) 'Scattered Remarks on the Concept of Engagement: A Socio-Philosophical Approach', *Philosophy and Society*, 27(2), pp. 459-463.

Susen, Simon (2016) 'The Sociological Challenge of Reflexivity in Bourdieusian Thought', in Derek Robbins (ed.) *The Anthem Companion to Pierre Bourdieu*, London: Anthem Press, pp. 49-93.

Susen, Simon (2016) 'Further Reflections on the "Postmodern Turn" in the Social Sciences: A Reply to William Outhwaite', *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society, Online First*, pp. 1-10.

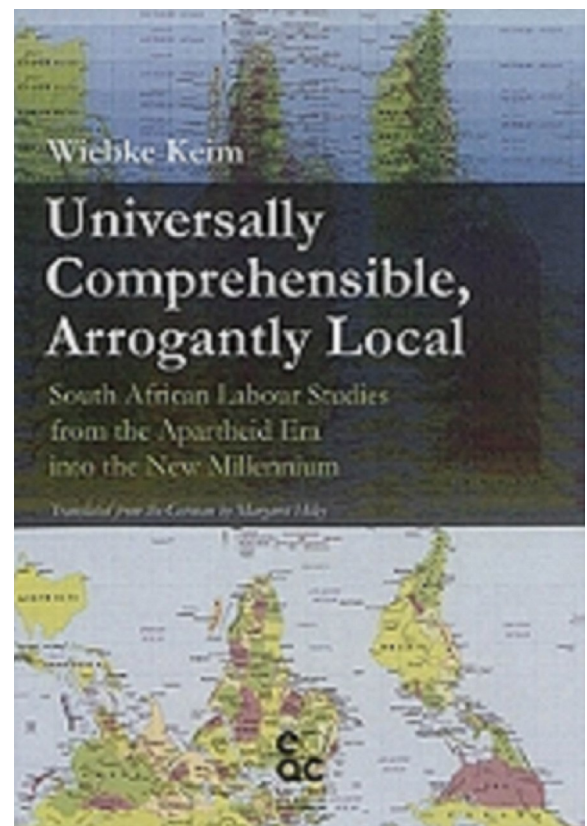
## BOOKS

**Wiebke Keim**

*Universally Comprehensible, Arrogantly Local: South African Labor Studies from the Apartheid Era into the New Millennium*. Paris, éditions des archives contemporaines, 2017.

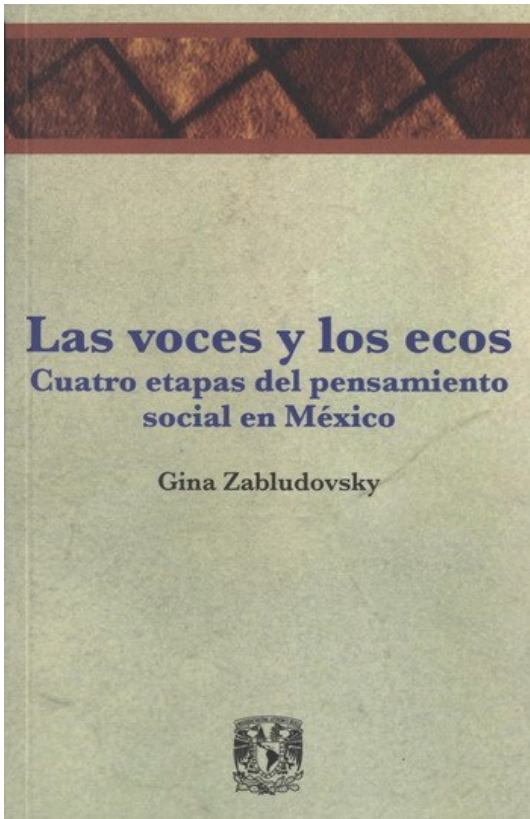
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From the perspective of the international scholarly community under North Atlantic domination, South Africa might look like a peripheral place of knowledge production. In recent years, a plethora of voices calling for provincializing Europe, for deconstructing Eurocentrism and for adopting post- and decolonial perspectives have challenged such views. They have partly transformed the academic landscape, but have had limited success in challenging the fundamental global divides in production, circulation and recognition of social scientific knowledge. This book chooses a different take on the question of how North Atlantic domination could be challenged, by conceptualizing counter-hegemonic currents in international sociology. Instead of providing theoretical and deconstructive critiques, counter-hegemonic currents are effective through collective social scientific practice: the production of data, knowledge and texts, of new generations of scholars, the interaction with extra-university actors, leading to the gradual emergence of integrated and productive scientific communities. Their orientation towards local arenas of discussion and production of socially relevant research effectively reduces the belief in the hegemony of the North.



