

NOVEMBER
2017

RCHS

Research Committee on the History of Sociology
International Sociological Association

Diagramming: Matheus Soares de Souza

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EDITORIAL

This newsletter brings you some important information of our activities in 2018. In next July we will have the workshop on methods in history of sociology, a new event that we hope to turn into a regular activity of our RC. You may find here some information on the final program. We also wrote a brief note about our next meeting in the World Congress of Sociology, which will take place in Toronto. When you receive this newsletter, the final list with all selected abstracts will probably be on ISA's website. We also have news about the RC's elections and the Jury for the Young Scholar Prize 2018. Regarding the elections, you can read the general instructions for our election process, which will unfold during the first semester of 2018. Please take notice that any member in good standing may take part in the process.

Our newsletter is not restricted to internal affairs! You may read a nice review of Marc Joly's recent book, authored by our colleague Lidiane Rodrigues and a text by Stéphane Dufoix and Eric Macé on their new and exciting project about non-hegemonic sociologies. Finally, you may check our usual list of recent publications by our membership.

Workshop 'Research Methods in the History of Sociology'.

The workshop 'Research Methods in the History of Sociology' is a one-day workshop promoted by the Research Committee on the History of Sociology (RC08), a research group affiliated with the International Sociological Association (ISA). The workshop is scheduled to take place at the University of Toronto on 14th July 2018 and will have the following format: two round-tables with senior scholars and a master class in which PhD candidates and early career researchers will have the chance to discuss their research projects with invited specialists.

We proposed the following guiding questions for the workshop: What are the uses of history of sociology? Who is the intended audience for the history of sociology? Does the historian of sociology need to do archival research?

Below you may find the final program and a list of seven research projects sent by sociologists from three different continents. These projects will be discussed in a final session, but the event is open for RC's members who will be on Toronto on the eve of the WC. PhD candidates and early career-researchers will be warmly welcome and will greatly benefit from this activity!

Program

10:00/ 12:00 Formative session I: Designing a good research project

Jennifer Platt (University of Sussex/ UK)

Yves Gingras (Université du Québec à Montréal/ CAN)

Stephen Turner (University of South Florida/ USA)

Neil McLauhlin (McMaster University/ CAN)

14:00/ 16:00 Formative session II: Archival research

William Buxton (Concordia University/ CAN)

Christian Fleck (University of Graz/ AUT)

Mark Solovey (University of Toronto/ CAN)

16:30/ 19:00 Master class with the audience

Cherry Schrecker (Université de Grenoble-Alpes/ FRA)

Christian Dayé (University of Klagenfurt / AUT)

Fernanda Beigel (CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo/MENDOZA- ARG)

SELECTED RESEARCH PROJECTS

Matteo Bortolini (ITA) – “The Fool on the Hill The Life and Times of Robert N. Bellah”

Gustavo Mesquita (BR) – ‘Florestan Fernandes and the struggle against racismo in contemporary Brazil (1878-2002)

Daniel Huebner (USA) – ‘Greensboro social sciences stories’

Lidiane Rodrigues (BR) – ‘A dominated pole in Brazilian social sciences’

Matheus Ribeiro (BR) – ‘The peripheral insertion of Brazil in the international debates on social theory’

Mohammada Kamsya and Teo Keen (USA/Singapore) – ‘From theory to political interventions for intellectuals: a historical comparative field analysis of WEB Dubois and Syed Hussein Alatas’ politics’

Jakub Motrenko (POL) - How does personal experience of social change entail the theoretical shift in sociology? Polish sociology in times of Solidarity social movement

WORLD CONGRESS AND REGISTRATION GRANTS

ISA's World Congress will happen from July 15th to the 21st in Toronto. If you are going to participate in the Congress, please notice that March 20th is the final deadline for registering with special prices.

Those of you who are willing to ask for registration grants must write to the Program Coordinator (myself) no later than January 31st. You may find the rules here: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/registration-grants/>. The allocation of grants will be decided by the RC's Board , who will submit the final list for ISA's approval.

ELECTIONS

In 2018, the RC will elect a new President, two vice-presidents and 14 members of the Board. All members who are in good standing may take part in the election process, either as voters or as nominees for the posts. All current members of the steering committee may run for reelection, but not the incumbent President and the two Vice-presidents.

