

European Sociologist

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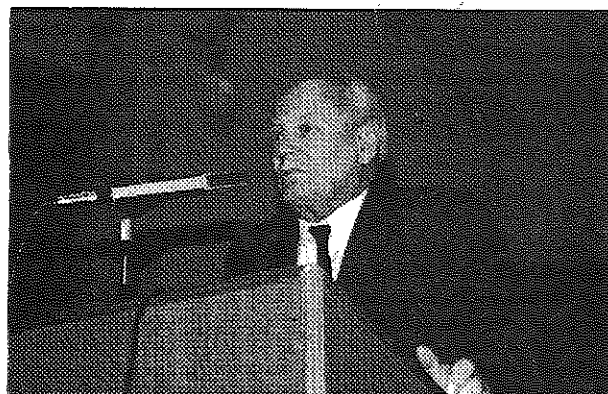
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Central European University

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2nd EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

**"European Societies: Fusion or Fission"
Budapest 30 August - 2 September 1995**



President Göncz addressing the Opening Session of the Conference

Conference Reports

Editor's note: In lieu of a formal report on the 2nd European Conference of Sociology, four sociologists at different stages in their careers, from different parts of Europe and involved in the activities of the ESA and the Conference to different extents have been asked to write about their impressions of the Conference. Taken together with the Reports of the General Assembly of the ESA and the Executive Committee election, these viewpoints make up this newsletter's Conference Report.

The day before our conference started it was raining cats and dogs in Budapest and everybody was in a bad mood but me. I was delighted because it would mean that the participants would stay at the conference and not use the opportunity to visit the city. During the conference the weather improved, but nevertheless most participants remained in the building. Normally people are fading away

during a conference, but this time we had almost as many participants at the closing session as we had during the grand opening. In many ways this can be seen as a compliment, especially for the local organizers who did such a wonderful job to organize all this and to create a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere, in spite of some minor problems with the registration and the acoustics in the auditorium. Moreover it was good that we could make use of the whole building, which was very fit for this meeting. I particularly liked the big hallway adjacent to the auditorium, which functioned well as an *Agora*, an informal meeting place.

The participants, where did they come from?

If we compare the number and the country of origin of the Budapest conference with the one in Vienna in 1992, we can observe the following (N.B. between brackets the situation in Vienna):

The total number of participants was 671 (602) from 39 (26) different countries. No less than one third (34%) came from central/eastern Europe. Naturally there were many Hungarians, 120 in total (45), but also the other countries of that region were reasonably represented: Russia with 22 (8) and Poland with 19 (15) participants. Only the Czech Republic with 7 and Slovakia with 8 participants did not do as good as Czechoslovakia in Vienna (40).

A participant (from the West) told me that he was struck by the growing self confidence of the sociologists from central/eastern Europe. It was also my impression that in Vienna the participants from that region were still somewhat shy and reserved in the discussion, but here they were active and assertive.

Outside this region the top five consisted of the UK with 94 (38), Finland with 50 (34), the Netherlands with 44 (50), Germany with 42 (52) and almost *ex aequo* Denmark with 25 (34) and Norway with 24 (27) participants.

As in Vienna 'Roman Europe' was underrepresented: France had sent 13 (15), Italy 10 (28) and Spain 7 (7) sociologists to this conference. One could even say that there is a decline in this respect, so here is still much work to do here for the ESA.

Most remarkable I found the number of participants from non-European countries. In Vienna there were

almost none, but in Budapest we had no less than 23 participants from the USA, 7 from Israel, 3 from Canada and 3 from Australia.

Some Highlights

Let me now make a personal choice of a few highlights.

Firstly there was the impressive opening speech by Dr. Göncz, the president of Hungary. He spoke without any notes on paper. We were lucky that students were recording the event on video, so we could make a transcript of that spoken text

I also remember that we were waiting for Dr. Göncz in the rectorate's office where he was supposed to arrive at ten o'clock sharp. Well, he came twenty minutes early, took a chair, asked us to continue our discussion and told us that he was impressed by the programme and that he would love to stay for the whole conference. Naturally part of this is the usual courtesy one expresses during such occasions, but I am convinced that he really was interested and he made me promise to send him the book(s) with the papers of this conference.

I was struck by his excellent English which he, as he told me, had learned in jail. Later on I heard from Rudolf Andorka that most older members of the intellectual and political elite had spent some time in prison during the communist regime. He added to that, that he had been there for only six months, which gave him a somewhat low status on those circles.

A second highlight was the Hungarian Forum. Normally participants at an international conference get to know very little about the host country. We from the Programme Committee decided to break through that pattern by proposing a forum where Hungarian intellectuals who were, or had been, active in public life would discuss the 'state of the nation'. At first the local organizers were somewhat reluctant, but in the end they accepted the idea. High on our list of speakers was the author Gyorgy Konrad, who originally had agreed to participate but in the end could not make it. In spite of that, the forum was very interesting and witty. The Hungarians have a strong feeling for the absurd and they like to make things clear by telling jokes. Maybe a suggestion for a research network could be one headed by a Hungarian on: the meaning of humor for social analysis.

The war in Bosnia.

Thirdly I want to mention the closing speech by Alain Touraine who made an appeal to us European sociologists. Moreover, he mentioned the war in former Yugoslavia which was going on just a few hundred kilometers from Budapest. His strong anti-Serbian point of view caused some sharp debate with a participant from Serbia, which gave a dramatic ending to the conference.

Naturally such a discussion is more based more on emotions than on rational discourse and for that reason I am very happy with the contribution of Margareta Bertilsson, who made an interesting attempt to find a sociological explanation for the tragic events in that region.

Finally I want to mention that I as a co-editor (together with Sylvia Walby and Thomas Boje) am reading now the papers presented during the plenary and semi-plenary sessions and I am doing that with great joy. Most papers are good to very good and I do think that a nice book will come out of this. I am confident that somewhat more than a year from now Dr. Göncz will be able to read our book as he requested and that he will do that with pleasure.

Bart van Steenberghe,
Member of Conference Programme Committee

Conference Report 2

Budapest - 'The Pearl of the Danube' - the threshold to Eastern Europe provided the perfect setting to host the ESA's second bi-annual conference. As an Irish postgraduate student researching industrial relations in Hungary, the conference provided an excellent opportunity for me to tap into work-in-process in this, and a multitude of areas which are currently pressing issues in *Mittel-Europa*.

Budapest was the first international conference which I have had the opportunity to attend, however, I think that it is correct to say that all the delegates, be they novice or long-toothed, were overwhelmed by the impressive Hapsburg beauty of Budapest. The conference itself was held in the elegant 'Budapest

University of Economics'. The building, constructed first for the State military, is an envious setting for any academic establishment', sitting on the banks of the Duna river, it looks across to the lush Buda Hills and the handsome Technical University opposite.

The conference programme proved to be as colourful as the city itself, however, just as a collidescope can make a child's head spin, I for one, felt dazed at times. While the official title claimed to discuss as to whether Europe was merging or fragmenting, I found that this question was very rarely directly addressed at all. Digression is probably to be expected, indeed encouraged at a forum engaging such heterogeneous expertise, however I was a little disgruntled that the conference's official theme (which is central to my research) was rarely touched upon. In short, few work shops dealt with the dynamic which involves East and West, most preferred to draw on straight comparative studies between the two regions. On a more administrative note, I felt that the conference could perhaps have been made more 'Delegate Friendly' if the 'Working Groups' had been stretched over the entire four days, beginning on the Wednesday and ending on the Saturday; paralleling with the 'Semi-Plenary Sessions' - something worth thinking about for next time?

That said, the 'Working Groups' which followed the introductory and welcoming papers, and proceeded for two entire days were broad in substance and insightful in analysis. In all the 'Working Groups' comprised of 32 areas. The focus moved swiftly from "Does Russia belong to Europe" to "Sexuality, Lifestyles and Politics". My own research led me to attend the 'Working Group' entitled "New Structures of Employment, Privatisation and Industrial Relations." These sessions had a relatively informal air to them, encouraging even the motley selection of postgrads who attended to voice their ideas. My session culminated in the organisation of an international discussion circle on industrial relations. While I haven't heard a word from this group since I signed up, it did allow us to depart on Friday in high spirits, with the sense of having achieved something concrete!

In fact these sessions provided good opportunities (in a much more informal and effective manner) to

organise future regional work shops, discuss research problems or findings and render promises to forward research papers. While I am somewhat sceptical of Phil Agre's arguments for the necessity of 'net-working' when, for example, he claims that, "Establishing professional relationships with particular people and involving yourself in particular professional communities will change you . . .", if truth be told, however, the Budapest Conference was for me a truly interactive affair. I, for one, was fortunate enough to befriend one or two other postgrads working in areas very closely related to my own. I think that the camaraderie which developed is a support which can't be underestimated. What I gleaned from the multitude of Plenary Sessions, Working Groups and Round Tables paled beside the information, advice and help which I picked up around Budapest's coffee tables, restaurants and bar counters.

Which brings me neatly to the night life which conference delegates enjoyed. Budapest is simply a super city, and there really is something for everyone - yeap even to satisfy 600 weary, talked-out Sociologists at the end of a long day. But a word of appreciation and praise must go to the Hungarian hosts themselves, who provided such a delicious and generous banquet and farewell ceremony along with being such patient and linguistically tolerant hosts - Nagyon szépen Köszönöm!

Emer O'Hagan,
Postgraduate Student,
Ireland

Conference Report 3

The Second European Conference of Sociology was supported by Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian National Bank, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund, the Population Research Foundation and the Soros-Foundation.

More than 600 scholars and researchers from 34 countries participated in this conference, from all parts of Europe - mostly sociologists, but a few from other disciplines were there as well - a strong indication of the popularity of

and need for such an event.

Significant numbers attended from the United Kingdom and from east and central Europe, but the number of participants from southern Europe was disappointing, a situation which the Executive Committee of the ESA should try to improve in the future. One way to do that may be the engagement of more working group convenors from southern Europe (of the 59 convenors, only 4 were southern Europeans) and the encouragement of some of us who have declared an interest in doing so, to play an active part in this organisation. Unlike the situation at other international conferences, central and eastern Europe were well represented; this gave the opportunity to those of us who currently engage in comparative research to make valuable research contacts.

In the presence of Karl Marx' statue at the back of the room, the conference was opened in the impressive University *Aula* with words of welcome from Rudolf Andorka on behalf of the local organising committee, and with addresses from the President of the Hungarian Republic and from Sylvia Walby on behalf of the ESA. It was a great pity that the acoustics were so bad.