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The historical development of South African labour studies is a case in point. This study provides a systematic, in-depth analysis of research and teaching activities, networks with extra-academic actors and international cooperation over time in the three major Labour Studies centres: Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town. It draws on a rich variety of material, including annual reports of research centres and labour service organizations, teaching contents and exam questions, the 1974-2003 volumes of the "South African Labour Bulletin" and newsletters of ISA Research Committee 44 on Labour Movements. Qualitative analysis of four seminal books is used to assess their contribution to original, general theory-building. In-depth interviews with Labour Studies representatives complement the analysis of documents and literature by reconstructing the oral history of this scholarly community, an indispensable source given that many debates could not appear in written form or had to be watered during the Apartheid years. The study concludes that over time, South African social scientists have generated knowledge on labour, industry and trade unions that is universally comprehensible, but arrogantly local.



## Gina Zabudovsky

*Las voces y los ecos: cuatro etapas del pensamiento social en México. México, Sitesa, 2017)*

Link: <https://goo.gl/79x6YD>

This book takes a look at some passages of Mexico's intellectual history during the late 19th and early 20th century.

The first part of the book "Voices" features outlines of social thought based on five different subjects that shape the chapters in this section. The input of authors like Justo Sierra, Andres Molina Enriquez, Manuel Gamio, Samuel Ramos y Jose Medina Echavarría is retrieved in order to address these topics.

The second section, Echoes, shows how the ideas of the aforementioned authors have been reclaimed throughout distinct eras, fostering different readings and opinions.

This work seeks to encourage a critical reading that, while providing an opportunity to get close to "our classics" and their work, and the different understandings they have been given at different times. The playful coda-- that may as well be read as an introduction-- aims to stimulate our readers creativity so that they can discover new ways of expression and to build bridges between the literary and academic languages, by producing their own questions and conclusions.

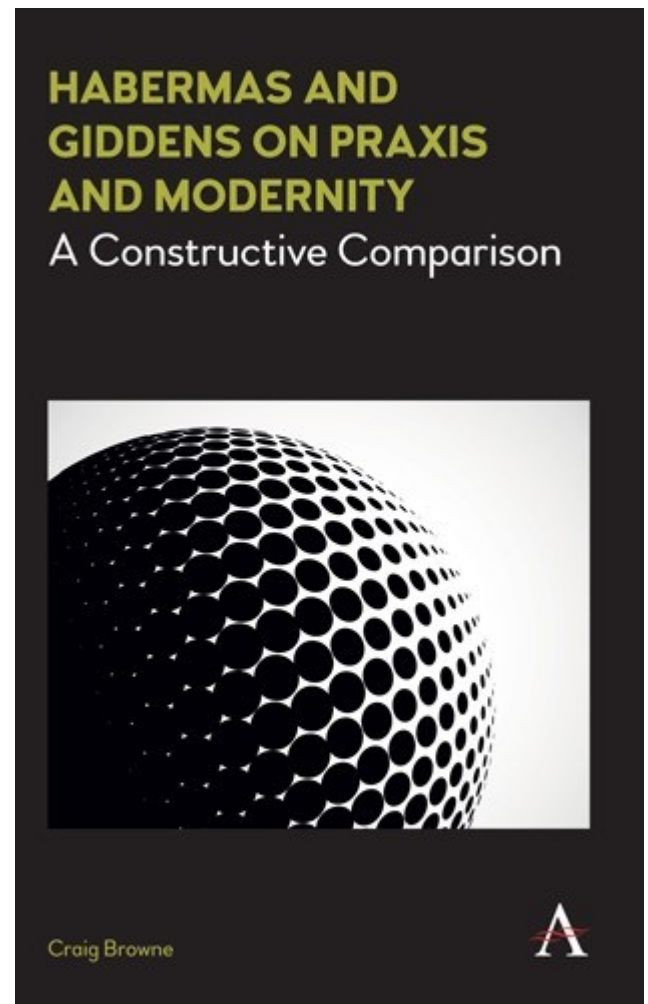
Gina Zabudovsky is a sociologist, professor and investigator at the National Autonomous University of México. Her work focuses on sociological theory and political, history of the social sciences, women in economic management positions, and the relation between sociology and literature. She's the author of several works about these topics, most recently: Norbert Elias y los problemas actuales de la sociología (3a edición corregida y aumentada, 2016), No entiendo a las mujeres (cuentos y relatos, 2014), Empresarias y ejecutivas en México (2013), Modernidad y Globalización (2010) e Intelectuales y burocracia (2009).