The election process is organized through e-mail and ISA's secretariat usually assists the RC during the process. The secretary is in charge of the whole process so you might expect messages in the next months explaining the step-by-step.

Below you may find all the information you need to know about the schedule and the current Board.

PRELIMINARY RCHS ELECTION GUIDELINES AND TIMETABLE

CURRENT STEERING BOARD

Function	Name	Time in office	Not eligible for re-election*
President:	Stephen TURNER	2014-2018	X
Vice-Presidents:	Charles CROTHERS	2014-2018	X
	Cherry SCHRECKER	2014-2018	X
Secretary:	João MAIA	2014-2018	
Board Members:	Peter BAHER	2014-2018	
	Marcelo FOURNIER	2014-2018	
	Wiebke KEIM	2014-2018	
	Sujata PATEL	2014-2018	
	Per WISSELGREEN	2014-2018	
	Jennifer PLATT	2014-2018	
	Raf VANDERSTRAETEN	2014-2018	
	Kristopher KROPP	2014-2018	
	Jaroslawn KILLIAS	2014-2018	
	Kyiomitsu YUI	(2014-2016/ removed)	

* Eligibility for re-election, according to RC08 statutes V.6: "The President and the Vice-Presidents shall not be eligible for re-election to the same office for the immediately succeeding term. The other members of the Steering Board may continue in office for a second term, if nominated and re-elected. After two consecutive terms of service, they are eligible to continue to serve in the Board only in the office of President and Vice-President. After a term without service in office, members are again eligible for election to any office."

Number of posts open for election: All 14 posts are open for election, though current Board Members and the secretary may present themselves to reelection.

TIMETABLE (BASED ON THE FORMULATION IN THE STATUTES THAT "BALLOTS RECEIVED LATER THAN TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD CONGRESS SHALL NOT BE COUNTED", MEANING THAT THE ELECTION DAY IS ON SUNDAY 1ST OF JULY 2018 AT THE LATEST)

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| November 2017 | Information about the election procedure & Call for nominations, in the November issue of the RCHS Newsletter, according to Statutes §V.1: "the Secretary shall prepare a form to be sent to all regular and affiliated members at least twenty weeks before the election day together with a list of all regular members of RCHS." |
| December 2017 | Contact the board members and ask which ones of them are willing to be nominated for re-election. |
| Dec—Mid-March | Nomination of candidates, according to Statutes §V.2: "All regular and affiliated members of RCHS shall be entitled to nominate candidates for the Board. Nominated candidates shall be regular members of RCHS. They shall confirm their preparedness to accept the respective position on the Board in case they are elected and to remain a regular member in good standing for the duration of their mandate, and shall return the nomination form to the Secretary, together with brief curriculum vitae." According to Statutes §V.1: "nomination shall be done by email". At the Dublin BM it was added, acc. to the minutes (RCHS Newsletter November 2012, p. 22), that: "Candidates should make a brief statement about their background and interests." |

- April 2018 Presentation of candidates & Preparation of election, according to the Statutes §V.3: "The Secretary shall prepare a ballot listing all nominated candidates along with the respective positions on the Board. In case of several nominations for the same position, the nominated candidates shall be listed in alphabetical order. The ballot shall be sent to all regular and affiliated members of RCHS by email at least ten weeks before the election day." [my italics] Separate presentation of all candidates in a separate document.
- May 2018 Reminder about the election in the May issue of the RCHS Newsletter.
- June 1st 2018 Election day and submission of votes/ballots – at the latest (could be earlier as well), according to the RC08 Statutes §V.4: "Ballots received later than two weeks before the beginning of the World Congress shall not be counted." In practice this means that all (regular and affiliated) members, acc. to Statutes §V.4, "shall send their ballot by email to the designated electoral officer(s)".
- 1-10 June 2018 Counting of votes by the designated electoral officer: "The candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast will be deemed elected to each office."
- 15-21 July 2018 Announcement of election results: The result of the election will be announced by Stephen in his role as outgoing President during the Business Meeting of the RC.

YOUNG SCHOLAR PRIZE

Every two years, the RC awards a prize for best paper by a young scholar. In 2016, Andreas Kranebitter won the Prize for his paper "Our classroom methodological prescriptions do not fit easily the problems of studying the SS and their doings – Elmer G. Luchterhand and the history of sociological research on Nazi concentration camps" delivered in our interim conference in Warsaw. For 2018, the Jury will be comprised of Jaroslaw Kilias (POL), Sujata Patel (IND), Kristopher Kropp (DEN) and Marcel Fournier (CAN).