A plethora of papers (447) were presented and another 94 contributed but not presented on a wide variety of topics under the six thematic themes of the conference: nationalism, ethnicity, migration, social exclusion; racism; gender and class (in)equality; gender, citizenship and the welfare state; culture, different models of social and economic transformation and transition in Europe and new form of integration; and a miscellaneous thematic area where topics that did not fit in anywhere else were thrown in; the topics under discussion in this last working group varied from methodological issues in comparative European research to education in Europe, to biography and society, to 'Does Russia belong to Europe?' Regrettably, there was little room for a feminist agenda. The style of the workshops varied from the formal to the extremely informal, some had a discussant while others did not. Papers varied in terms of quality and in terms of approach; some were theoretical, others more empirical. From this rich brew it is hard to identify what became the most productive debates. One's experience of the conference

depended on either 'dipping in' or following a particular strand throughout. Papers were neither pre-circulated nor made available from a central location during the conference (although some participants did bring and circulate papers at their workshops). As a result, on many occasions the emphasis was upon presentation rather than debate. There were also a number of plenary and semi-plenary sessions; from the ones I attended the most interesting was perhaps the one delivered by Alain Tourain on 'Economic Integration and Cultural Fragmentation in a Depoliticized Europe'. The ensuing discussion on his treatment of the issue of the war in former-Yugoslavia would have been a very lively one, but what seemed to be an explosion of open debate was regrettably, or perhaps wisely, curtailed by the chairperson.

As with many truly international conferences, finding out information and booking the accommodation was an experience in itself; it involved numerous faxes and telephone calls to the organisers of the conference. The Kafkaesque situation at registration could perhaps been avoided if the ESA had a national representative available in each country for participants to liaise with. Those who were presenting more than one paper at the conference had some problems liaising with convenors located in different countries in order to avoid schedule clashes.

I for one prefer an international conference where more formal provision is made for sightseeing and accompanied tours. The information desk was permanently staffed but could not give much information on local travel, excursions and the like. The main social events were a large evening reception and a farewell drink. Had a central lunch facility been organised and/or afternoon guided excursions planned, participants would have had more opportunities to relax, meet other participants at informal venues and perhaps get more of a taste of local culture outside of that offered in central Budapest.

Gabriella Lazaridis,
Lecturer,
Greece and Scotland

Europe Giving Us a Hand

The fate of sociology in individual countries varies. During my life, I have observed the triple resurrection of Czech and Slovak sociology: after World War II and the German occupation, during which the Czech universities, including the chairs of sociology, were closed for six years; after the abolishment of sociology as a 'bourgeois quasi-science' in the 1950s; and after the Warsaw Pact invasion and so-called 'normalisation' which lasted twenty years. I had the opportunity to participate in the last two of these revitalisation processes.

From where did we seek assistance in the first case? Our first teachers were the Polish sociologists who worked in similar conditions without breaking the famous tradition of Polish sociology in the post-war period. We co-operated with Susan Ferge from Hungary and had good contacts with some Yugoslav sociologists. Some inspiration even came from Soviet Russia, particularly from Leningrad and Novosibirsk scholars. After our participation in the World Congress of Sociology in Evian in the mid 1960s, regular cooperation with French, British and German sociologists and with the leading personalities of American sociology - not only with the main stream of structural functionalism but also with Gerhard Lenski - began. All these inspirations based on personal contacts and subsequent literal production were one of the principal conditions enabling us to prepare - in 1967 - the first representative stratification and mobility survey in the state socialist societies.

Unfortunately, the promising development in Czech sociology was once again interrupted for political reasons, this time following the suppression of the Prague Spring movement. The substantially 'reduced' official Czech and Slovak sociology scene worked for twenty years after severe ideological control, many of us being compelled to leave our profession.

Where have we found assistance since the 'Velvet Revolution' of 1989? There is a relatively influential group within Czech sociology which already in the 1980s had oriented itself to one of the leading streams in U.S. sociology, this in cooperation with some Hungarian sociologists. The

main contribution of this orientation is the acceptance of certain general theoretical and methodological prerequisites enabling standard international comparisons. However, for inspiration in the theory of social transformation we have to look once again to Europe. We continue our cooperation with the Poles and Hungarians and have begun cooperation with Slovenia; once again busy contacts with Great Britain, France and Germany are helpful, as are the new connections and ideas we have found in Austria and Finland. Unfortunately contacts with our friends in Russia have not developed systematically.

All this has had to be said to understand our specific interest in European cooperation in general and in the European Conferences for Sociology in particular, in both of which I took part. Earlier in Vienna and, more recently, in Budapest, I listened with real pleasure to the lectures by the outstanding European scholars with their interesting and manifold theoretical conceptions and appreciated the creativity of the European spirit. I perceived the atmosphere of mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation of sociologists from 'sociological powers' and from smaller countries with a less developed experience in sociology. And, of course, like anyone else, I enjoyed the hospitality and smooth organisation of both conferences as well as the beauty and 'genius loci' of both cities, so close to our Central European minds and hearts. Last but not least, I had in both cases the opportunity to meet many old friends, including some of those with whom I began co-operation in the 1960s. And all of this could be realised in cities not so far from my home!

I observed several new aspects in the contents of the Budapest discussions.

The first, very apparent new aspect was the activity of the small European countries to present their problematics on a respectable level of theoretical thought and empirical analysis. This was perhaps the main reason for the balanced relationship of general and state or nationally specific issues discussed.

The second interesting trait was the accent which the participants gave this time to the historical approach, to the analyses of social change. One of the important factors in this connection was the focus on the topic

of central and east European post-communist developments. While in Vienna, in my opinion, the somewhat schematic, rather normative 'transition' approach still dominated, this time on the basis of systematic empirical monitoring of the processes in question, a real historical process of transformation was already a topic of discussion. The dominant methodology was close to 'probabilist evolutionism'.

The last specificity I wish to mention was the extraordinary stress laid on the complexity of societal development. Not only economic and political changes with their social consequences were discussed, but also their relation to the processes concerning civilisation and culture, especially to modernisation, and to changes in social psychology. If people with various outcome positions and methodological approaches such as Piotr Sztompka, Michal Illner, Mojca Novak, Krisztina Mánicke-Gyöngyösi, myself, and many other participants in various formulations came to similar conclusions in this and other important issues concerning at least our part of Europe, it certainly says something for the development of a general theory of social change.

Pavel Machonin

Institute of Sociology
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
Prague

European Amalfi Prize for Sociology and Social Sciences

The European Amalfi Prize for Sociology and Social Sciences was introduced in 1987 by the Sociological Theories and Social Transformation Section of the Italian Sociological Association. It is awarded yearly by the Scientific Committee from the works selected for consideration by a panel of judges made up of 150 university teachers from different European universities. The works put forward must have been published in the last two years, and have made a significant contribution to the development of sociology and the social sciences.

The Scientific Committee, in addition, draws scholars' attention to works of importance in the development of European sociology.

Amalfi has been chosen as the location for the Prize because it recalls the early origins of modern Europe, its innovative desire, the scientific and humanistic spirit that characterized the Salerno medical school and the first expression of modern culture, the first signs of a university community.

Prize Winners:

- 1987 - Norbert Elias. *Die Gesellschaft der Individuen*. Suhrkamp Verlag;
- 1988 - Serge Moscovici. *La machine à faire des dieux*. Fayard;
- 1989 - Zygmunt Bauman. *Modernity and the Holocaust*. Polity Press;
- Michel Wieviorka. *Sociétés et terrorisme*. Fayard (Special prize Bulzoni Editore);
- 1990 - Rainer M. Lepsius and Wolfgang J. Mommsen. *Max Weber, Briefe 1906-1908*. Mohr J.B.C.;
- Nicole Lapierre. *Le silence de la mémoire*. Plon (Special prize Bulzoni Editore);
- 1991 - Louis Dumont. *L'idéologie allemande*. Gallimard;
- Phillip Sarasin. *Die Stadt der Bürger*. Helbing & Lichtenhahn;
- 1992 - Amalfi prize not awarded;
- Carlo Trigilia. *Sviluppo senza autonomia*. Il Mulino (Special prize);
- 1993 - Prize suspended;
- 1994 - Charles Tilly. *European Revolutions (1492-1992)*. Blackwell;
- Christoph Braun. *Max Webers Musiksoziologia*. Laeber (Special prize).

Scientific Committee:

Margaret Archer; Alessandro Cavalli; Salvador Giner; Joachim Israel; Michel Maffesoli; Carlo Mongardini; Birgitta Nedelmann; Helga Nowotny; Piotr Sztompka.
General Secretary: Marieli Ruini

Secretariat:

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Minutes of the General Assembly of the European Sociological Association

Friday, 1 September 1995, Budapest

The meeting began at 19:20. The Minutes were taken by Robert Miller.

1. The Report by Sylia Walby, Chairperson of the ESA on the activities of the Steering Committee since its establishment at the 1st European Conference of Sociology was accepted

2. The Treasurer's Report by Thomas Boje was accepted.

3. The Reports by Robert Miller on the newsletter and the ESA discussion list were accepted.

The newsletter is titled *European Sociologist*. Two numbers have been produced to date with distribution to prospective ESA members (participants in the 1st European Conference of Sociology, national sociological associations and institutions, individuals who have requested information on the ESA or a newsletter).

The first number was an introduction to the ESA and included a Membership Application Form, the Statutes and the first announcement of the 2nd European Conference of Sociology.

The second number was centred on the Conference and also began several of what are intended to become regular features ("sociology in a region/nation", funding opportunities, Amnesty International report).

The next number will go to ESA members and will be used to target prospective members. It will be centred upon the research networks.

The ESA discussion list was set up in December 1994 and is run through the Mailbase facility located at Newcastle University, U.K. and is also called *European-sociologist*. It is open to anyone who has access to e-mail, is free and currently has about 450 subscribers. At present the discussion list functions more as a

bulletin board for distributing announcements, job advertisements etc. and, due to its wide coverage, is very effective at this. It is possible to create subject-specific sub-lists with a membership focused on a more tightly defined area. This feature may be used by ESA Research Networks to set up true discussion lists under the broad coverage of the European-sociologist list. Another possibility is that sub-lists could be set up to cater for languages other than English.

Finally, the ESA has hypertext "home pages" on the WorldWideWeb at:

<http://www.qub.ac.uk/socsci/miller/esaintro.html>

A hand-out sheet was circulated that gave information on accessing the discussion list and the WWW pages.

4. Statutes

Article 1: The proposal to add the underlined,

... between sociologists and between sociologists and other scientists.

met with general support.

It was suggested that there is a perceived contradiction between Article 1 (The ESA is a scientific, independent organisation, with no religious, political or any other kind of affiliation.) and Article 4 allowing institutional membership of the ESA. A proposed alteration was rejected by a large majority.

Article 3: Proposals to drop the phrases: "in or on Europe" and "are members of European national sociological associations"

27 voted for and 39 voted against these changes. Hence, no alterations.

Article 9: Clarification was sought for: The period of service on the Executive Committee is to be a maximum of two terms,

"two terms" means two spans between ESA Conferences. There was almost unanimous support to leave the wording unchanged.