## Craig Browne

*Habermas and Giddens on Praxis and Modernity: A Constructive Comparison.* Anthem Press, London, 2017.

Link: <https://goo.gl/jWCh2a>

'Habermas and Giddens on Modernity: A Constructive Comparison' investigates how two of the most important and influential contemporary social theorists have sought to develop the modernist visions of the constitution of society through the autonomous actions of subjects. It compares Habermas and Giddens' conceptions of the constitution of society, interpretations of the social-structural impediments to subjects' autonomy, and their attempts to delineate potentials for progressive social change within contemporary society. Habermas and Giddens are shown to have initiated new paradigms and perspectives that seek to address the foundational problems of social theory and consolidate the modernist vision of an autonomous society. The book traces the core intuitions of Habermas and Giddens' theories back to their endeavours to incorporate, satisfy and rework the intentions of the Marxian perspective of the philosophy of praxis. It is argued that the philosophy of praxis conceptualizes the social as the outcome of the intersection of the subject and history. For this perspective, the altering of the relationship of the subject and history is the precondition of an autonomous society. Habermas and Giddens accept the theoretical and practical challenges that are contained in this conception of the social, whilst contending that the basic assumptions of the philosophy of praxis need to be reformulated and that its interpretation of the constraints upon autonomy should be rethought in light of the developments associated with contemporary capitalist modernisation and the dilemmas of the institution of the welfare state.



## Craig Browne

*Critical Social Theory* .Sage, London, 2017.

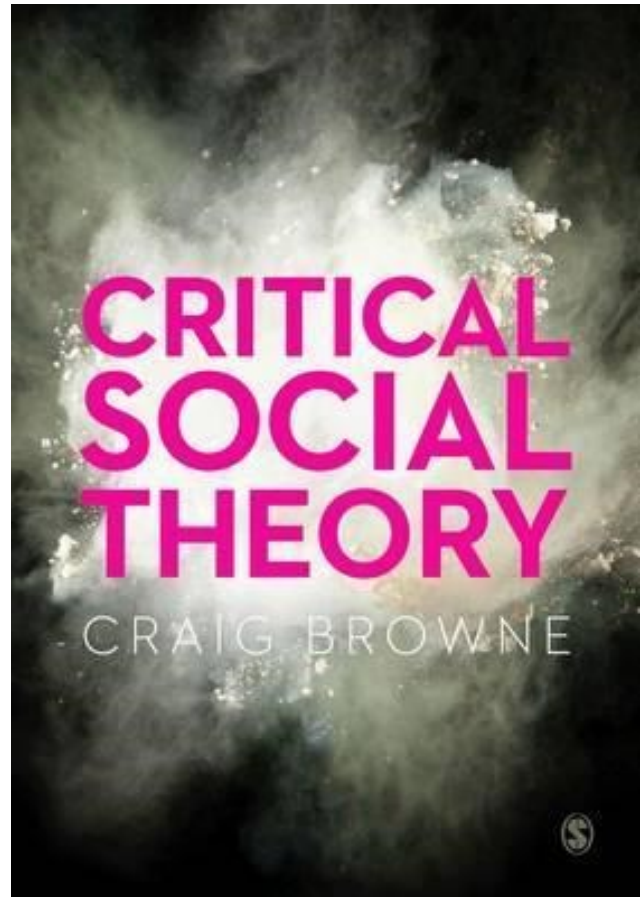
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In this accomplished, sophisticated and up-to-date account of the state of critical social theory today, Craig Browne explores the key concepts in critical theory (like critique, ideology, and alienation), and crucially, goes on to relate them to major contemporary developments such as globalization, social conflict and neo-liberal capitalism.

