



History of
Sociology

NEWSLETTER NOVEMBER 2021

Editor: Fran Collyer, Secretary RC08 Fran.Collyer@sydney.edu.au

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Letter From the President of RC08



Dear colleagues and friends,

What is the social impact of the Covid-19 pandemic?

One of my friends, Philip Resnick, a professor emeritus of political science at the University of British Columbia (philip.resnick@ubc.ca), sent me an email a few weeks ago presenting a short Durkheimian analysis of the social impact of the pandemic. I quote:

'One of sociology's founding figures (Émile Durkheim) had observed that rates of suicide declined in periods of war, as though individual anomie took second place when society as a whole faced Herculean challenges on the battlefield.



The data has largely borne him out, the grim toll of world wars and minor ones as well, overriding whatever impulse some unhappy souls might feel to call it quits. Would pandemics play a similar role? Trump, that omniscient observer of human frailty, had brashly predicted increased suicides would outpace whatever deaths COVID might bring. Yet now the Centre for Disease Control reveals that rates of suicide declined in Year I of the plague. Knowing there is a common enemy we all must face reduces the individual propensity to end one's life, as a rising toll in ICUs and lockdown measures hit home. A bit of silver lining in a world run amok'.

I have published a short paper in the newspaper Le Devoir: 'COVID 19: attention à l'excès de regulation', in which I note a similarity between a pandemic and a war or a political crisis. Politicians have used the metaphor of war asking us to fight together against the enemy: COVID-19. Nationalist pride and solidarity became the main political leitmotifs. So, if there is a general consensus, and if everybody obeys and respects the rules (social distancing, etc.) and the procedures (vaccination), we will win! The Quebec Prime Minister invited all of us, if we can, to help other people and to do volunteer work or good deeds (e.g., to call an old person once a day).

But there are many differences between a war and a pandemic: the first is a conflict between people (collectivities and nations) and the second, a fight against a virus. Both have an economic, social, and psychological impact, but this impact is not the same. Seclusion, loneliness, anxiety: this is the new social life for a lot of people with not enough integration and too much regulation, especially for youth (teenagers) and *elderly* persons. We can predict a rise in depression, addiction (drugs, gambling, videogames, alcohol, etc.), conjugal violence, and suicide. According to the SOS-Suicide hotline in Montreal, we should be worried: at the beginning of the pandemic, they received a limited number of phone calls; now, during the second phase of the pandemic, these phone calls are becoming more numerous. Can we predict a rise in the rate of suicide? Maybe, but one thing is sure: we need more statistics and more sophisticated sociological analyses of this data, and (why not?) from a (new) Durkheimian perspective, with its two axes of analysis: integration and regulation.

In Canada, Quebec, and other countries, COVID-19 seems to be 'under control'. Are we absolutely sure about this? It is time to begin these analyses.

Marcel Fournier
RC 08 President

Letter from the Editor

Another newsletter! So soon! It seems only a few weeks since I sent the May edition to members, but here we are again. As usual, our group has been incredibly productive, despite the difficulties of the past two years with the Covid-19 pandemic and rising concerns about the climate crisis. In Australia, our universities are still shut, though our international borders are starting to open as vaccination rates climb and pressure from businesses increase. As



academics, we are all trying to come to terms with on-line conferences, meetings and classrooms, and I don't mind letting it be known that I am really fed up with that mode of communication. I find it deeply unsatisfying (grumble grumble).

This is my final newsletter drafted from the University of Sydney. As of January 2021 I will be taking up the position of Professor of Sociology at the University of Karlstad, Sweden. It will be quite an adventure moving from the global South to the global North, and leaving Sydney in the 35 degree heat of summer and arriving a day later in the snow and ice of winter-time Karlstad! I will of course let you all know my new email address as soon as I can.

see you later my friends (Australian)

vi ses senare mina vänner
(Swedish, according to google translate)

Fran Collyer
Secretary RC08

Member's Notices

History of Sociology: Rethinking Teaching and Research The Hong Kong Symposium November 4 and 5, 2021

Reflections from Hedvig Ekerwald

The secretary, Fran Collyer, told all members of our Research committee on the History of Sociology (RC08) of an online symposium with the title 'History of Sociology: Rethinking Teaching and Research'. She did so on October 19, and I took part in that symposium together with 18 to 25 other people during two November days, four hours each day. The symposium was organised by Stéphane Dufoix from France and Hon-Fai Chen from Hong Kong. Zoom-meetings can be quite boring but this was a lively event. It was also truly global with people participating from different time zones. For those in Hong Kong, Singapore or Taiwan, the symposium started at 5pm local time, India at 2:30pm, South Africa at 11am, France and Germany at 10am, and Brazil at 06am. It functioned well. Had anyone from Australia been participating, he or she would have started at around 10pm. [editor's note: Fran Collyer was unwell and unfortunately unable to participate!]

It seemed to be the last big meeting in a book project, where the eight book chapter authors each presented his or her work for around half an hour and got it discussed by all participants in the symposium for the next half hour. The obvious theme was how research and teaching can change to decolonise sociology. A rare theme was the role given to teaching, stressing its importance. It mainly circled around sociological theory.



All the presentations were rich and valuable to those interested in the history of sociology and its future, but here we only have space for some short notes, mainly on two of the presentations. Syed Farid Alatas started the symposium with a creative presentation on how the canon could be widened if you take up not only *theories* of the past but also *ideas* from thinkers before the subject of sociology was made into an academic discipline. One example of such non-conventional sources of social theory, is a well-known Indonesian woman, whose name I missed, who wrote hundreds of letters to a penfriend in the Netherlands, where she analysed her Indonesian society in a sociologically fruitful way. Alatas also reported that collecting postage stamps on 'thinkers' from different countries in the South had given ideas of people to research. There could be a work for us today to analyse the conglomerate of social ideas of such a pre-academic thinker and construct it into more systematic theories. There are correspondences to sociological concepts in their writings. The question of how colonial societies were perceived from the side of the oppressed can give partial answers via such pre-sociological thinkers.