Proposal to add the underlined: The Executive Committee with the approval of the General Assembly has the authority to decide whether the ESA joins other associations and organisations. Defeated by show of hands.

Article 12: Three different ways of electing the Executive Committee

were proposed.

The four alternatives considered by the General Assembly were:

- to have the election of the Executive Committee carried out only at the General Assembly meeting (i.e., only those members in good standing present at the meeting would vote and the election would be completed during the meeting);
- to have only those present at the Conference empowered to vote;
- to shorten the period after the Conference when the polls remain open to two weeks;
- to leave the election procedure as it is.

A large majority voted to leave the election procedure "as is".

Article 14: A motion to delete "may cross out any names from the slate and". Carried.

The resulting wording is rather awkward. Delegates Petropoulos and Miller were mandated to devise a better formulation. Their proposal for Article 14 is as follows:

"Every member may vote for a maximum of 10 candidates. Members may also express their candidate preference by writing in the name (or names) of other members in good standing. The total number of votes must not exceed ten (10). If the total number of votes exceeds ten (10), the ballot will be invalid."

Article 16: The following proposals were carried.

To add the underlined:

The dissolution of the Association and change of the Statutes may be proposed by:

To change the last sentence of the Statutes to the following:

A proposal to change the Statutes must be approved by 50% of the regular members in good standing. The proposal to dissolve the Association must be approved by a majority of 2/3 of the regular members in good standing.

The Assembly pointed out that the Statutes do not set quorums for the General Assembly or for meetings of the Executive Committee.

After the debate of the Statutes, the latter items on the Agenda went through quickly.

5. Future activities

Research networks:

Proposals should go to the Executive Committee and can be lodged with any member of the Executive Committee. Since the Committee's composition will not be known until after 13 October, in the interim, proposals may go to Martin Kohli, Sylvia Walby or Robert Miller who undertake to forward them to the Executive Committee's first meeting.

The formal criteria for accepting a proposal for an ESA research network are that the network be proposed by at least 10 ESA members from at least 3 different countries.

Substantive criteria should include:

- whether the network has a European focus and/or a comparative interest;
- whether the network is likely to provide opportunities for developing institutional links or provide actual structures for contacts;
- number of members and (likely) level of activities.

National associations and other institutions of sociology were invited to put forward proposals for the next European Conference of Sociology.

6. Election

Haavio-Mannila clarified the voting procedure:

- In accordance with the Statutes, 15 men and 15 women are on the Nominations List;
- The Nominations Committee supervises the election;
- Only individual members in good standing at the start of the Election (19:00 1 September 1995) can vote;
- Up to a maximum of 10 candidates may be voted for;
- More than 10 votes invalidates a ballot;
- Voters may strike off the names of candidates and substitute ("write-in") extra candidates;
- Striking off a candidates name in no way indicates a negative vote;
- Members in good standing who have not collected a ballot at the Conference will have a ballot posted to them;

- The ballot box will be available for the receipt of votes in Budapest through Saturday, 2nd September;
- After that, voters can post their ballots to Haavio-Mannila;
- Ballots must arrive in Finland by 13 October 1995;
- Counting will take place after 13 October and the names of those elected will be announced in the newsletter and on the e-mail discussion list;
- A record of the number of votes for each candidate will be kept;
- If an elected individual cannot serve, alternates, in order of maximum ballots, will be taken;
- The ballots will be deposited in the Archives of the ESA (at SISWO).

Election of members of the Executive Committee of the European Sociological Association

Report On the Election of the Executive Committee for 1995-97

The election of the members of the Executive Committee of European Sociological Association began at the general assembly meeting during the Second European Conference for Sociology on the 1st of September, 1995 in Budapest. Postal voting ended after six weeks on the 13th of October, 1995.

The votes were counted by Peija Haaramo and myself at the Sociology Department, University of Helsinki. The number of ballot papers checked in Budapest was 145 and a further 105 ballots came by mail. Ten ballot papers were rejected because of the number of votes exceeded 10. Two

papers were returned by post because of a faulty address. The number of accepted ballots was thus 240, and the number of accepted votes given 2004. In addition to the 30 names suggested by the nomination committee, 17 other persons received altogether 27 votes.

The 15 female candidates received 982 votes and the 15 male candidates 995 votes. Eight women and eight men have been elected to the Executive Committee. The geographical distribution is fairly even except for a lack of members from southern Europe. In my opinion, the members of the new committee represent fairly well different branches of sociology. All 30 candidates on the list received a lot of votes which indicates that all the nominated sociologists had support from among the ESA members. The competition was so fierce that the last person elected to the Executive Committee did not become clear first until the final day of the election.

The following sixteen persons have been elected to the Executive Committee:

Women:

Marlies Buchmann, Switzerland
Eva Cyba, Austria
Ute Gerhard, Germany
Maca Jogan, Slovenia
Arnlaug Leira, Norway
Katrin Paadam, Estonia
Sylvia Walby, Great Britain
Alison E. Woodward, Belgium

Men:

Rudolf Andorka, Hungary
Daniel Bertaux, France
Thomas Boje, Denmark
Martin Kohli, Germany
Robert Miller, Northern Ireland
Janusz Mucha, Poland
Bart van Steenberg, Netherlands
Göran Therborn, Sweden

On behalf of the Nomination Committee I wish to thank those members of ESA who participated in the voting process.

Elina Haavio-Mannila
Chairperson of the Nomination Committee

First meeting of the ESA Executive Committee

The first meeting of the newly-elected ESA Executive Committee, which replaces the *interim* Steering Committee took place at SISWO in Amsterdam during the weekend of 3-4 November 1995. The members present were: Daniel Bertaux; Thomas Boje; Marlis Buchmann; Eva Cyba; Ute Gerhard; Maca Jogan; Martin Kohli; Arnlaug Leira; Robert Miller; Janusz Mucha; Bart van Steenberg; Sylvia Walby; Alison Woodward. In addition, Bernard Kruithof of SISWO and Imre Kovách of the Hungarian Sociological Association were in attendance.

Following the Statutes, the Committee elected the ESA's officers from within the Executive's members:

President: Sylvia Walby;
Secretary General: Bart van Steenberg;
Treasurer: Thomas Boje;
Vice-president for Research Networks: Martin Kohli;
Vice-president and Chair of Programme Committee for the third European Conference of Sociology: Alison Woodward;
Vice-president for Communications: Daniel Bertaux;
Newsletter Editor: Robert Miller.

The President and each of the Vice-presidents have taken on the Chair of a sub-Committee.

Publications:

Sylvia Walby (Chair)
Thomas Boje
Eva Cyba
Ute Gerhard
Göran Therborn

Research Networks:

Martin Kohli (Chair)
Marlis Buchmann
Arnlaug Leira

Programme sub-Committee for next Conference:

Alison Woodward (Chair)
Thomas Boje (ex officio)
Martin Kohli
Janusz Mucha
Katrin Paadam
Bart van Steenberg (ex officio)
Sylvia Walby (ex officio)

Communication:

Daniel Bertaux (Chair)
Thomas Boje
Robert Miller

Following on from negotiations carried out by the previous Steering Committee, the Executive ratified an agreement with SISWO, where SISWO will act as the Secretariat for the ESA. The Secretariat will consist of a half time Administrative Secretary and a half time Executive Secretary, who will be an academic. Bernard Kruithof will be the Executive Secretary. From this point on, those having dealings with the ESA normally will contact the Association through SISWO. The ESA's address at SISWO is:

ATTN:

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SISWO will act as the central point for ESA activities; including keeping the Association's records and collecting membership dues. The ESA General Secretary (van Steenberghe) will work in close liaison with the Secretariat.

The ESA intends to develop a range of associated publications in order to encourage the dissemination of sociology on a European basis and has received considerable expressions of interest on this project from publishers. The ESA expects to publish at least one collection of selected papers from the Budapest conference and the Publications sub-Committee is discussing more ambitious publication plans with a range of interested publishers.

Other major topics discussed during the weekend included: a report of the 2nd European Conference of Sociology in Budapest; the next European Conference of Sociology; and Research Networks. (All of these items are reported upon in separately in this newsletter.)

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will take place in March 1996.

Call for Proposals for the Venue for the Third European Conference of Sociology

The third conference of the European Sociological Association will be held in late Summer 1997. The conference is a major part of the activities of the ESA. We invite bids to host this conference from Departments or Associations of Sociology in Europe. The host team will work with an international programme committee composed of members of the ESA Executive and chaired by Vice-President Alison Woodward. The recent conference in Budapest in the Summer of 1995 attracted approximately 600 sociologists from 34 countries and the ESA expects the next to be at least as large.

The Executive Committee of the ESA will select the conference venue from bids submitted by 1 February 1996. Key criteria will include cost and facilities. Your bid should thus include the following information:

- Name and address of the sponsoring institution;
- Contact name, telephone, fax, e-mail numbers and addresses;
- Capacity of the largest available lecture theatres for plenaries;
- The size and number of available rooms for ordinary paper presentations and mid-size plenaries;
- The cost (if any) of these rooms;
- Number, range of quality and cost of beds;
- Names of the proposed local conference team (if possible);
- Number of helpers available before, during and after the conference (and at what cost);
- Conference fee needed to 'break even';
- Proposed conference fee (to provide funds to the ESA; to cover your risk, etc);
- The likelihood of additional fund-

raising; e.g., for groups in special need (for instance participants from weak currency countries) or for receptions;

- Distance/Time from the nearest major airport;
- Arrangements for conference programme; book of abstracts;
- Facilities for the reproduction of papers during the conference;
- Any other advantages/disadvantages you would like to draw to the attention of the ESA.

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Proposals should be sent to Alison Woodward and to the ESA Secretariat:

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Research Networks:

What Has Been Done and What Needs to Be Done

Research networks are an essential part of the intellectual life of the ESA. As noted in an earlier article (*ES* No. 1), they are the groups "where most of the action is": confrontation between different approaches; comparison between societies and between national sociological traditions; continued discussion and collaboration. They organize regular meetings among their members and other interested sociologists and have a key role in preparing the program of the large bi-annual ESA conference.

In this respect, the ESA follows the good practice of the International Sociological Association and many national sociological associations, where research networks are usually the most important institutional infrastructure. Research networks are focussed sufficiently to motivate people and to enable them to work effectively with each other. They meet more frequently than is possible within the framework of general conferences. These meetings tend to be smaller and more homogeneous, and thus more suited to intellectual debate and the exchange of ideas.

The ESA Statutes provide the following procedure for establishing a Research Network: it needs to be proposed by a minimum of ten members from at least three different countries and to be approved by the Executive Committee. The latter has set up three substantive criteria for approval:

1. Research Networks should be set up so that they can continue to work productively over a longer period. This requires topics or foci that are not too narrow and specific to passing fads. Topics should generate sustained interest from different perspectives and on different levels. Networks should not be dependent upon the enthusiasm of one or two people.