Critical theory here is not solely the work of Adorno, Horkheimer, Marcuse and Habermas. The book begins with the Frankfurt School but uses this as a base to then explore more contemporary figures such as:

- Nancy Fraser
- Axel Honneth
- Luc Boltanski
- Cornelius Castoriadis
- Ulrich Beck
- Anthony Giddens
- Pierre Bourdieu
- Hannah Arendt

A survey of critical social theory for our times, this is an essential guide for students wishing to grasp a critical understanding of social theory in the modern world.



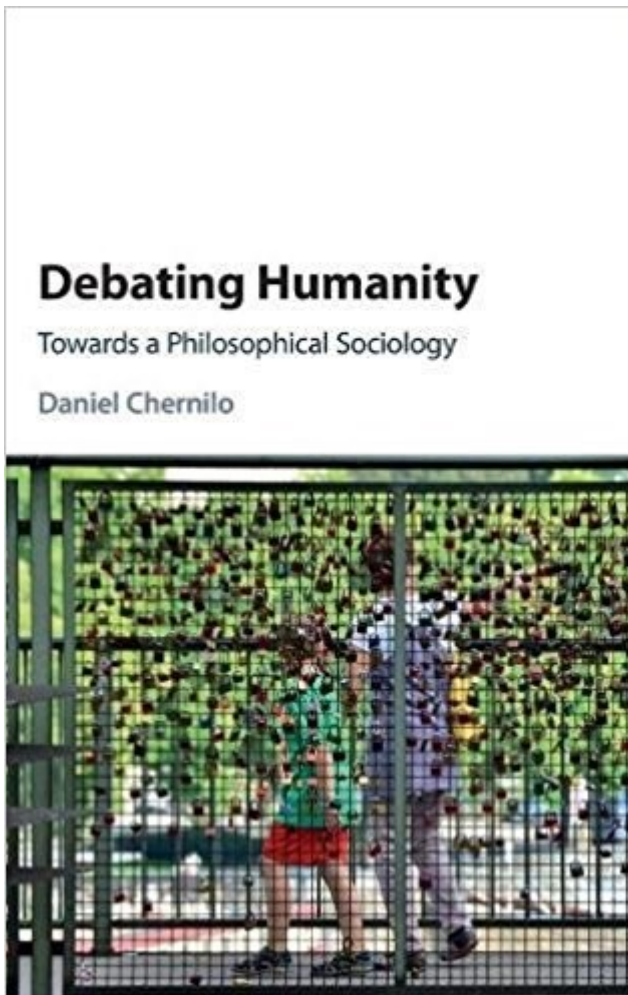
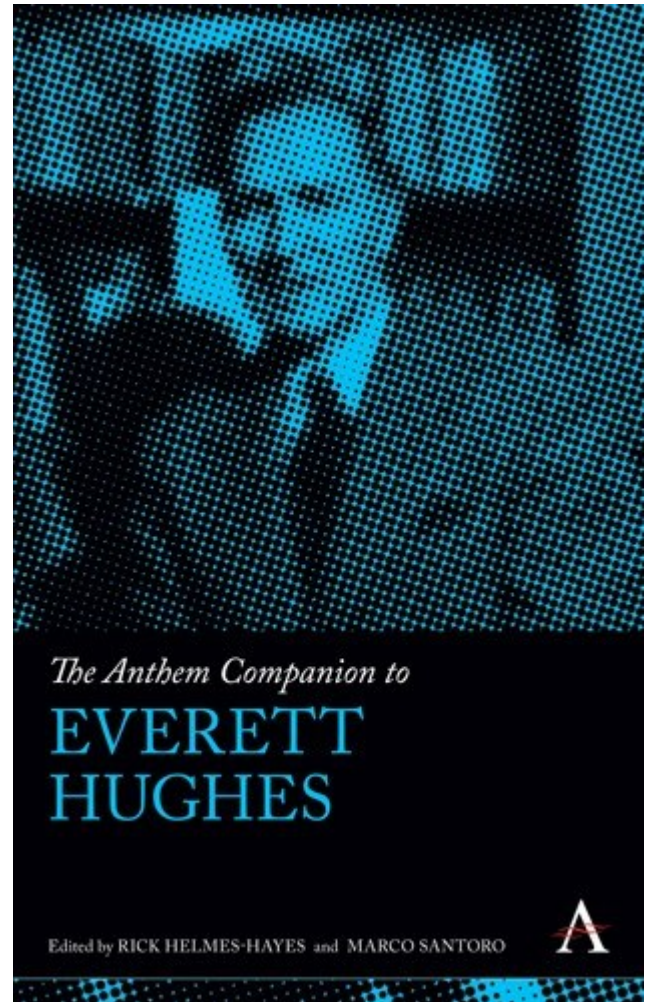