Arguments among the participants against such theory construction work was the appropriation problem and the difficulties in transcending cultural and linguistic barriers. But it should be noticed that in the Western canon itself - with its trinity of Marx, Weber and Durkheim - Marx himself was never a sociologist and Weber upheld non-sociological posts most of his life.

The participants also took up the subject of the early Japanese sociologist, Tongo Takebe, who wrote four volumes of general sociology (from 1904 and onwards). He was 13 years younger than Durkheim and was in many aspects more universal than Durkheim. Who is to say that someone is not sociological?

João Marcelo E. Maia described in his presentation how he teaches Classical Sociology in Brazil. He makes the mechanisms of canonisation of the classics known to his students in order to improve their critical ability. He teaches them about the hegemonic structures of classical sociology, with its choice of journals, its specific forms of writing, most often in English if exported outside Europe, and its theories constructed on the then industrial societies of Europe. The theories are often presented in textbooks without the historical context, and as if their authors were geniuses. In opposition to these mechanisms, Parsons and Merton are presented in his course as more or less local US sociologists, and symbolic interactionism is reframed by not only describing how the self is formed but also how the self is formed more specifically in a racist society.

The role of language, especially translations, was stressed in subsequent discussion. My own belief would be that small countries tend to translate more per million inhabitants than bigger countries who see themselves as more self sufficient. Stéphane Dufoix said he had tried for two years to get Connell's book¹ translated into French, even offering himself as the translator for free, without success.

There were so many more topics discussed, such as sex roles, which focused on the 'female husband' in South Africa, in comparison to British sex roles, basing the analysis on local narratives; how the captive and captor mind concepts² can be understood; the reception and further development of Weberian writings on religion and law in China; the open access



sociological courses online in India (which have had more than 11 million hits since 2014, and which offer an epistemic break with colonial ways of thinking of the past but hardly anything on original thinkers); Hong Kong, with its continuity of traditional Chinese society in the midst of modernisation, and with sociological courses of theory without non-Western and women thinkers; and finally, the need for multi-paradigmatic syntheses.

I now look forward to a successful publication!

The Hong Kong Symposium presenters:

- ALATAS, Syed Farid, National University of Singapore: 'Teaching the history of sociology in service of the canon'.
-
- ADESINA, Jimi O., University of South Africa: 'A history of sociology in Africa: Selected cases of Nigeria and South Africa'.
-
- DUFOIX, Stéphane, Paris-Nanterre University: 'When the captor is captive: Teaching Southern sociology in the North'.
-
- MAIA, João Marcelo E., Centre for Research and Documentation of Contemporary History of Brazil (CPDOC), Fundação Getulio Vargas : 'Teaching from the South: History of sociology and sociological theory in Brazilian classrooms'.
-
- TSAI, Po-Fang, Taipei Medical University: 'Mitigating the canon from research to teaching: The roles of six overseas Chinese sociologists in the reception of Max Weber'.
-
- PATEL, Sujata, Umeå university: 'Decentering and creating a new curriculum in sociology: An autocritique'.
-
- CHEN, Hon-Fai, Lingnan University, Hong Kong: 'Field of disappearance: On the underdevelopment of the historical studies of sociology in Hong Kong'.
-
- GENOV, Nikolai, Freie Universität Berlin: 'Bridging Past and Present: Heuristic potentials of the history of sociological ideas'.
-

Notes:

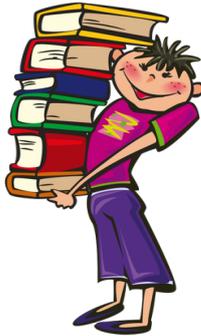
¹ Which book by Raewyn Connell? I missed whether it was the modern classic *Southern Theory: The Global Dynamics of Knowledge in Social Science* (2007), or *Confronting Equality: Gender, Knowledge and Global Change* (2011), or her latest book, *The Good University: What Universities Actually do and Why it's Time for Radical Change* (2019).

² From Alatas 1972 and 1974.



Project Update: *Sociology Between Ecuador and the World*

Philipp Altmann



The research project, *Sociology Between Ecuador and the World*, has been running at the Universidad Central del Ecuador since 2016. It focuses on how sociology developed as an academic discipline in Ecuador in constant interrelation with trends, schools of thought, and institutions in global sociology. In this, three phases of Ecuadorian sociology are highlighted: the establishment of sociology after 1915, its first global insertion in the 1950s and 1960s, and the continentally well-connected, Marxist critical sociology since the 1970s.

<PhilippAltmann@gmx.de>

Project Update: *Understanding Society: The Role of Sociology and its Social Impact*

This project is led by Associate Professor Fran Collyer, in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Sydney, Australia. It is funded by the Australian Research Council (DP190103179), and funds have been provided for three years (2019-2021). There have been several changes of personnel working on the project. Currently, there are two postdoctoral fellows Dr. Ben Manning and Dr. Natalie Maystorovich.

The project has three main aims:

- 1) to explore the history and progress of sociology in Australia. It examines past and present intellectual trends, documents the institutional struggles from formation to the contemporary period, and records the achievements of its scholars and practitioners as they developed systematic understandings of their own society. It takes a critical approach to this history, noting how, and in what way, Australian sociology has been dominated by the sociologies produced in the global North, yet responded to the unique ways of life found on the Australian continent;
- 2) to provide evidence about the impact of sociology beyond the academy over the past 50 years, revealing the extent to which sociological methods, ideas and practices have contributed to policy, legislation and public debate; and
- 3) to understand and theorise knowledge production and its links with circulation; and the way organised knowledge is shaped by its socio-historical location and in dynamic interaction between national and the international processes.