At the same time, it is possible that at least some research networks will have a limited goal envisioned from their beginning and deliberately will cease operations after a definite span;

2. Research Networks should have a European focus which either bears directly on Europe as an emerging social, cultural, political and economic entity or on comparative research among European societies. This means that the ESA will not necessarily cover the whole range of sociological themes. Still, most of the core sub-fields of sociological research should be represented;

3. Proposals should give an indication of the likely number of members, show what the group has done so far (e.g., organised a successful Working Group at the Budapest Conference, established a core of members etc), and what activities the Network intends (e.g., planning publications, comparative research initiatives, further conferences, etc).

Research Networks will be allocated time slots during the bi-annual European Conferences of Sociology for a program of their own responsibility. Networks will be encouraged also to hold at least one workshop or academic meeting during the period between the European Conferences of Sociology so that members have the chance to meet together at least once a year. It is hoped that Networks will use the facilities of this newsletter and the European-sociologist Mailbase e-mail discussion lists as well as relevant journals to publicize their activities.

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At its first meeting, the newly-elected ESA Executive Committee approved five Research Networks. A number of others is under consideration pending further information on the formal and substantive criteria. (See the lists below.) You are invited to join the Research Networks, to indicate your interest and support for the proposed Networks, or to initiate a proposal for a Research Network. Membership in Research Networks are open to all ESA members.

Networks

Approved by the ESA Executive

Sociology of the Family

There has already been some collaborative work among European family Sociologists, but it has so far remained rather unsystematic and accidental. There are three factors that speak for a more systematic and continuous effort:

- First, family sociology is an important field in several European countries and it is highly desirable to intensify the cooperation among researchers of these countries;

- Second, family sociology has gained increasing importance as a major sociological endeavor. It goes today much beyond traditional questions of the nuclear family and household to include; e.g., kinship structures, relations between generations, transfers and inheritance and it looks to the Welfare State;

- Third, the issues of family sociology present a major challenge for comparative research among European societies, which have common features of modernisation; e.g., in terms of fertility and gender relations, but remain highly distinct as a result of specific cultural traditions. As an example, the research network will review the question to what extent there has been an "European family pattern", and what consequences this entails for the structure of the emerging European society.

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Biographical perspectives on European Societies

Sociological theory and research on life history is a topic which, after a long period of neglect in the postwar era underwent a very strong revival in the seventies. In recent times, life history research has established itself as an important sociological research perspective or approach. On the other hand, one cannot say that it forms a distinct technique of research. Rather, life histories, autobiographies and other 'documents of life' have very important consequences for sociological research and lend themselves to different and flexible use. Current high profile theoretical discussions about self and reflexivity, identity as a process, life politics or narrativity are all related to the life history approach. At the same time, there are extremely varied subject areas where life histories are used within a European context:

generational and family change;
ethnic, gender and class
identity; and
religious and national identity.

At the European Sociological Association Budapest conference the Working group on "Biography and Society" had altogether 38 participants and 15 papers, with topics ranging from national identity, education, holocaust, blood feud, comparison of European life stories, cultural modernisation to feminism. These displayed the richness of the material and its analytic possibilities. Discussions in the working group sessions were lively and most people

stayed permanently after arrival - a good sign in conferences with a rich variety of different working groups.

A business meeting attended by over twenty persons was held to discuss our further activity together. The business meeting decided to propose the creation of a research network to be called "Biographical Perspectives on European Societies". The name for the network emphasizes our research interest in European societies, and that biography forms a perspective on society made up not only of institutions, but of people, a perspective without which it is often impossible to understand what is happening.

The business meeting decided to establish an interim steering committee, consisting of following persons:

J.P. Roos (Chairperson, University of Helsinki);
Zuzana Kusa (Secretary, University of Bratislava);
Gilad Noga (University of Tel Aviv);
Ann Nilsen (University of Bergen);
Brian Roberts (University of Huddersfield);
Viktoria Semjonova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow);
Liz Stanley (University of Manchester);
Talis Tisenkopfs, (Latvian Academy of Sciences);
Elena Zdravomyslova, (Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg).

An editorial committee (Brian Roberts, J.P. Roos, Liz Stanley and Elina Haavio-Mannila) has been established to develop an edited book. The book, *Biographical Perspectives on European Societies*, will be divided into three sections - time, narrative, identity; European lives; and family and sexual lives - and will be made up of papers from the Budapest conference plus submitted papers. The editors are still accepting proposals for papers until the end of the year. Please send four copies of your texts to J.P. Roos as soon as possible.

The research network fulfils both the formal and the substantive criteria set by the Executive Committee of the ESA. Its focus is clearly European and many participants are engaged in comparative research. The life history approach has shown its viability and resistance to age (founded 10 years ago, the "Biography and Society" Research

Committee of the International Sociological Association has been very active, attracting up to 150 members, most of them Europeans). Many of the members of the network have been previously (and for a long time) active in either the national or international networks on life history. Also, there is a strong desire both from a new generation of scholars to join a network of like-minded but perhaps more experienced colleagues, and for the latter to intensify their contacts and meet more regularly. Especially in eastern and central Europe life stories are a completely new and important approach which attracts many sociologists. We hope that this process can take place within the ESA framework.

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Youth and Generation in Europe

The situation of the sociological study of youth is quite uneven in Europe. In some countries, the sociology of youth is well established, well recognized by the academic authorities and has developed its own social milieu. In others, this sociology is deprived of any kind of legitimacy and is forced to make its way under the umbrella of a more theoretical approach, such as sociology of life course, life cycle, generation etc. Finally, in some countries, sociology of youth is still embryonic and almost nonexistent.

But beyond this uneven development and these various forms, more striking still is the cleavage and the lack of contacts and communication between researchers who are supposed to share the same interests, focus on the same population and, perhaps, ... raise the same set of questions. A scientific

community of youth sociologists exists only at the national level and not, as yet, at the European level. A research network on Youth and Generation in Europe would bring together various cultural traditions of research and make easier the confrontation of different theoretical backgrounds. Hence, the participants in a European research network focusing on Youth and Generation in Europe will have two main objectives:

- 1) to learn to work together
- 2) to initiate, encourage and support research in the sociology of youth at the European level.

Already, various networks exist:

1) The International Sociological Association's Research Committee 34 "Sociology of Youth". This research committee is organized on a regional basis. The ESA network Youth and Generation in Europe will lean on the activities and members of this ISA research committee;

2) The ESA Youth and Generation in Europe Network will be secant to others various initiatives: such as the Nordic Youth Research Association from which several researchers have already expressed interest in the ESA Network. Since the ESA Youth and Generation in Europe Network wants to be a place of conjunction, discussion, collaboration between researchers from different cultural backgrounds, the same kind of connection will be sought with networks or associations of youth sociologists based in the south of Europe or in eastern European countries;

3) A group of European sociologists of youth already have organized themselves into a network called CYRCE (Circle for Youth Research Cooperation in Europe). CYRCE is a non-profit association for the promotion of research, policy and practice in the field of childhood and youth in Europe. Its actual membership consists of 13 established academics, administrators, policymakers and researchers from 9 European countries, who look back to long standing involvement in transnational youth-related research and policy endeavors.

This Year, CYRCE has edited the first volume of a new series dedicated to promote European networks of youth specialists (The Puzzle of Integration: European yearbook on youth policy and

research, vol 1, 1995, Berlin, W. de Gruyter). Most of CYRCE members will take part in the ESA YOUTH-GENERATION network;

4) IARD, a leading non-profit research institute operation in the field of youth research, has set up TREU (Task force for Research in Europe), its own research and networking unit devoted to monitoring European research activities as well as to setting up a long term scientific network of researchers and institutions. TREU will join the ESA Youth and Generation in Europe network;

5) Last but not least, as part of the Budapest Conference, a two-day working group was organized on the theme "Generational Change in Postwar Europe". On that occasion, during informal discussions, several researchers expressed their interest in a follow up more focused on the "youth problematic". Some of them are already enlisted among those who would like to join such a European network.

What does the Youth and Generation in Europe plan to do?

There is an obvious answer to this question: Networking.

In my view, in order to face up to challenges coming from the European Union and the underlying process of building up a European Community of Social Scientists, the most important and urgent priority is to learn to work together. The most useful thing to do is to find out similarities and differences between professional cultures of European social scientists. Not only differences of theoretical framework, or concepts and the use of varying methodologies, but also traditions and institutional work conditions. Research committees and workshops during congresses are good tools to act in that direction. But, in order to be fruitful, the solemnity of such great events has to be sustained by a more daily activity, which can take several directions:

- an exchange of information on the Internet (WWW) - an electronic discussion list;
- the organization of bi- or tri-lateral seminars (two day seminars with 2 or 3 countries).
- to encourage and foster collective application to the DGXXII - an annual seminar.

In what ways does the topic deal with European issues?

I see at least two ways to tackle this question:

1) From the viewpoint of the Task Force - the researchers.

As mentioned above, it seems that we are already in the process of building up an European Community of social scientists. Better to recognize this rather than to ignore it. A network can sustain this process, providing for willing researchers a better knowledge of their surroundings;

2) As far as the scientific topic is concerned it would be easy to point out the "youth effect" upon the ongoing process of European Integration. Willingly or not, do young people support the process of European integration? How are they part of the process of the construction of a European identity? Are differences between European youth(s) increasing or decreasing?

It is little point in saying that the Sociology of Youth is short of comparative investigations. If this ESA network is able to initiate more comparative and collaborative research, that already will be a great achievement, but, at its starting point, all comparative undertaking has to make clear its purpose. Here, it is to know a little bit more about the situation and the participation of Young People in the process of European Integration.

Researchers interested in such a network are invited to contact me at the following address:

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Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State

The importance of employment and labour market for the life chances of the members in the European nation states and in the developing common labour market of the

European Union is undisputed. The specific and discriminated situation of women is an important reason to study the complex interrelation of the societal and labour market situation (not only) of women.

Workshops on "Gender Relations and the Labour Market" were organized at both the First and the Second European Conferences of Sociology and both times the workshops attracted great interest.

Future Activities of the Network:

- * Initiating and intensifying comparative research with the aims of clarifying theoretical explanations and providing more empirical based material for political strategies to improve women's disadvantaged/discriminated situation in the emerging European labour market;
- * Establishing research groups and reinforcing contacts between researchers;
- * Organizing smaller research centered meetings and conferences.

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Industrial Relations, Labour Market Institutions and Employment

A variety of disciplines and perspectives refer to the labour market and to employment. This research network will link these

subjects with industrial relations, especially with regard to two main issues:

First, industrial relations can be understood as institutions which govern the labour market and employment. While standard economics tend to regard the labour market as a mechanism of pure arm's-length exchange relations, the key assumption of sociology is that the labour market and employment are embedded in social structures; and industrial relations represent a particularly important institutional element of this social structure. In this context, the research will concentrate on "labour-market embeddedness", its variations across countries and its changes over time. This includes the question of the effect which industrial relations have on labour market performance and employment structures.