**Rick Helmes-Hayes and Marco Santoro**

*The Anthem Companion to Everett Hughes.*  
Anthem Press, London, 2016

Link: <https://goo.gl/L78PAg>

The Anthem Companion to Everett Hughes is a comprehensive and updated critical discussion of Hughes's contribution to sociology and his current legacy in the social sciences. A global team of scholars discusses issues such as the international circulation of Hughes's work, his intellectual biography, his impact on current ethnographic research practices and the use in current research of such Hughesian concepts as master status, dirty work and bastard institutions. This companion is a useful reference for students of classical sociology, practitioners of ethnographic research and scholars of sociology in the Chicagoan tradition.



**Daniel Chernillo**

*Debating Humanity. Towards a Philosophical Sociology.* Cambridge, CUP, 2017.

Link: <https://goo.gl/P6ErmP>

Debating Humanity explores sociological and philosophical efforts to delineate key features of humanity that identify us as members of the human species. After challenging the normative contradictions of contemporary posthumanism, this book goes back to the foundational debate on humanism between Jean-Paul Sartre and Martin Heidegger in the 1940s and then reassesses the implicit and explicit anthropological arguments put forward by seven leading postwar theorists: self-transcendence (Hannah Arendt), adaptation (Talcott Parsons), responsibility (Hans Jonas), language (Jürgen Habermas), strong evaluations (Charles Taylor), reflexivity (Margaret Archer) and reproduction of life (Luc Boltanski).



## Barbara Hoenig

*Europe's New Scientific Elite: Social Mechanisms of Science in the European Research Area*. London, Routledge (*Public Intellectuals and the Sociology of Knowledge Series*), 2017.

Link: <https://goo.gl/gvR3VC>

This book examines the question of whether the process of European integration in research funding has led to new forms of oligarchization and elite formation in the European Research Area. Based on a study of the European Research Council (ERC), the author investigates profound structural change in the social organization of science, as the ERC intervenes in public science systems that, until now, have largely been organized at the national level.

Against the background of an emerging new science policy, *Europe's New Scientific Elite* explores the social mechanisms that generate, reproduce and modify existing dynamics of stratification and oligarchization in science, shedding light on the strong normative impact of the ERC's funding on problem-choice in science, the cultural legitimacy and future vision of science, and the building of new research councils of national, European and global scope.