We have conducted 159 in-depth interviews with sociologists to collect their career biographies and understand their experiences of the 'sociological journey'. Most interviews took about one and a half hours, though several lasted for three or four hours. A few



participants were happy to be interviewed a second or third time to discuss particular issues in depth. In addition, we have access to interviews from a further 18 sociologists whose transcripts have been published, primarily held with the Australian National Library collection. Only four participants opted to remain anonymous. We are currently in the process of analysing these 177 interviews using Nvivo.

We have published three papers to date. These do not draw from the interview material, but available literature and statistical data:

- Collyer, F.M. and Williams Veazy, L. (2021) 'The State of the Discipline: Australian Sociology and its Future' *Journal of Sociology* (<https://doi.org/10.1177/14407833211041402>).
- Collyer, F.M. and Manning, B. (2021) 'Writing National Histories of Sociology: Methods, Approaches and Visions' *Journal of Sociology* (<https://doi.org/10.1177/14407833211006177>).
- Collyer, F.M. (2021) 'Australia and the Global South: Knowledge and the Ambiguities of Place and Identity' *Journal of Historical Sociology* 34(1):1-14. (<https://doi.org/10.1111/johs.12312>).

If anyone would like a copy of one of these papers, and is unable to access them via an institutional institution, please email Fran.

Additional papers are in early stages of preparation, drawing from the interview data. One of these focuses on the experiences of early career sociologists in the precarious environment of the Australian university sector. Another examines how sociologists answer the question of 'what is sociology?' and 'what does it mean to be a sociologist?'. A life-history analysis of career trajectories is also planned.

Covid-19 has made it difficult to discuss our work in the broader context, but we look forward to presenting findings and meeting with colleagues at future history of sociology conferences.

Fran Collyer
Project Leader
November 2021





Call for Papers: Seventh Annual Conference on the History of Recent Social Science (HISRESS)

from Mark Solovey <mark.solovey@utoronto.ca>

Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, University of Toronto

17-18 June 2022

After a two-year pandemic delay, this two-day conference of the Society for the History of Recent Social Science (HISRESS) will bring together researchers working on the history of post-World War II social science (HISRESS; <https://hisress.org>). It will provide a forum for the latest research on the cross-disciplinary history of the post-war social sciences, including but not limited to anthropology, economics, psychology, political science, and sociology as well as related fields like area studies, communication studies, history, international relations, law, and linguistics. The conference aims to build upon the recent emergence of work and conversation on cross-disciplinary themes in the postwar history of the social sciences.

Submissions are welcome in such areas including, but not restricted to:

- * The interchange of social science concepts and figures among the academy and wider intellectual and popular spheres;
- * Comparative institutional histories of departments and programs;
- * Border disputes and boundary work between disciplines as well as academic cultures;
- * Themes and concepts developed in the history and sociology of natural and physical science, reconceptualised for the social science context;
- * Professional and applied training programs and schools, and the quasi-disciplinary fields (like business administration) that typically housed them;
- * The role of social science in post-colonial state-building governance;
- * Social science adaptations to the changing media landscape;
- * The role and prominence of disciplinary memory in a comparative context;
- * Engagements with matters of gender, sexuality, race, religion, nationality, disability and other markers of identity and difference.

The two-day conference will be organised as a series of one-hour, single-paper sessions attended by all participants. Ample time will be set aside for intellectual exchange between presenters and attendees, as all participants are expected to read pre-circulated papers in advance.



Proposals should contain no more than 1000 words, indicating the originality of the paper. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is February 4, 2022. Final notification will be given in early March 2022 after proposals have been reviewed. Completed papers will be expected by May 13, 2022.

The organising committee consists of Jamie Cohen-Cole (George Washington University), Philippe Fontaine (École normale supérieure Paris-Saclay), Jeff Pooley (Muhlenberg College), Mark Solovey (University of Toronto), and Marga Vicedo (University of Toronto).

All proposals and requests for information should be sent to submissions@hisress.org.



New Webinar Series on Decolonial Research Methods

Eminent scholars will explore the topic of decolonial research methods in a new NCRM webinar series. The six-part series aims to prompt researchers to reflect on the ways in which academic research may either reinforce or dislodge colonial discourses. The webinars, which are free and open to anyone who would like to attend, will take place weekly between 26 October 2021 and 7 December 2021.

The six speakers are:

Professor Vineeta Sinha, National University of Singapore
26 October (16:00 SGT, 09:00 BST)

Professor Linda T. Smith, Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi
2 November (14:00 SGT, 06:00 GMT)

Professor Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney
9 November (15:00 SGT, 07:00 GMT)

Professor Walter D. Mignolo, Duke University
23 November (22:00 SGT, 14:00 GMT)

Professor Sujata Patel, Umeå University
30 November (16:00 SGT, 08:00 GMT)

Professor Jeong-Eun Rhee, Long Island University, Post
7 December (20:00 SGT, 12:00 GMT)



Register for the webinar series here:

<https://deco-metho.eventbrite.co.uk>

Webinar series

Decolonial Research Methods: Resisting Coloniality in Academic Knowledge Production

To register:
<https://deco-metho.eventbrite.co.uk>



Hosted by
Leon Moosavi



Vineeta Sinha
26 October
16:00 (SGT)



Linda T. Smith
2 November
14:00 (SGT)