Second, changes in the labour market and employment in turn exert pressures for adjustment on industrial relations institutions. The globalization of markets, European integration and the accompanying changes in both the labour market and employment pose a serious threat to established industrial-relations institutions. The way in which distinct institutions cope with this challenge is another question addressed by this research network.

The more general problems behind the two main issues are whether and how industrial relations - which are still nation-centred - can stand in an economy which has increasingly become both globalized and European. In line with this, special emphasis will be placed on a cross-national perspective.

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Research Network Proposals received by the ESA Executive

Sociology of Consumption

During the last five years consumption has received increasing attention from sociologists. It has been realized that consumption does not only offer a proper way to approach the society as a whole but also its varying aspects. The way of life, fashion, social identity, social control and politics, body, historical epoch (or *Zeitgeist*), among others, have been central concerns related to consumption in sociological studies. This variety of issues has also been reflected within congresses on the ecology of consumption.

There have been four international congresses on the sociology of consumption. The first was arranged in 1989 in Oslo, Norway (see P.Otnes (ed.), *The Sociology of Consumption*). The majority of the participants were from the Nordic Countries, England, France, Australia and USA. The next congress took place in 1991 in Helsinki, Finland (participants from the Nordic countries, England, USA, France and Germany). Next, there was a workshop on the themes of the sociology of consumption and material culture in 1992 in York, England (participants from the Nordic countries, England, Austria and the Netherlands). The latest congress on the sociology of consumption was lastly arranged in this year, in Helsinki, Finland. It was perhaps the until now largest congress and it covered several important topics within the sociology of consumption.

At the Helsinki congress the question of how to continue the congress nexus was discussed. The general opinion was to stabilize a continuity of approach under uncertain economic circumstances by asking the European Sociological Association about the establishment of a Research Network on the Sociology of Consumption.

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Sociology and Environment

Papers presented at the Budapest conference are currently being considered for the journal *Innovations*.

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Sociology of Communications and Media Research

The interests of this research network would be in fostering research and debate about the social role of communications, information and media in the constitution of the public sphere, and in the sociological

analysis of the role of communications in contemporary social change.

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Research Network on Disasters

All disasterologists are well aware of a twentieth century paradox: despite scientific and technical progress, there has not been a commensurate reduction of societal vulnerability to disasters. In fact, there are signs that vulnerability to disasters may have increased because of factors associated with scientific and technical progress; e.g., the demographic explosion, the proliferation and concentration of industry, the vertical and horizontal concentration of people, and the cumulative effects of human intervention in natural processes.

Sociologists and other social scientists who are interested in the analysis of the social impacts and dialectics of "natural", "technological" and "complex" (conflict) disasters as well as those interested in the promotion of comparative disaster research in Europe are invited to join the "ESA Research Network on Disasters" (provisional title). We are exploring the possibility of holding a meeting in order to discuss organisational issues and programs (e.g., by-laws, the publication of a newsletter, cooperation on comparative research projects, securing EU funds, participation in the next European Conference of Sociology etc).

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Sociology of Education

The goals of the network are to proceed in the establishment of research subgroups that could undertake comparative research in educational topics. Some members already have been working in the direction of comparative educational research. Other members work on curricula research and in alienation and even violent phenomena in education. In addition, cultural capital and inequalities in education and university structure are topics of great importance to members of the network. Last but not least, some of our members are interested in the epistemological aspect of the meaning of education itself.

The network will focus in the future on organising workshops related to the above matters as well as sessions in international conferences such as the "Cultural Crossroads" conference to be held in July 1996 at Tampere, Finland.

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Economic Sociology

The basic aim of this Research Network is to strengthen the cooperation between economic sociologists in Europe; it may also have links to the International Sociological Association's Economy and Society group, to members of the ASA and to SASE. Primary communication will be through e-mail.

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In an associated development, the following network has been set up which has not yet applied to the ESA:

Research Network for Comparative Research on Europe (RENCORE)

Following a successful meeting of a working group at the European Sociological Association's Budapest conference in September 1995, it has been resolved to establish a network on methods of comparative research on Europe. The aim of the network is to encourage and enhance comparative empirical research of individual, national and institutional level data from the states of western, central and eastern Europe.

This aim will be met through the following objectives:

- 1) the support and promotion of cross-national European research, both quantitative and qualitative;
- 2) the development of comparable indicators for comparative research;
- 3) the enhancement of information exchange between those who create and use cross-national datasets;
- 4) the refinement of methods for the analysis of data obtained from a number of European countries.

The network will act as a forum and channel for discussion and communication between those involved in cross-national European research, either as data collectors or as data analysts.

The activities of the network will include:

- a) The organisation of meetings and workshops on topics related to comparative empirical research. These will be held about once a year. The first workshop will be on the subject of "Asking questions across

Europe" and will be concerned with formulating survey questions to yield answers which permit cross-national comparisons. It is proposed to hold this first meeting in October 1996. The second meeting will be held at the 1997 European Sociological Association's conference (venue yet to be decided);

- b) The establishment of an email discussion list and WWW page. The email list will enable discussions between those in the network, and the WWW page will describe the network members, their interests and their research activities;

- c) The organisation of scientific visits between members of the network. A directory of opportunities for research visits (e.g. for sabbaticals, post-doctoral studies, exchanges and short visits) will be compiled. The directory will also list external sources of funding to support visits.

Administration

The network will be administered by a small Executive Committee who will stand for election every two years (at the ESA meeting). The network will be established by a small ad-hoc Committee consisting of Loek Halman (Netherlands), Peter Mohler (Germany), and Nigel Gilbert (UK).

Membership of the network will initially be free, although a subscription may be levied once the network is well established. Potential members should write (or email) their application for membership to Nigel Gilbert, at the address below, explaining their involvement in comparative European research and listing relevant publications. Applications should include a full mail address, an email address, and telephone and fax numbers.

All those who are engaged in European comparative research, wherever they may be working, are welcome to apply for membership of the Network.

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The ESA Executive has also approved the establishment of a:

Regional Network on Southern European Communities

Within the auspices and in accordance with the general principles of the statutes of the European Sociological Association, we have established an ESA 'Regional Network on Southern European Communities'.

The aim of the network is to facilitate sociological research in southern Europe and of southern European Communities abroad and to encourage communication and cooperation between sociologists and between sociologists and other social scientists interested in the region.

The network has three foci, the selection of which is based on the research areas of most colleagues who expressed an interest in participating in this network:

- a) Migration, Ethnicity, Citizenship and Nationality, Multiculturalism, New Racisms and Xenophobia, Nationalism, New Social Identities, Social Exclusion;
- b) Gender Relations and Sexuality;
- c) Public Policy (including Social Policy and the Welfare State, Environmental Policy, Regional Policy, Agricultural and Industrial Development Policies).

Each area will shortly have a sub-coordinator, who, in collaboration

with the main coordinators of the network, will be responsible for:

- a) the organisation of small workshops and seminars and mini-conferences at regular intervals (once a year);
- b) the compilation and dissemination of information (via the Internet) to the members of the network;
- c) the establishment of collaborative research links;
- d) the organisation of a meeting of all members of the network at the ESA conference.

The main reasons for establishing this network are the following: The interest expressed to us by many colleagues for the creation of such a network and for the need of a forum of this sort which will facilitate co-operation among researchers (scholars) in southern European countries and abroad. Until now, Southern Europe has been underrepresented both in terms of active participation in congresses and conferences and in terms of cross-national comparative research proposals seeking funding from prestigious funding bodies in Europe and elsewhere. This is partly due to lack of communication facilities/forums and partly due to inertia - both of which we will try to overcome via the activities of this network. The network will also give an opportunity for further activities within the auspices of the European Sociological Association.

The network was launched at the Conference 'Nation and Migration in Southern Europe' organised by Prof. F. Anthias and Dr. G. Lazaridis and held on 18-20 December 1995 at the University of Greenwich. It now has more than 100 participants.

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South European Society & Politics

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University of Athens; Giovanna
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Objectives

The aim of this new journal is to provide a forum for comparative interdisciplinary studies of southern Europe, along with innovative country and subnational studies, and to encourage work on the region and its social, economic, cultural and political dimensions. In particular we wish to encourage quantitative work and more extensive study of policy-making. To these ends, the journal will publish regular assessments of the 'state of the art' in major research areas.

Countries/Disciplines

The principal countries of study will be Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece. We will consider contributions of high quality on southern France, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey - particularly where there is a strong comparative component. The disciplines can be any of the established social sciences - sociology, social policy, social anthropology, political science, political economy. Emphasis will be placed on interdisciplinarity and, where appropriate, empirical and quantitative methodology.

Issue Areas

These cannot be exhaustively defined, but examples include governance, policy-making and political legitimacy; issues of economic development, including distributional and spatial issues; social phenomena and social policy; social anthropological issues, including culture and national identity; social, political and economic change in southern Europe; and issues related to European integration.

South European Society and Politics will comprise the following:
refereed journal articles;
short briefing papers on topical issues;
review articles;
book reviews and book notes, including significant foreign language literature;
Research Forum: a compilation of research and publication activities on southern Europe;
also one Special Issue per year

Contents of Issue I, Spring 1996:

Articles:
Ian Gough: 'Social assistance in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey'
Padelis Lekas: 'Nationalism in southern Europe'

Geoffrey Pridham: 'Developing environmental policies in southern Europe - towards enactment and enforcement'
 James Darby: 'Less successful strategies - Japanese manufacturing in southern Europe'
 Celia Valiente: 'Family policy in southern Europe - the case of post-authoritarian Spain'
 Spyros Sofos: 'Defining the people - populism and cultural politics in Greek society 1974-1985'
 Briefing Paper: Venieris: 'Social protection in Greece'
 Review Article: Ioanna Lambiri-Dimaki: 'Sociology in Greece'

Subsequent issues will include the following:
 Kenneth Dyson and Kevin Featherstone: 'Disciplining the partitocrazia - economic and monetary union and the transformation of the Italian state'
 Francis Castles: 'Home ownership and the welfare state: is southern Europe different?'
 Thomas Gallant: 'Crime in modern Greece'
 Jose Magone: 'Portugal's political elites'
 Fernando Lopes: 'The clientelist phenomenon in contemporary southern Europe'
 Pino Arlacchi: 'Organized crime in Italy'
 Thomas D. Lancaster: 'Legislative-Executive Relations in Southern Europe: a comparative analysis of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece'
 David Corkill: 'Racism and immigration in Spain and Portugal'
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French Sociologists: Facing up to the challenge of Europeanisation

Why are French sociologists so few on the international scene? It's worthwhile to write about it since apart from some sociologists very well known: Durkheim; Althusser; Foucault; Bourdieu; Touraine and some others, French sociology is almost everywhere absent. Everybody will agree with us: French sociology is the best in the world, but only for the French, since they stay within their own national community debating among themselves without opening the door on foreign discussions. Everything looks as if in sociology, the globalisation process is following some avenues which carefully avoid France. I may be exaggerating, making the portrayal darker than it is in reality.