The aim of the prize is to encourage research among junior scholars within the RCHS field. Eligible are papers accepted to any of the sessions arranged by the RCHS. Authors should be in the early stages of their careers, i.e. they should be either PhD candidates or their PhD degrees should not be older than three years (the degree should have been awarded 2015 or later).

Submissions to the RCHS Junior Scholar's Prize, including the paper and a short CV, should be sent separately via email (and entitled "RCHS Prize" in the subject line) to the RCHS secretary (joao.maia@fgv.br) no later than May 15th 2018.

BUILDING LIVING BRIDGES FOR A WORLD SOCIOLOGICAL ARCHIPELAGO THE TONHEWOSOC TEAM

STÉPHANE DUFOIX (STEPHANE.DUFOIX@WANADOO.FR) AND ERIC MACÉ (ERIC.MACE@U-BORDEAUX.FR)

Sociology is at crossroads. This is certainly not the first time in the history of a discipline that began its course in the mid-19th century. But the current moment, that has almost certainly started in the 1980s and has become internationally visible during the organization of the 1990 World Congress in Madrid under the title "Globalization, Knowledge and Society", is specific insofar as it engages, at the highest international level, the definition and the scope of the universality of the discipline as such. For now about thirty years, debates at the world level show the picture of a sociology being tug between North and South, between unity and fragmentation, between Western hegemony and the temptations of indigenization. This situation is nothing but the outcome of a long – and still not known in details - process of internationalization that has entailed three main problems.

The first one is the universalization of such categories and reasoning coined within the framework of a Western-centric conception of sociology that was characterized by its blindness to its own situated dimension and to its hegemonization of other situated contexts and perspectives. The second one conversely pertains to the limits of the indigenizing strivings by some Southern sociologists and to the aporias of a « multicultural » or « decolonial » sociology that would not share any more common method, knowledge, concepts with both Western or any other situated sociology. The third difficulty has to do with the original methodological nationalism of classical sociology that often impels a « national sociology » framework and almost makes it impossible to take into sufficient consideration the transnationalized entanglements of situated experiences and social relations.

Taking this into consideration, as well as both the current multiplication of reflections and studies on the decolonization or de-Westernization of sociology, and the relative scarcity of initiatives actually aiming at proposing ways out that would not content themselves of being non-Western, we have launched in June 2017 an appeal to a number of sociologists from various parts of the world who had previously written on the topic of the internationalization of sociology. Very few actually refused to take part to the project. From September 2017, the team is now composed of 31 sociologists working in 23 different countries from Northern and Sub-Saharan Africa; South and North America; Asia and the Pacific; Western and Eastern Europe; and the Middle East. The team has now started to work together and will do so for the next one year and a half before it officially meets in the area of Bordeaux (France) for a 3-days residential seminar where the prospects of a non-hegemonic world sociology will be discussed. A website has been created to ensure the link between members in the meantime (<http://tonhewosoc.hypotheses.org/>).

The common platform of the team – before it gets modified and re-elaborated by our debates – is the following: how would it be possible to build some sociological universality without its being the mere universal diffusion of largely Western situated knowledge, methods or theories? Is it also possible to go beyond the mere advocacy of a “Southern sociology” that would either split the sociological world in two or indigenize experiences on behalf of cultural, linguistic, religious, civilizational specificities? How to establish a dialogue?

To be really fruitful such a questioning implies a better knowledge than we do have now of the history of two concomitant processes: the internationalization and universalization of sociology on the one hand ; the rise of more particularist claims on the other, in a rather dispersed way in the first place before it became a more coordinated trend from the late 1970s onwards. This history is still embryonic and it would deserve being investigated much deeper. Knowing this history is compulsory if one wants to reach a better knowledge of the various forms that the different counter-hegemonic movements in non-Western countries have known. The second process is even more crucial to the project since it entails the very possibility to consider the global future of sociology less as a simple consequence of universalization than as the possibility shared by sociologists to build non-hegemonic world frames for the discipline. This raises a number of questions about the ways to reach a potential non-hegemonic universality, through the acknowledgment of the existence of some universal situations that can be described by diverse so-

biological situated languages or through the understanding of sociology as a system of interconnectable locally-refracted manners to explain and understand the social. The issues of the comparability of situations described in different conceptual languages; of the concepts we use, should be using or should construct in the future; or of the bridges to be built as to maintain the unity of the archipelago are to be put under scrutiny. The answers to those questions have deliberately not been pre-established in order to allow for a bottom-up discussion.