Raewyn Connell
9 November
15:00 (SGT)



Walter Mignolo
23 November
22:00 (SGT)



Sujata Patel
30 November
16:00 (SGT)



Jeong-Eun Rhee
7 December
20:00 (SGT)

Call for Papers for a colloquium on Gino Germani:

from Diego Ezequiel Pereyra <diegoepereyra@yahoo.com.ar>

II Gino Germani Colloquium Strength, updating and review of his legacy, Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata, October, 2022

In 2019, the Colloquium '40 years with/against Gino Germani' was held in the city of Buenos Aires on the occasion of the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of his death. A series of researchers discussed at length the multiple questions that this controversial figure raises: his career and intellectual project; the networks and debates of which he was a part; his many faces - as a militant, institution builder, researcher, disseminator and polemicist; his contributions to Latin American sociological theory; the modes of circulation of his texts, and a long 'etcetera'. The game was then reopened to rethinking, criticism and debates on the validity and contemporaneity of his ideas and perspectives, leaving distant the possibility of conceiving these as an anachronism. Thenceforth, the list of evocations generated by his figure stretches to the limits of the imagination.

Two years after that event, the good news of the imminent arrival to Argentina of the Gino Germani Archive brings us together again. In this framework, we call for participation at the II Colloquium 'Gino Germani, Strength, updating and review of his legacy' that will take place in the cities of Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata on October 19th, 20th and 21st, 2022. The arrival of this valuable 'treasure' to Argentina opens the possibility (rather, the need) to



reflect again upon his life, intellectual project, and his work, in order to produce new narratives, interpretations, and perspectives. What is the validity of a thinker like Germani? What were his main contributions to Argentine, Latin American, American, Italian... and world sociology? To what extent can his thinking still stimulate reflections about our present and our future?

We therefore propose to challenge Germani as our contemporary. For this reason, the call is not limited only to (although it already includes) a discussion or problematisation around his figure. In this way, we also hope to receive proposals that inquire from different perspectives in the broad problematic field that their studies opened, around topics that are totally newsworthy such as marginalisation, development, migration, urbanisation, the middle classes and the social structure, democracy and new forms of authoritarianism, international relations, among many others.

Deadline for abstracts (400 words): March, 25th, 2022.

E- mail: coloquioginogermani@gmail.com

Institutional sponsorship and support:

Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani (FSOC-UBA),
Centro de Estudios Sociales y Políticos (FH-UNMDP),
Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET),
Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO),
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO),
Centro Cultural de la Cooperación Floreal Gorini (CCC),
Carrera de Sociología (FSOC-UBA),
Área de Sociología (UNGS), Carrera de Sociología (FCPyS-UNCuyo),
Programa de Estudios Sociales y Políticos entre Italia y Argentina (FSOC-UBA),
Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES),
Escuela Interdisciplinaria de Altos Estudios Sociales (IDAES-UNSAM).



Call for Papers - *SYMPOSIUM CULTURE@KULTUR*

Europa dank Translation?

Politik, Kultur- und Wissen(schaft)stransformation und -zirkulation qua Übersetzung nach 1945
Personen - Texte - Institutionen

Mit diesem Themenheft soll der Rolle von translatorischen Initiativen, Zirkulationen und Transformationen für die Rekonstruktion des Wissenschaftsbetriebs und des wissenschaftlichen Austauschs nach dem 2. Weltkrieg nachgegangen werden. Nachdem die nationalsozialistische bzw. faschistische Politik überwiegend von Abschottung und nationalistischer Selbstgenügsamkeit und Selbstüberhöhung geprägt war, gewachsene Wissenschaftsbeziehungen und institutionelle Zusammenarbeit unterbrochen wurden, jüdische und regimekritische Wissenschaftler:innen aus Deutschland und Österreich - soweit es ihnen überhaupt gelang - ins Exil vertrieben wurden, möchten wir gern die Frage diskutieren, wie der Wiederaufbau wissenschaftlicher und institutioneller Kooperation und transnationaler wissenschaftlicher Kommunikation in Europa in Bezug zum deutschsprachigen Raum im Zeitraum zwischen 1945 und ca. 1960 durch Translation geprägt, ermöglicht und verändert wurde.

Besonders erwünscht sind transkulturelle Forschungsperspektiven, bei denen deutlich wird, dass Translation und Wissenszirkulation keine Einbahnstraßen sind, sondern in sehr unterschiedlichen transnationalen, kollaborativen Formen verlaufen, sich gegenseitig anstoßen und neue individuelle und kollektive Initiativen auslösen. Aber auch aufschlussreiche bilaterale oder wechselseitige Translationsprozesse können weitreichendere Wirkungen auf die Wissenschaftslandschaft entfalten. Die Rolle der Akteurinnen und Akteure beispielsweise als Initiator:innen, Übersetzer:innen, Wissenschaftler:innen, Verleger:innen, Fördergeber:innen sowie temporäre oder dauerhafte (R)Emigrant:innen sind dabei von großem Interesse.

Ausdrücklich erwünscht sind Beiträge mit Bezügen zu unterschiedlichen disziplinären Fachbereichen sowie trans- und interdisziplinäre Herangehensweisen.

Publikationssprachen sind Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch.

Wir bitten um ein kurzes, aussagekräftiges Abstract (ca. 200 Worte) und eine Kurzbiografie an larisa.schippel@univie.ac.at.

Das Heft soll als Band 6 Anfang 2023 erscheinen. Es findet ein Peer-Review-Prozess statt.