But I am so disappointed when I hear: we were looking for a French expert, but we didn't find any / we have an Erasmus programme, working very well, including 4 countries, but not France;... do you know? / 1300 British researchers expressed their interest in the European programme, and only 400 French.

How to explain such a situation! Well, the task is not easy. Specially if your contribution has to be short. So, let's leave aside the reasons which are usually associated with the strong presence of Anglo-American research and let's concentrate more on the absent ones and see if they do not play a role themselves in this dominance effect.

I'd like to start with the institutional organisation of the social sciences in France. It is a very specific situation and, as far as I know, unknown elsewhere in Europe. Research in the social sciences is carried out by two main set of bodies: Universities and the national research institutions, among them the CNRS (National Centre for Scientific Research). As far as universities are concerned, the situation is not so different from other countries. Social scientists have to divide their time in three parts: teaching; research; administrative

chores. Obviously, too little time is left for empirical research, and taking the best of the constraints they meet they confine themselves to theoretical works of direct interest to their teaching; deserting empirical investigations. Those are carried out mostly by the CNRS researchers. They are 2000 in the Departement of Social Sciences. They are civil servants and full time researchers. They can teach, most often at the Phd level, but they have no obligation to do so. They have total freedom in the choice of their topic or their research programme. But, whereas they have no worry about their salary, which so far is secure for life, they don't receive any money for their research. Therefore, as long as they want to undertake empirical investigations which, in any circumstances and whatever the methodology used, are costly, they have to respond to calls for tender and compete with colleagues to get some money.

I can see some glimmers of jealousy coming up when reading these lines. Somehow, CNRS researchers are still surrounded and protected by the Academic Franchise which in the Middle Age ensured to clerks of the Sorbonne total freedom. Their task, as it is written down in the most official declarations, is to carry out basic research. CNRS researchers work for the sake of scientific knowledge. They never knew the same pressures as their British colleagues, for example, where, in order to survive, social scientists were asked to demonstrate that social sciences can be useful. On the contrary, in France applied research, when undertaken by the same researcher over too long a period of time can be regarded as a sign of weakness or professional inadequacy. How many researchers, these last years, have been, politely, asked to give evidence of their capacity to take part in the academic and scientific debate rather than to continue providing expertises and consultancies for national agencies or institutions?

Now, let me be very clear and stress firmly the point - since I know very well that British researchers find it very difficult to understand - this almost total freedom means neither that CNRS researchers are not productive nor that they are abandoned to themselves. Here, any question about professional conscientiousness will be considered irrelevant and to some extent insulting. But, while the organisation provides and ensures this freedom, a strong, continuous, daily informal control exists - created by acquaintances and the interconnections between peers and equals.

There are round about 300-350 CNRS sociologists. But we don't work at this macro level. Everybody is enclosed in a very small social world, limited by shared interests and conflicts of interest. Let's take an example. There are 350 CNRS sociologists I said. But interested in a specific topic: religion; gender; social policy; youth; migration there are no more than 20 to 50. Because of the recruitment policy (more exactly the failure in recruitment policy), they have all more or less the same age, the same career, the same experience, they are involved and they have been involved for the last 15 or 20 years in the same conferences, seminars and networks. To be short, everybody knows each other. And, above all, professional control operates at this first and basic level: acquaintances and interrelations. Obviously, informal and formal are linked together, since career assessment is carried out through peer review, within the National Committee, a body of elected and non-elected members covering each discipline. As a result, the CNRS is a big machine. It is a wide and huge institution. But in practice, the mesh of the web is very tight, which gives the system a great flexibility and a guarantee of better efficiency. But there are two sides to every coin. This strong informal social control on which careers are regularly assessed works like an infernal machine, trapping researchers in a narrow world which can easily become out of touch with the environment.

At least, the weak presence of French sociology on the international scene can be partially explained by this factor. Far more than language or credit questions, the way the scientific milieu in social sciences operates in France doesn't, to say

the least, actively contribute to bring international issues to the debate, be they theoretical or empirical. Real interest in foreign journals remains limited. Why should French sociologist be involved in, say, European research, when no academic legitimacy is attached to the research funding bodies which launch and organize these programmes? Why should they network with colleagues who are unknown within the French community? My point is, as long as - for historical reasons - the community which controls careers is more interested in its own regulation rather than anything else, the peer review system blocks the opening to external and foreign influences. And the problem is less that the CNRS milieu works like a cocoon - which can help for a better scientific productivity - than that this cocoon is drifting away from the mainstream of the European scientific community, at least, as far as social sciences are concerned.

Compared with the U.K., another factor has to be taken into account. Some years ago, Mrs Thatcher shouted out: I want my money back! The impact on social sciences research was immediate. National resources dried up and researchers were kindly invited to find other sources of support. Therefore, as a paradox, in social sciences, the U.K. - which is not highly committed in Europe - became the first customers of European Research, taking the lead in many networks, coordinating many programmes, sending scientific experts to every committee and board. Sad reality. Under financial pressure, British social scientists were urged to develop an entrepreneurial culture which was successful with the European research funding bodies.

In France, even if the Golden age has gone for ever, the financial pressure has never been as strong. As mentioned earlier, researchers are civil servants and therefore don't fear losing their job. So far, they also have the opportunity - even if this perspective is chancier than ever - to find money to carry on with their investigations using methodologies adapted to the financial resources available. In France, quantitative research with large surveys is the private hunting grounds of a few large institutions such as INSEE, CEREQ, INED. The rest take refuge either in theory or in qualitative investigation of a small sample of interviewees. On this basis, a relative peace of mind amongst social scientists has been preserved. Even with scanty

resources, they could survive and carry on with their way of working, ignoring the trends, pressures and constraints other communities of social scientists have had to face up to in the meanwhile.

Plaise Dieu, the dream doesn't turn into a nightmare. I know very well also that this, as a generational phenomena, hopefully can be temporary. Sociologists above 45 years of age who form the bulk of the French sociologist researchers, seldom speak a foreign language, have little international contacts, have almost never been abroad for a long or semi-long term. Most of them have only a superficial knowledge of the scientific culture of their foreign colleagues. By this I mean not only knowing the concepts, theories and methodologies in use but also the institutional environment, the dynamic of the milieu which defines the work context. And, the lack of translated books reinforces the process. Theoretical frameworks are mostly Franco-French.

But with the passing of time, the social and economic context is changing. First of all, more and more young researchers have at least a light experience of studying, living and working abroad. For them, the first and critical step is already done. More and more programmes sustain and encourage this trend: first of all at the national level, with the Grants for PhD students, but also by an increasing resort to European programmes such as ERASMUS, H.C.M. and now T.M.R. Slowly but steadily, the new generation generates a new dynamic more in favour of international or European collaboration. And more and more, it is becoming weird or quite unacceptable to do research while ignoring what as been done or written by our neighbour. Times are changing, the mood also. But it takes time!!! So much time. . . .

As for our neighbours on the other side of the Channel, hardships and changes in the political guidelines imposed on grant-giving bodies are a strong and critical incentive to draw more resources from international or European research bodies. Less national research funds push the researchers into the European networks. At the same time, the French sociologists are brought towards European collaboration by two simultaneous influences:

Becoming more and more aware of the dangers of being left out of the

European scientific community, the CNRS hierarchy itself encourages researchers to take position on the European scene. Then, the research contracts obtained from the European Commission, that up to now were a little bit scorned and regarded as money-spinners, are nowadays taken at face value.

- Secondly, the Commission itself made a unilateral move to clarify the process of selection. The programmes are provided with a scientific committee which includes academic experts. And then, little by little, the European programmes get the legitimacy they were deprived from.

Therefore, the main obstacles which were slowing down the process of Europeanisation of the French social science community progressively are being taken away. But god! How long, it is! The system can move forward ensuring that researchers carry their work properly in a more open minded direction. Here, there is a chance, there is the milieu and there is an opportunity that individual researchers have to grasp if they want to maintain a good position on the European scene and, above all, if they want to keep and defend a status envied by every European social scientist.

"Jean Tennom"

Sociology in the Ukraine

The development of sociological science in the Ukraine can be considered only in connection with the general situation in the country. The renaissance of sociology during the first years of Perestroika (reconstruction) promoted an increase in the fundamental and applied sciences. New scientific centres were created which studied different aspect of social life. The Ukrainian Sociological Institute on the National Academy of Sciences was organized in 1990. It is a leading scientific centre in the field of the theory and practice of sociological research. Thirty doctors and nearly sixty postgraduate PhD candidates are working at the Institute. The Sociological Data Bank has been

formed at the Institute and the Public Questioning Net for the monitoring of public opinion is functioning. A number of specialists from the Institute have taken part in training courses at sociological centres in the U.S.A., Great Britain and other countries. There are a number of international contacts and joint research projects. Despite these contacts and the experience of academic intercourse with colleagues from west and central Europe, it is evident that, side by side with the frank interest of foreign colleagues in social processes in the Ukraine, there exists a lack of mutual information on scientific research, achievements and problems. This article is a brief attempt to go some way towards rectifying this gap.

The main focii of the research which the Institute is conducting are:

- "Social Status Stratification of Society" (Leader: Sergei Makeev);
- "The Dynamics of Mass Consciousness and Prioritized Values" (Anatolii Rushka, Natalia Kostenko);
- "The Sociology of Politics and Culture" (Evgenii Golovakhna, Natalia Panina);
- "Monitoring of the Social-Psychological State of the Sacrifices of the Chernobyl Accident" (Yurii Saenko);
- Social Psychology and the Sociology of Everyday Activities" (Lidia Sakhan, Vsevolod Tikhonovich).

In addition to the Institute of Sociology, there are a number of scientific centres located in the regions; including the Donetsk Information Analytical Centre, which is studying aspects of development in the biggest region of the Ukraine - "Donbass".

According to the Academician Zaslavskaya's opinion, sociology fulfilled three functions during the Perestroika period:

- internal consciousness;
- a political function;
- the formation of civil society.

During more recent times a number of negative tendencies can be observed in sociological science. The connections between scientists located in different regions are being broken. Because of economic problems, the financing of fundamental research is being reduced - a process of the commercialization of social science is going on.

Despite these objective difficulties, our scientists are going on with their task - the study of their society as in undergoes epochal change.