If the ISA officially refused to sponsor and support it, the project has so far received the official support of the UNESCO, as well as of the Association française de sociologie (AFS) and of the Association internationale des sociologies de langue française (AISLF), that are both collective members of the ISA. We would also like to be able to obtain the support of national or regional sociological associations such as the ALAS, the CLACSO, the CODESRIA, the Asia-Pacific Sociological Association, the East Asian Sociological Association, the European Sociological Association or the Arab Council for the Social Sciences. Hope the colleagues from RC08 may help and support this new transnational initiative!

MEMBERS OF THE TEAM :

Adewale ADESINA (Ekiti State University, Nigeria)

Jimi O. ADESINA (University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa)

Syed Farid ALATAS (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Rigas ARVANITIS (CEPED-IRD, Université Paris Descartes, France)

Gennaro ASCIONE (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale", Napoli, Italia)

Fernanda BEIGEL (Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina)

Gurminder K. BHAMBRA (University of Sussex, UK)

Manuela BOATCA (Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany)

Raewyn CONNELL (University of Sydney, Australia)

Stéphane DUFOIX (University of Paris-Nanterre, France)

Julian GO (Boston University, USA)

Nilüfer GÖLE (EHESS, France)

Sari HANAFI (American University of Beirut, Lebanon)

Marina HUGHSON (Institute for Criminological and Sociological Research, Belgrade, Serbia)

Wiebke KEIM (CNRS, Strasbourg, France)

Svetla KOLEVA (Center for Advanced Study, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Xie LIZHONG (Beijing University, China)

Eric MACE (University of Bordeaux, France)

Joao Marcelo Ehlert MAIA (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Sara Shariati MAZINANI (University of Tehran, Iran)

Khalid MOUNA (Moulay Ismail University, Meknès, Morocco)

Oyeronke OYEWUMI (Stony Brook University, New York, USA)

Sujata PATEL (University of Hyderabad, India)

Shalini RANDERIA (Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Wien, Austria)

Laurence ROULLEAU-BERGER (CNRS, Lyon, France)

Han SANG-JIN (Seoul National University, South Korea)

Vineeta SINHA (National University of Singapore, Singapore)

Lütfi SUNAR (İstanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey)

Hebe VESSURI (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico)

Michel WIEVIORKA (FMSH, Paris, France)

Shujiro YAZAWA (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Japan)

BOOK REVIEW: Marc Joly.

JOLY, Marc. **Lá révolution sociologique: de la naissance d'un régime de pensée scientifique à la crise de la philosophie, XIXe-XXe siècle.** La Découverte, 2017. Reviewer: Lidiane Rodrigues (Federal University of São Carlos, Brazil)

A remarkable book for all those interested in the history of Sociology came to light in the beginning of 2017. It's *La révolution sociologique. De la naissance d'un régime de pensée scientifique à la crise de la philosophie (XIXe-XXe siècle)*, by Marc Joly. In this book, Joly analyzes what he calls 'the sociological revolution', i.e, the emergence between 1870 and 1930 (with a great push in 1910) of a new conceptual framework which is characterized by « a image tridimensionnelle réaliste des êtres humains: les êtres en tant qu'il sont déterminés historiquement et relationnellement par des processus biologiques, psychologiques et sociologiques objectivables, et non pas par quelque force surnaturelle ou par on ne sait quels a priori ineffables. » (p. 8) The author argues that the emergence of this new conceptual framework in the human and social sciences converged to a new discipline: sociology. This new domain is the outcome of the secularization process, which marked new ways of thinking about Mankind. Joly claims that this process unfolded through the sociological understanding of morality and the objective examination of knowledge conditions. Therefore, it implied a differentiation, which resulted from two great rivalries. On the one hand, Sociology distinguished itself from the knowledge that monopolized the general discourse about Mankind, morality and knowledge- Philosophy. On the other hand, it also differentiated from other new and innovative forms of knowledge, such as Psychology. Joly argues that Sociology and Psychology were rival domains that forged shifting alliances against Philosophy. This is the general thread of Joly's book, which is based on multiple sources typical in Intellectual History (such as biographies, reviews, textbooks) and other unusual sources, markedly private letters collected through an extensive historiographical research. The way Joly uses this correspondence gives the reader a glimpse into the private dramas of scholars and intellectuals, which are usually unseen when one works only with public available sources.