Zeitplan

Abstract: 1. Dezember 2021

Einreichung Artikel: 1. Juli 2022

Rückmeldung Peer Review: Oktober 2022

Veröffentlichung: Januar 2023

Herausgeber: Larisa Schippel, Julia Richter & Rafael Schögler

Call for Papers - *SYMPOSIUM CULTURE@KULTUR*

Constructing Europe in Translation

Politics and Practices of Translation Shaping Knowledge Circulation after 1945
Agents - Texts - Institutions

In this issue we will explore translation projects, translatorial transformations and circulations relevant to the reconstruction of academic communication and institutions of knowledge-making after World War II. The politics of the National Socialist and fascist regime were characterised by isolation, nationalistic self-sufficiency, and self-exaltation. This interrupted scholarly relations and institutional cooperation, forced Jewish and regime critical scholars from Germany and Austria into exile – as far as they succeeded. Within this context we would like to address the question of how the reconstruction of scholarly and institutional patterns and forms of cooperation and transnational communication in Europe in relation to the German-speaking region was shaped, enabled, and modified by translation between 1945 and 1960.

We are particularly looking for contributions taking transcultural research perspectives into account and encourage approaches highlighting cases where translation leads to reciprocal forms of communication, knowledge circulation or transnational collaborative forms of knowledge-making. We are interested in the consequences and effects of individual and collaborative translation practices on scholarly institutions and the academic field in general. Contributions may also address the role of specific agents – such as initiators of translations, translators, scholars, temporary/permanent returnees, editors, or funders – in (re-)enabling knowledge-circulation through translation.

We encourage submissions with reference to any disciplinary field and welcome varied disciplinary, trans-, and interdisciplinary approaches.

You may submit contributions in English, French and German.

Please send a short and precise abstract (approx. 200 words) as well as a short bio-note in preparation of the special issue to larisa.schippel@univie.ac.at.

We plan to publish this issue as volume 6 of *Symposium Culture@Kultur* in early 2023. All contributions will be peer reviewed.

Publication schedule

Proposals/abstracts: 1 December 2021

Submission of contributions: 1 July 2022

Response by peer reviewers: October 2022

Publication of issue: January 2023

Editors: Larisa Schippel, Julia Richter & Rafael Schögler

Appel à communications - *SYMPOSIUM CULTURE@KULTUR*

L'Europe grâce à la traduction ?

Les politiques de traduction et la circulation des idées via la traduction après 1945

Agents - Textes - Institutions

Dans ce numéro, nous explorerons les projets de traduction, les transformations et les circulations liées à la reconstruction de la communication académique et des institutions de production du savoir après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les politiques du régime national-socialiste et fasciste étant caractérisées par l'isolement, l'autosuffisance nationaliste et l'auto-exaltation, elles ont interrompu les relations académiques et la coopération institutionnelle, et forcé les chercheurs juifs et critiques du régime à s'exiler - dans la mesure où ils y sont parvenus. Dans ce contexte nous aimerions aborder la question de savoir comment la traduction a rendu possible ou exercé une influence sur la reconstruction de la coopération académique et institutionnelle ainsi que la communication académique transnationale entre 1945 et 1960 en Europe. Nous recherchons des contributions avec un rapport à la région germanophone.

Les perspectives de recherche transculturelles sont particulièrement bienvenues, dans lesquelles la traduction et la circulation des savoirs ne sont pas présentées en tant que voies à sens unique, mais où la traduction entraîne des pratiques de communication réciproques, circulaires, transnationales et collaboratives, provoquant de nouvelles initiatives traductionnelles individuelles et collectives. Mais des processus de traduction bilatéraux ou réciproques peuvent également avoir des effets considérables sur le paysage scientifique, académique et intellectuel. Le rôle des agents, par exemple, en tant qu'initiateurs, traducteurs, chercheurs, éditeurs, organismes de financement et (r)émigrants temporaires ou permanents, présente un grand intérêt.

Les contributions faisant référence à différents champs disciplinaires ainsi que les approches trans- et interdisciplinaires sont explicitement les bienvenues.

Vous pouvez soumettre des contributions en allemand, anglais et français.

Nous vous prions d'envoyer un résumé court et précis (appr. 200 mots) et une courte biographie à larisa.schippel@univie.ac.at.

Nous prévoyons de publier ce numéro comme volume 6 de *Symposium Culture@Kultur* au début de 2023. Toutes les contributions seront évaluées par des pairs.

Dates

Soumission des résumés : 1er décembre 2021

Soumission des articles : 1er juillet 2022

Réaction à l'examen par les pairs : octobre 2022

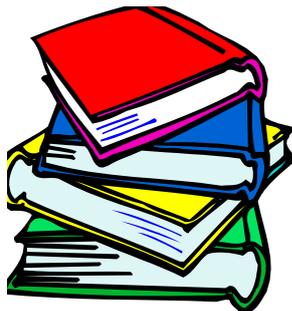
Publication : janvier 2023

Rédacteurs : Larisa Schippel, Julia Richter & Rafael Schögler

Member's Publications

Per Wisselgren (2021)
'Knowledge Boundaries and the History of Sociology' in David McCallum (ed) *The Palgrave Handbook of the History of Human Sciences*. Singapore: Palgrave Macmillan, 2021.

https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-981-15-4106-3_69-1

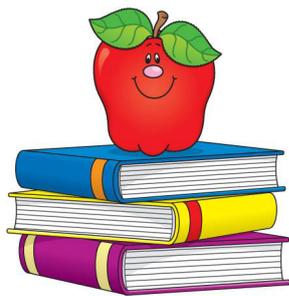


Abstract

This chapter draws on and introduces some of the more influential theoretical knowledge boundary concepts that have been developed in the intersecting areas of the sociology of knowledge, science and technology studies, and the history of science over previous decades. It is argued that together these concepts provide a rich analytical toolbox for a deepened understanding of how knowledge boundaries have, in different ways, shaped and reshaped the history of sociology. In the first part of the chapter, five of these concepts – boundary-work, boundary object, boundary organisation, trading zone, and co-production – are introduced and discussed, while the second part provides empirical examples of their application in the form of four short, chronologically ordered, episodes from the history of sociology. Although the boundary concepts differ in important respects, they also complement each other. The first two episodes show how knowledge boundaries have determined not only separation and exclusion, but also communication and inclusion in the early history of sociology. The third episode shows how the concepts can be combined to highlight various aspects and analytical levels of one and the same phenomenon, whereas the fourth and final episode shows how the disciplinary history of sociology itself has been used as a powerful tool for exclusion. These insights call for a historiographically reflexive approach to the history of sociology and its boundaries.