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The Ukraine
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Sociology of Consumer Culture Web Site

Web surfing sociologists might like to point their browsers at

<http://www.gold.ac.uk/~soa01ds/consumer.htm>

This site focuses on research into consumer culture. It aims to provide practical resources for research such as:

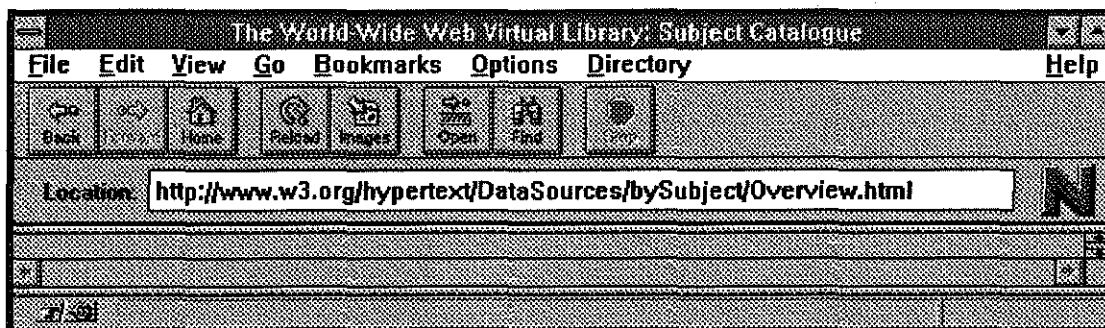
- * on-line bibliographies;
- * course outlines and reading lists;
- * a listing of researchers in consumer culture and related fields;
- * a noticeboard for announcements and help wanted;
- * archives, libraries and other information sources, both on-line and off-line;
- * internet links to other sites relevant to consumer culture research (e.g., cybershopping and web-based marketing; sites dealing with postmodernity).

The Consumer Culture web site has just begun: it should become a valuable resource, but this depends on researchers using it. Have a look. Leave your name and e-mail number. Contribute information or announcements. And if you don't generally use the web, this might be a good occasion to try it out.

The site is maintained by:
Don Slater
Department of Sociology
Goldsmiths College
University of London
Lewisham Way
New Cross
London SE14 6NW
tel: +44 171-919-7707
e-mail: soa01ds@gold.ac.uk

Do get in touch (by any means!).

A Starters Guide to the Internet



What is it?

In the simplest terms the Internet is a global network of networks, connecting academic, government and commercial institutions, as well as private individuals. It offers users the ability to communicate and gain access to information stored on computer systems worldwide. Once connected you will have access to databases and datasets; on-line information services; library catalogues; electronic books and journals; software archives, mailing lists and discussion groups. Some of these documents may even include sound and video. However, the Internet has the appearance of a single global network, because no matter what hardware or software you are using, the same network conventions, or 'Internet Protocol' are applied.

How to access?

Different institutions will have different means of access, if at all. Talk to your computing service about how to access. Basically you will need access to a networked terminal or microcomputer with communications software and basic terminal emulation software to allow your computer to connect to another and act as a terminal to that computer.

The basic means of access are by remote login, file transfer (FTP), and e-mail as well as information servers such as World Wide Web.

Remote login/telnet

Remote login uses Telnet (or terminal emulation) which is a program that allows you to access and interact with a remote computer, the 'host' computer. Your computer is used as

a terminal to the remote computer. The commands you type are sent from your own terminal to your local Internet service provider and from there to the remote computer you have accessed. For example, you can login to a remote computer, which may be in the next room or across the world, carry out some statistical procedures on a large dataset and have only the results transferred back to you. You can also log into library catalogues or bibliography services. If you are away from home you can also use Telnet to login to your own computer to read your e-mail. With most Telnet sites you will be asked for a username and password. Public sites will tell you these, but some sites you will have to register to use; on registration you will be issued with an individual username and password. Many universities provide Telnet access: ask your computing service about a Telnet program.

Telnet addresses

With Telnet you must know the precise Internet address of the computer you want to log in to. Each computer on the network has a unique numerical IP (Internet Protocol) address. This usually takes the form of four sets of numbers with a period between each set. For example the IP address for a publicly accessible site in the UK, BUBL, (Bulletin board for Libraries) is 138.38.32.45. To make life easier the numerical IP addresses have domain name equivalents e.g. 138.38.32.45 is bubl.bath.ac.uk. Typing in either form of address will still connect you to BUBL.

To use Telnet type **telnet** at your system command prompt, then type

in the address of the computer you want to login to
e.g.: **telnet bubl.bath.ac.uk**
login: **bubl**

To start up the Telnet program in Windows or Macintosh simply double-click on the Telnet icon and you will be asked for the address of the Telnet site you wish to login to.

Pay attention to the screen once you have logged in for instructions on how to proceed and quit. Sometimes a service may ask you to set terminal emulation (where you tell the remote site how data should be shown on your own screen). Ask at your computing service if you are unsure about this. Trying to access Telnet sites, or any site outside your own country may be slow and it will depend on the amount of network traffic - have patience, or try again at a different time of day.

Some Telnet sites to try :

SIByl, a Social Science software information bank containing comprehensive information on computer applications for the social and behavioural sciences.

suniec.ppsw.rug.nl
login: **sibyl**

ICPSR - Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research- holds an archive of world-wide machine-readable data
icpsr.icpsr.umich.edu

NISS- National Information Services & Systems (UK) - check out option 1: The NISS Information gateway.

niss.ac.uk

File Transfer Protocol (FTP).

Many systems connected to the Internet have file archives which are publicly accessible. These may consist of libraries of documents and software archives. You can retrieve these files by a process known as **FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**. Not all machines have FTP software, so again ask your computing service or use FTP by e-mail (see later).

As with Telnet you will need already be aware of the existence of FTP sites. It is necessary to know the host's name or IP address and a username and password may be required. To use FTP you would specify the site name (at your systems command line type: **ftp sitename**) and then login with a username and password. Generally when retrieving from public access ftp sites the username is **anonymous**, or **ftp**. Quite often the password is your full e-mail address. You would then find the directory where you know the files are stored, set the transfer type to either ASCII or binary and issue the command to get the files transferred back to you.

For example, you could try to transfer the new quick reference card 'The Internet for Social Scientists' produced by SOSIG (Social Science Information Gateway) in the UK. Type what you see in bold.

```
$ ftp sosig.ac.uk
(connects to the site)
name: anonymous
password: your e-mail address
FTP> cd pub/sosig/doc
(changes the directory)
FTP> ls
(lists files)
FTP> ascii
(sets transfer type to ascii for text files)
FTP> get isscard3.doc
(Word for Windows v.6.0 file)
FTP> or get isscard3.ps
(PostScript file)
FTP> bye
(to exit)
```

Before transferring a file it is important to check the transfer type. Files to be retrieved using ASCII include those with a .txt extension and Macintosh programs stored in binhex or stuffed format, having the extension .hqx. Executable files (extension .exe) and zipped or packed files (extension .zip and .arc), are in binary format and should be transferred with the transfer type set

to binary (simply type in binary before using the get command).

But how do you find out about FTP sites? This is where **Archie** comes in. Archie provides a search facility of all the anonymous FTP sites world wide. It finds the site and/or the name of files you are interested in retrieving. You can use an Archie client on your service provider's computer, you can telnet to Archie sites or use Archie via e-mail, (see the section on e-mail access).

Archie Servers via Telnet

archie.univie.ac.at	Austria
archie.funet.fi	Finland
archie.th-darmstadt.de	Germany
archie.cs.huji.ac.il	Israel
archie.unipi.it	Italy
archie.rediris.es	Spain
archie.luth.se	Sweden
archie.switch.ch	Switzerland
archie.doc.ic.ac.uk	UK

For all sites login : archie
Use the Archie server closest to you.

If you are interested in qualitative data analysis software have a look at the CAQDAS FTP site (Qualitative Data Analysis Software Networking Project). Here you will find demo versions of qualitative software. The FTP address is **ftp.soc.surrey.ac.uk** login as anonymous and enter your e-mail address as a password. If you want to download demo versions of software for PC's go to **pub/caqdas/pc** directory, or, go to **pub/caqdas/mac** directory, if you want to download Mac versions of software. Read the readme file in **pub/caqdas/readme.txt** for further instructions. It is useful when downloading files to read the readme files first for guidance.

Navigation

With Telnet, FTP and e-mail access, you must already know of the existence of useful sites and know their exact IP address. Fortunately there are tools that not only access sites and retrieve information, but also help you look for interesting sites you knew nothing about. Amongst these navigational tools are Gopher and World Wide Web.

Gopher

Gopher is a more user friendly means of accessing the Internet: as its name suggests it goes out into so

called 'gopherspace', gets the information and puts it on your screen. Essentially it searches and retrieves. Gopher can connect to another computer and access documents, programs, text, images, sound, even video, and unlike FTP, you can read a document before retrieving it. It automates remote logins and FTP, so there is no need to remember complicated IP addresses and commands. It also knows where things are and has powerful search capabilities, so there are possibilities for exploration.

There are three ways to access 'gopherspace':

- through a Gopher client running on your local Internet service providers machine.
- through a Telnet connection to a publicly accessible Gopher site
- via e-mail (see later)

There are several Gopher clients (e.g. Hgopher for Windows, TurboGopher For Macs). Implementation may vary slightly, however the same set of functions and commands are employed. Type 'gopher' at your systems command prompt. If your service provider has a Gopher client, its root menu will appear on your screen. Move up and down the menu by using your arrow keys or mouse (if using Windows or Macintosh Gopher clients). When you find a menu item that you want to select, press the enter key or click your mouse button. With some Gopher clients you can select an item by typing in its line number or letter. Incidentally, you can exit most Gophers by typing Q for quit.

You can also directly access remote Gophers without having to go through endless numbers of menus from your own root menu (you need to know the address of the remote Gopher). At your systems command prompt type **gopher site address port number**, e.g. to access Mailbase, the UK's electronic mailing list service, type

\$ gopher nisp.ncl.ac.uk 70

You should be presented with the Mailbase menu. Choose option 6-Mailbase lists A-E. Here you will find information on the European Sociologists Mailing list. You can look up the description of the list, find out who the members are and get information on how to join the list.

If you do not have a Gopher client you can access by Telnet, try telnetting to these publicly accessible Gophers,

info.sunet.se

login: **gopher**

bubl.bath.ac.uk

login: **bubl**

Gophers also offer entrance to other information systems - you may see menu items for WWW, WAIS, Archie and services such as FTP and Telnet on many Gopher menus. You may also often see a menu option 'Veronica'. Veronica (Very Easy Rodent Oriented Net-wide Index to Computerised Archives) provides a convenient searchable index for 'gopherspace'. When you chose Veronica you are prompted to enter a keyword, then press return/click OK. Veronica then returns another menu listing the gopher items that match your search - you can then select as usual.