The book is divided in three parts. The first one is focused in life and works of Gabriel Tarde, who is taken as a transition figure between the old and the new style of thinking. This position is explained by Tarde's trajectory, which is marked by a 'double subordination' – one due to his social background and the other related to the expectations of the older generations. The reconstruction of Tarde's relations with other figures in the fields of university and politics is based on solid documentary work. It is worth noticing that Joly

avoids the usual 'father' of French sociology (Durkheim) and turns himself to a so-called minor figure. Some major insights result from this move. Firstly, Joly avoids the classical trap involved in the analysis of 'forgotten authors', which is the obsession with the 'rescuing' of so-called 'forgotten predecessors'. He manages to do so by outlining the shifting boundaries between Sociology, Psychology and Philosophy and demonstrating how each discipline positioned itself in relation to the other ones.

Besides, Joly challenges Lepenies' idea that Literature was the main rival faced by early sociologists. *La révolution sociologique* clearly demonstrates that the main dispute over boundaries was staged by Sociology against Philosophy and not against Literature, as Lepenies suggested in his book.

In the second section, Joly moves from France to Germany in order to analyze the disputes over the opening address of I Congress of the German Sociological Society in 1910. Joly goes beyond the ego-fights between Simmel, Tonnies and Weber in order to explain how sociology fragmented in Germany due to controversies over the legacy of neo-Kantism. In the last part, Joly demonstrates the enduring effects of the 'sociological revolution' by highlighting the extent to which our ordinary language draws on this new framework and the way philosophers revived old disputes with the discipline. If it is true that Sociology established new concepts and theories that shaped contemporary philosophical reasoning, the ancient discipline of Philosophy is alive and well, though it has to constantly legitimize itself. For this reason, much of the twentieth-century battles were indeed reminiscent of the nineteenth-century spirit. That is why the quote which closes the book is so adequate: "La philosophie, 'mère des sciences', ne se reconnaissant plus dans ses propres enfants et tentée de les renier pour refaire sa vie, fut concernée au premier chef ; à vrai dire, la sociologie ne lui laissa guère d'autre choix que celui de la rupture –une rupture définitive, mais non dépourvue de style –avec la réalité des sciences, et, partant, avec une certaine réalité du monde. » (p. 514).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

MATTEO BORTOLINI

- Andrea Cossu, Matteo Bortolini, *Italian Sociology, 1945-2010. An Intellectual and Institutional Profile*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2017.
- Matteo Bortolini, "Italian Sociology at the Turn of the 21st Century", *Global Dialogue. ISA Newsletter*, forthcoming, september 2017 (part of a wider monograph on Italian sociology)
- Matteo Bortolini, "Bellah, Robert N. (1927-2013)", entry, *International Encyclopedia of Anthropology: Anthropology Beyond Text*, edited by H. Callan, Wiley-Blackwell, forthcoming, 2018.
- Matteo Bortolini, "Explaining Modernity: Talcott Parsons's Evolutionary Theory and Individualism", in *The Anthem Companion to Talcott Parsons*, edited by J. Treviño, Anthem Press, London, 2016, pp. 133-154.

ANDREAS HESS

Journals

Der Liberalismus der Furcht: Judith N. Shklars Liberalismustheorie im Kontext, *INDES*, No 2, June 2016, 77-83 (with Samantha Ashenden) Totalitarianism and Justice: Hannah Arendt and Judith N. Shklar's reflections in Historical and Theoretical Perspective, *Economy and Society*, Vol. 45 , No 3-4, August-November 2016, 505-529

The meaning of exile: Judith N. Shklar's maieutic discourse, *European Journal of Social Theory* (special issue on Intellectuals and Performance Theory), 2017, published online 1-16 , DOI: 10.1177/1368431016681575