Per Wisselgren (2021)
'Women and Extra-Academic Social Research in Sweden 1900–1950: A Sociology of Knowledge Approach' *International Review of Sociology* 31(1): 123-143.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/03906701.2021.1926677>



Abstract

How should we understand the academisation of the social sciences around the turn of the twentieth century with regard to gender? In this article, I argue in favour of a contextually broadened sociology of knowledge approach which highlights the importance of women's extra-academic social research as a parallel and interconnected form of social knowledge to the new and male-dominated academic social sciences. Theoretically, the approach combines three perspectives: field theory, social movements research and historical studies of knowledge circulation. Empirically and methodologically, the study is prosopographically centred around nine female social researchers in Sweden 1900–1950, with an analytical focus on their aggregated career patterns, the gender-coded mechanisms of academic exclusion that were at play and three types of alternative arenas that were available for extra-academic social research during the period. It is concluded that we need to take this form of extra-academic social research into account to better understand the dynamics of the field of social knowledge as a whole, including the development of academic social science.

Per Wisselgren (2021) 'Decentering Cold War Social Science: Alva Myrdal's Social Scientific Internationalism at UNESCO, 1950–1955' in Mark Solovey and Christian Dayé (eds) *Cold War Social Science: Transnational Entanglements*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-70246-5_10

Abstract

Set up in 1946, UNESCO's Department of Social Sciences (DSS) quickly became one of the key promoters of international social science during the early Cold War era. This essay focuses on Alva Myrdal's 'social scientific internationalism' in her role as DSS director from 1950 to 1955. By analysing Myrdal's vision in the context of other contemporary ideas on international social science and with regard to the changing geopolitical landscape, I argue that her social scientific internationalism included a commitment to a modern, empirical, and US-inspired style of social science. However, equally significant, she introduced a power-sensitive analysis of the geography of knowledge, according to which the case of Indian development emerged as an increasingly important exemplar in her call for a decentered international social science.



Matthias Duller (2021) 'Regime and Sociology: A Comparative History of Sociology in Postwar Europe with Qualitative Comparative Analysis' *Social Science History*. doi: [10.1017/ssh.2021.37](https://doi.org/10.1017/ssh.2021.37)

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/social-science-history/article/regime-and-sociology-a-comparative-history-of-sociology-in-postwar-europe-with-qualitative-comparative-analysis/0BE49009E1472032F3DB536C878424A8#article>

Sujata Patel (2021) 'Colonialism and Its Knowledges' in McCallum D. (ed) *The Palgrave Handbook of the History of Human Sciences*. Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore. doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-4106-3_68-1, Sept 2021.



This chapter offers a comparative historical analysis of three trends - the indigenous, the postcolonial and decolonial - which have confronted the 19th century Western disciplinary field of sociology as an hegemonic organised through the colonial grid. It maps the ontological-epistemic stances that these positions articulate to legitimise non-Western pathways to political modernity. It argues that distinct political contexts have organised the scholarship and research queries of these subaltern/non-hegemonic perspectives and analyses these in terms of the two forms of colonialism: settler vs non-settler colonialism. While highlighting some internal critiques that have informed these positions, it argues that these circuits of knowledge-making have created cognitive geographies which need to be taken into account to ensure non-hegemonic global social theory.

Sujata Patel (2021) 'Sociology's Encounter with the Decolonial. The Problematique of Indigenous vs that of Coloniality, Extraversion and Colonial Modernity' *Current Sociology* 69(3):372-388 <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011392120931143>

Gary D. Jaworski (2021) 'On Loyalty and Betrayal in Postwar Social Science, Mostly at Chicago' *Journal of Classical Sociology* 1-30.



This article examines the writings on loyalty and betrayal of sociologist Erving Goffman and political scientist Morton Grodzins. Both thinkers made unique contributions to the understanding of those topics while simultaneously offering critical appraisals of early Cold War America. Examining these writings in historical and intellectual context, and reading them against each other, reveals important elements of this work that are worthy of a fresh appreciation. Within this analysis, the article reflects on social criticism during treacherous times, from open resistance to subtle intellectual legerdemain.



Sujata Patel (2021) 'Nationalist Ideas and the Colonial Episteme. The Antinomies Structuring Sociological Traditions of India' *Journal of Historical Sociology* 34(1):28-40.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/johs.12311>

Sujata Patel (2021) 'Researching Gandhi's Ideas on Women. Engaging with Feminist Theories. Then and Now' *Economic and Political Weekly* 56(6):41-55.

Sujata Patel (2021) 'Nationalist-Indigenous and Colonial Modernity. An Assessment of Two Sociologists in India,' *Chinese Journal of Sociology* 8(2) Online First
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40711-020-00140-9>

Fran Collyer (2021) 'Historiography and National Histories of Sociology: Methods and Methodologies' in McCallum D. (ed) *The Palgrave Handbook of the History of Human Sciences*. Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore.



Histories of Sociology have become increasingly popular in recent decades, particularly national histories of Sociology, yet there have been few attempts to articulate a methodology and methods appropriate for the tasks at hand. This chapter examines the History of Sociology as a speciality of the discipline, defining its boundaries and tracing its own history. It investigates many national histories of sociology to ascertain their methods and methodologies, and reveals the extent to which these engage with existing methods and methodologies as found in the disciplines of Sociology and History, but also their related specialities, including the History of Ideas and History of Intellectuals, as well as Historical Sociology, the Sociology of Science, the Sociology of Ideas, the Sociology of Intellectuals, the Sociology of Institutions, and the Sociology of Knowledge. This systematic review suggests the sub-speciality has recently shifted from an emphasis on the Sociology of Ideas to a Sociology of Institutions, and begun to adopt, albeit implicitly, the principles of the Sociology of Knowledge in its increasing acknowledgement of the shaping of Sociology's terrain by the geo-socio-political context.

Stephan Moebius – 'Georg Simmel's political thought: Socialism and Nietzschean aristocracy' *Journal of Classical Sociology*
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1468795X211053993>
(open access and online first)

Simon Susen (2021) 'Civil Society' in Peter Kivisto (ed) *The Cambridge Handbook of Social Theory. Volume II: Contemporary Theories and Issues*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 379–406.

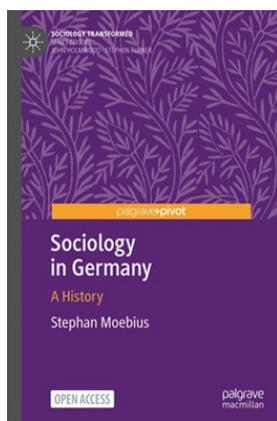
Simon Susen (2021) 'Jürgen Habermas' in Peter Kivisto (ed) *The Cambridge Handbook of Social Theory Volume I: A Contested Canon*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 369–394.



Matteo Bortolini (2021) 'The Grudging Modernizer: A Trip to the Middle East and Cold War Social Science' *Minerva* 59, 261–284. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11024-020-09413-6>

Abstract

The postwar era is generally recognised as a unique moment of impetuous growth of the social sciences, due to the interest of Western internationalist elites in the development of a set of pragmatically-oriented intellectual tools that could be of use in the confrontation between the self-proclaimed 'Free World', the Soviet bloc, and emerging postcolonial nations. In the last twenty years, however, doubts about the impact of the Cold War syndrome on the development of ideas, methods, and infrastructures of Western social science in the 1950s and the 1960s have been cast by historians and social scientists alike. This article uses the episode of the 1959 Middle East scholarly trip of a Harvard sociologist, Robert N. Bellah, to highlight the complexity and the ambivalence of individual trajectories, as well as the adumbrations of critical ideas and themes in the work of an intellectual who was a recognised, if peripheral, member of some of the most influential Cold War Social Science circles. A final hypothesis on a paradox of Cold War social science is advanced, according to which the need to staff centres and institutes for the training of Cold War technicians and elites put humanists and orientalists in the condition to influence those very students who should have been trained in the most advanced and practically-oriented social sciences.



Stephan Moebius (2021) *Sociology in Germany. A History, 2021*, Sociology Transformed Series, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 978-3-030-71865-7. OPEN ACCESS.

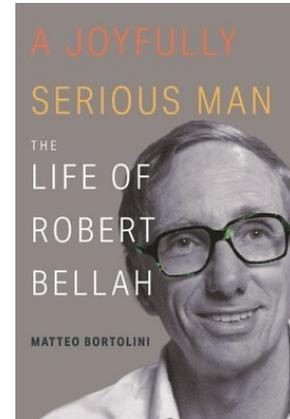
<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-3-030-71866-4.pdf>

This open access book traces the development of sociology in Germany from the late 19th century to the present day, providing a concise overview of the main actors, institutional processes, theories, methods, topics and controversies. Throughout the book, the author relates the discipline's history to its historical, economic, political and cultural contexts. The book begins with sociology in the German Reich, the Weimar Republic, National Socialism and exile, before exploring sociology after 1945 as a 'key discipline' of the young Federal Republic of Germany, and reconstructing the periods from 1945 to 1968 and from 1968 to 1990. The final chapters are devoted to sociology in the German Democratic Republic and the period from 1990 to the present day. This work will appeal to students and scholars of sociology, and to a general readership interested in the history of Germany. Stephan Moebius is Professor of Sociological Theory and Intellectual History at the University of Graz, Austria.



Matteo Bortolini (2022) *A Joyfully Serious Man: The Life of Robert Bellah*. Princeton University Press.

The brilliant but turbulent life of a public intellectual who transformed the social sciences.



Mahmoud Dhaouadi - is preparing a book manuscript on Ibn Khaldun Social Thought; two articles in English and Arabic on Ibn Khaldun and the social science paradigm; and translating into Arabic the book *Decolonizing Sociology 2021*. <m.thawad43@gmail.com>

Philipp Altmann (2021) 'Los Últimos Spencerianos. Hacia Un Canon de La Primera Sociología Ecuatoriana' *Íconos - Revista de Ciencias Sociales* (71):103–20. doi: 10.17141/iconos.71.2021.4803.

Translated as 'The Last Spencerians. Towards a Canon of the First Ecuadorian Sociology'.