Book chapters

Plebeian Culture, Moral Economy, Reluctant Modernization: An Attempt to Understand Basque Egalitarianism Differently, in: A. Hess and X. Arregi (eds.) *The Basque Moment: Civic Egalitarianism and Traditional Basque Society*, Center for Basque Studies Press, University of Nevada: Reno NV, 2017, 255-286

How Tocqueville became 'Tocqueville' – The Making of an Icon. Gustave de Beaumont's Letters from Cannes and the first Tocqueville biography, in: *Who Telleth a Tale of Unspeakable Death?* (ed. Wolfgang Marx), Carysfort Press, Dublin 2017, 75-93

CHERRY SCHRECKER

Masson, Philippe, and Cherry Schrecker. "How Does the Individual Find a Place in French Sociology?." *The American Sociologist* (2017): 1-18.

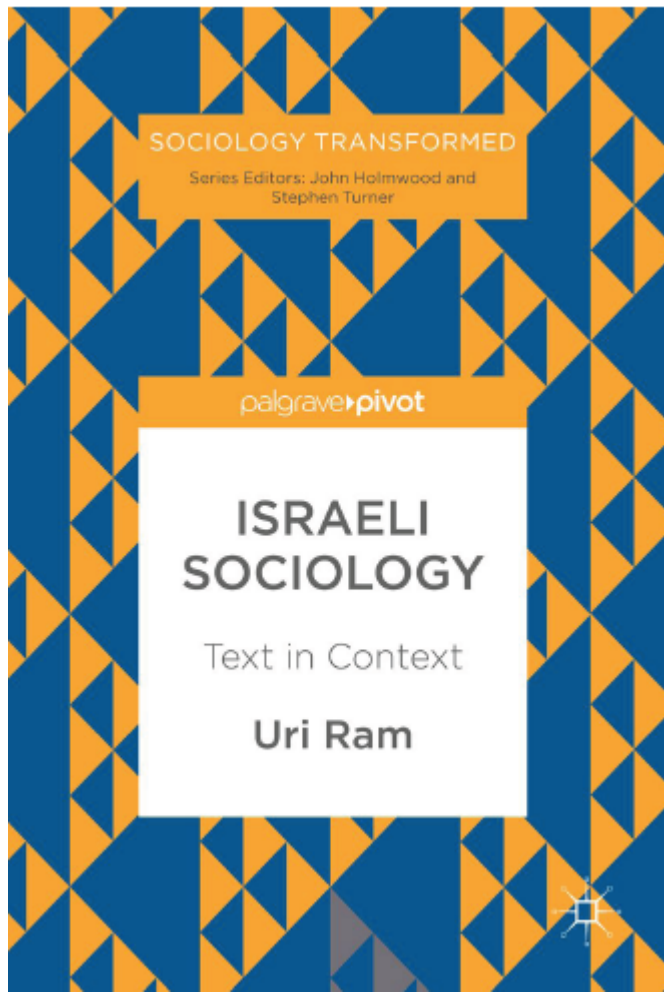
CONNELL, RAEWYN ; PEARSE, REBECCA ; COLLYER, FRAN ; Maia, João Marcelo ; MORRELL, ROBERT.

Negotiating with the North: How Southern-tier intellectual workers deal with the global economy of knowledge. *SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, v. 00, p. 003802611770503-17, 2017.

JOÃO MAIA

Maia, João Marcelo Ehlert. "The history of sociology as a field of research and some recent trends in Brazilian social thought." *História, Ciências, Saúde-Manguinhos* 24.1 (2017): 111-128.

BOOKS



1st ed. 2018, VIII, 173 p.

<http://www.springer.com/us/book/9783319593265>

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This book presents a comprehensive historical account of sociology in Israel the first history of sociology in Israel, from its beginnings in late 19th-century to the early 21st-century. It locates the ruptures and reorientations of the sociological text within its shifting historical context. Israeli sociology is shown to have evolved in tandem with the development of the Israeli Jewish nation in Palestine, and later of the state of Israel. Offering a critical overview of the origins and the development of the discipline, it argues that this can be divided into the following phases: Predecessors (1882-1948), Founders (1948-1977), Disciples (1967-1977), Critics and More Critics (1977-1987), Intermediators (1977-2018), Post-Modernists (1993- 2018) and Post-Colonialists (1993-2018). This book contributes a fascinating national case study to the history of sociology and will appeal further to students and scholars of social theory and Israel Studies