Max Weber's Sociology of Civilizations: A Reconstruction

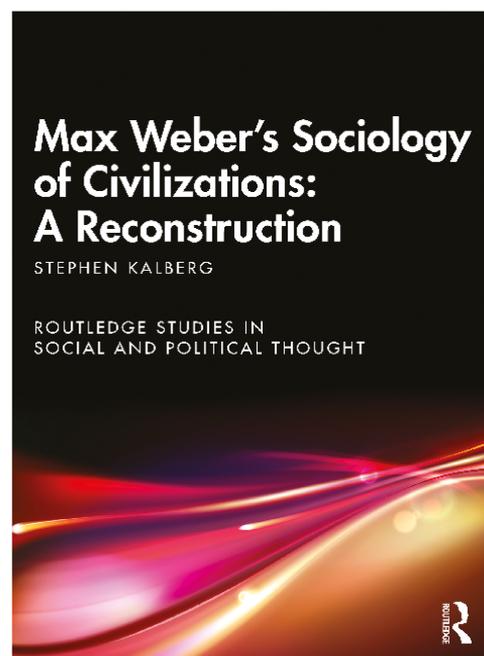
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Special Issue:

Simon Susen and Bryan S. Turner (eds.) (2021) *20th Anniversary Special Issue on Classical Sociology, Journal of Classical Sociology*, 21(3–4), pp. 227–360.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jcsa/21/3-4>



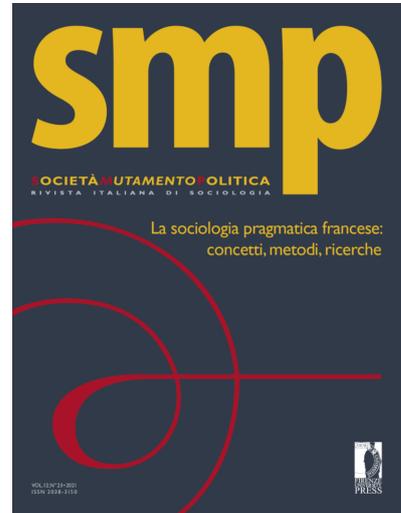
Simon Susen and Bryan S. Turner (2021) 'Classics and Classicality: JCS after 20 Years', *Journal of Classical Sociology*, 21(3–4), pp. 227–244.

Simon Susen (2021 [2014]) 'The Place of Space in Social and Cultural Theory' in Anthony Elliott (ed) *Routledge Handbook of Social and Cultural Theory*, 2nd Edition, London: Routledge pp. 341–366.

Sarah Burton, William Outhwaite, and **Simon Susen** (2021) 'The Urgency of Critical Theory Today: Towards Optimism and Renewal in a Neoliberal World' *Berlin Journal of Critical Theory* 5(2):141–167.



Simon Susen (2021) 'Mysteries, Conspiracies, and Inquiries: Reflections on the Power of Superstition, Suspicion, and Scrutiny', *Società Mutamento Politica: Rivista Italiana di Sociologia*, 12(23), pp. 25–62.



Simon Susen (2021) 'Reflections on the (Post-)Human Condition: Towards New Forms of Engagement with the World?' *Social Epistemology* Online First: 1–32.

Walter Jackson's book on Alva and Gunnar Myrdal finally published

from *Hedvig Ekerwald*

Walter Jackson, born in 1950, author of the much acclaimed *Gunnar Myrdal and America's Conscience: Social Engineering and Racial Liberalism, 1938-1987*, tragically died in a car accident in 2015. He had at that time collected rich material on Gunnar Myrdal's life before the period covered in the former book, 1938, when Gunnar worked on the American dilemma, as well as on the life of his wife, the Nobel peace prize recipient Alva Myrdal and he had written a lot on that material, concentrating on the emotional interaction between the spouses and the political and wider societal contexts of this interaction.

To encourage this rich material to be published, I travelled with the Myrdalian daughter Kaj Fölster to North Carolina, to our friend, Rashida Jackson, the widow of Walter Jackson, in 2018. Kaj had helped Walter in many ways during his several research visits to Sweden. Our visit was announced long before. When we arrived we happily discovered that Rashida had found all the manuscripts on Walter Jackson's computer, and taken contacts with a skilful editor with good knowledge of the Scandinavian countries, Grey Osterud. She would edit all his manuscripts to form a book.

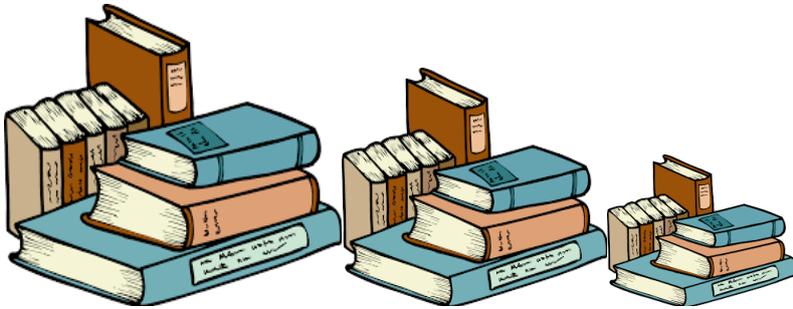
And in May this year 2021, the following book was published on Routledge: Walter A. Jackson *Alva and Gunnar Myrdal in Sweden and America, 1898-1945: Unsparring Honesty*.

The monograph is at its core a psychological case study, seemingly inspired by Gunnar Myrdal's words about the importance of doing research on research behaviour:

'it should not be more difficult to get at the other forces influencing us in our work besides our intention to seek true knowledge, than, for instance, to study, as has been done,

how the behaviour of business executives is not determined simply by their desire to maximise profits'.*

* Gunnar Myrdal (1972), quote taken from Stellan Andersson's talk: "On the value of personal archives", Gunnar Myrdal Centennial Seminar, Stockholm 2-4 December 1998, p.4-5.



The End