Some Gopher sites

Top level Eurogopher -
info.sunet.se (port number 70). Eurogopher is the joint effort of European gopher maintainers to structure and maintain gopher space

DDA, Danish Data Archives - is a national data bank, document and technical service for researchers in Denmark and abroad.

gate1.dda.dk 70

SWIDOC, The Social Science Information and Documentation Centre (Netherlands) collects and documents current research information, publications and empirical data files.

zonnetje.swidoc.nl 70

GESIS - German Social Science Infrastructure Services

bonn.iz-soz.de 70

Norwegian Social Science Data Services

gopher.uib.no 70

ICPSR - Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. A membership organisation providing a repository of world-wide machine readable social science data. Provides a searchable bibliographic database of the archives.

icpsr.umich.edu 70

World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) has provided users with a consistent means to access a variety of documents in a more graphical and therefore, more user friendly way. It has been designed on a system known as 'hypertext' where words in one document are linked to other documents: these may be located in any part of the networked world. WWW uses a software graphical interface (W3 client program, or 'web browser') such as Mosaic or Netscape. These 'web browsers' allow the user to point and click, using their mouse, on the hypertext links; this action takes you from one site to another. These links (normally highlighted in blue), can be a word, phrase, or picture.

As with Gopher, WWW is a navigational tool and you need not know the exact location of the documents you are retrieving. Neither is it necessary to know if they are located at a Telnet site, FTP archive, or Gopher site; WWW does 'all the work for you, connecting for you when you click on the keywords shown in hypertext. Increasingly, sites that were once only accessible via Telnet, Gopher and FTP, are also being made accessible via WWW.

Access

You can access the World Wide Web in several ways:

- by a browser on your own machine such as Mosaic or Netscape which is the quickest and most effective

Less effectively you can access WWW via:

- a browser that can be Telnetted to,
- Gopher
- or least effectively by e-mail.

Telnet

You can explore WWW by Telnetting to...

info.cern.ch

To follow references, type the number of the reference you want and hit the return key.

Connecting to WWW by a Telnet server is not ideal. At this Telnet site they advise you to pick up a W3 'client' program suitable for your platform, do this if you can.

Gopher

Many Gopher sites will have WWW as a menu option, it is a root menu option at

info.sunet.se 70

Using a Web Browser

When you first double-click on your Mosaic or Netscape icon you are taken into your particular server. You can start browsing from here. From the home page you can use the hypertext links to lead you to other documents simply by clicking. However, instead of following a long series of hypertext links, you can go straight to a particular page of interest if you have its URL.

URL, or Uniform Resource Locator, is the identification address of the source to which you would like to connect to. For example you could go straight to the WWW Virtual library page by placing your cursor in the 'Location field', (see the illustration at the top of the article, page 19) delete the existing URL as you would in a word processing package, then press return. You will notice that the word 'location' changes to **Go to:**. Now type in your new URL, paying attention to letter case.

http://www.w3.org/hypertext/DataSources/bySubject/Overview.html

Once you have arrived here you can move around the screen by using the scroll bars at the right hand side. You will notice that resources are arranged alphabetically by subject; if you move down you will find **Sociology**, - double-click on this and you will go straight to the WWW Virtual Library Sociology page. Choose from the list and keep clicking on whatever highlighted words take your interest. Notice as well that as your pointer moves over a hypertext link the URL will appear in the status bar at the bottom of your screen - take note of the URLs of sites you may like to visit another time. When you find an interesting site that you may return to fairly often you can save its URL as a bookmark. You will normally find 'Bookmark' as a menu option (in Mosaic this is called 'Hotlist', you will find it under 'Navigate' in the pull down menu). Use the '**Back**' or '<' button to go back to a previous document or click on the '**Home**' button to go back to your server's home page. (You will find both 'Back' and 'Home' located

under GO in the pull down menu options if using Netscape, under Navigate if using Mosaic).

Some Web sites

Resource Directories -links to World Wide Sociology resources:

Virtual Library: <http://www.w3.org/hypertext/DataSources/bysubject/Overview.html>

Yahoo: <http://www.yahoo.com>

SOSIG: Social Science Information gateway-(UK)
<http://sosig.esrc.bris.ac.uk>

Netguide for Sociologists (Dutch)
<http://www.eur.nl:80/fsw/netgids/sociol.html>

Sociology on the Internet (German)
<http://www.uni-Koeln.de/wiso-fak/soziologie/sem/internet/sources.html>

Italian General Subject Tree
<http://www.mi.cnr.it/IGST/Sociologia.html>

Sociology Research Centres:

Mannheim Centre for European Social Research

<http://www.sowi.uni-mannheim.de/mzes-engl/Homepage.html>

ERCOMER (European research Centre on Migration & Ethnic Relations)
<http://www.ruu.nl/ercomer/>

Centre de Droit International et de Sociologie Appliquee (Belgium)
http://www.ulb.ac.be/recherche/uni/uni_i008.html

ECERS (European Centre for Ethnic Regional and Sociological Studies)
<http://www.uni-mb.si/devetak.html>

Others:

European Sociological Association
<http://www.qub.ac.uk/socsci/miller/esaintro.html>

Electronic Journal of Sociology
<http://gpu.srv.ualberta.ca:8010/home1.htm>

Listserv Sociology mailing lists...
<http://www.w3.org/hypertext/DataSources/bySubject/Sociology/SociologyListserv.txt>

or use the Search facility at <http://tile.net/listserv/>

Note: try accessing some of the Gopher sites from the previous section via WWW, by typing Gopher:// followed by the address eg: <gopher://bonn.lz-soz.de.70>

Access by E-mail if you're not on-line

If you have no other means of connecting to the Internet, you can still access various network facilities, such as Gopher, WWW, FTP, via E-mail. Find out how to do this by retrieving the latest version of 'Accessing The Internet by E-mail - Doctor Bob's Guide to Off-line Internet Access'. Simply send an e-mail to: mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk, in the BODY of the note (not the subject) enter the following: **send lis-iis e-access-inet.txt**.

Want to know more?

The best place to learn about the Internet is of course on the Internet itself. Not only is there a wealth of information on everything from Sociology to weather reports but there is also lots of information on the Internet and how to use it. A few good places to look up include, "EFF's (Extended) Guide to the Internet" at http://www.eff.org/papers/eegtti/eeg_toc.html and the course "Internet for Everyone" access at <http://www.mailbase.ac.uk:8080/ife/>, which provides an introduction to the Internet and computer networks in general. It also describes the main software tools for navigating the networks and looks at types of networked information. Also, check out "Internet Roadmap" a popular course by Patrick Crispen at the University of Alabama. The Roadmap course is designed to teach how to travel the Internet and covers Telnet, FTP, Gopher, Archie, Veronica, WWW, E-mail etc.

If you have a web browser access it at <http://www.brandonu.ca/~ennsnr/Resources/Roadmap/>. If you don't then send an e-mail to listserv@ua1vm.ua.edu with the command: **get map01 lesson** in the body of your e-mail.

Happy Networking!

Naomi McCay

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Using e-mail and the Internet to Communicate with the European Sociological Association (ESA)

The ESA publishes a newsletter, European Sociologist, as a means of communicating with its members. As an ESA member, you will receive the newsletter. Since December 1994, the ESA also has had an e-mail discussion list supported by the MAILBASE service at Newcastle University, United Kingdom. It has come to the ESA's notice that many of its members are not familiar with e-mail and are not clear what a discussion list is or how it can be of use to them. This sheet, adapted from a Mailbase handout, is intended to explain a bit about e-mail discussion lists generally and the ESA discussion list in particular.

Cooperation and discussion have always been vital to successful academic life. E-mail discussion lists allow this to happen in a new way, not just for "traditional" computer users, but for academics from all disciplines. Many academics find they are working in a specialized area and that there are few colleagues with whom they can discuss their work in depth. With an e-mail discussion list they can collaborate on projects and publications, announce conferences, arrange meetings and share news and views.

A discussion list works by maintaining a central list of the e-mail addresses of all its members at some central location (in the ESA's case, under Mailbase at Newcastle University). Any message sent to the list is redistributed automatically to all members within minutes. As a member of a discussion list, you can either send a message to all

members or reply directly just to the person who put a message on the list. You can make reports, minutes of meetings and documents available for list members to retrieve by electronic mail. It is free at the point of use to those in the higher education community.

At present, the ESA maintains one single large list, called *European-sociologist*. It can be thought of as an electronic "bulletin board", where any message "posted" on the bulleting board will reach some hundreds of sociologists scattered across Europe and further afield. As Research Networks and groups are set up under the *aegis* of the ESA, we plan to create "sub-lists" that will be directed at smaller groups of ESA members who share a common, specialized interest. These sub-lists would be smaller and more focussed; it is within them that true discussion could take place. One possibility is that sub-lists specific to languages other than English may be set up.

As one can see the advantages of discussion lists are their immediacy (material put on the list circulates without delay) and, paradoxically, its permanence (the material is text, so it can be saved or printed and read at one's leisure). Communication that is not constrained by limits of geography, time or cost is possible.

To receive a guide to Mailbase and about joining discussion lists, send the following command in an e-mail message to

mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk

send mailbase user-guide

If you wish to join the discussion list of the European Sociological Association, send the following command to

mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk

**join european-sociologist
firstname(s) lastname**

That is, . . . the word "join", a space, "european-sociologist" all as one word, a space, your **firstname** or **firstnames** typed as a single word using hyphens, a space, your lastname typed as a single word. For instance, let's say Baron Hugo Augustus von Trapp wishes to join the discussion list and he wants to retain his title and be placed under the "V's" in alphabetical order. He would send:

**join european-sociologist baron-
hugo-augustus von-trapp**

European Sociological Association Pages on the WorldWideWeb

As well as its e-mail facility, the ESA also maintains pages on the WorldWideWeb.

Their entry-level address is: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/socsci/miller/esaintro.html>

The Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences (ICCR)

The European Challenge

The entry of Austria in the European Union represents a major challenge for Austrian research institutions. Building on the tradition it has established in the past several years, the ICCR has during 1995 sought to take full advantage of the research programmes launched under the IVth Framework Programme of the European Union and of other activities running under EU auspices.

Recently acquired projects: European Household Panel Survey The launching of the European Household Panel Survey in Austria (Project AS-SOCIAL3). Following the completion of a feasibility study in 1993 and of a pilot survey in 1994/1995, the ICCR was recently commissioned by EUROSTAT and the Austrian Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to coordinate and scientifically supervise together with the Austrian Statistical Office the implementation of the first wave of the full-scale survey in 1995 comprising 4,000 households. The survey, which is part of a European-wide project, will look into the income and living conditions of Austrian households and is expected to provide major policy-relevant findings. The fieldwork for the first wave of the survey is expected to be finished towards the end of the year; the data will become available towards the middle of 1996.

Policy Assessment of Trans-European Networks

The second major success of the ICCR in 1995 was in the field of strategic transport research under the IVth Framework Programme. As leader of a European interdisciplinary consortium comprising eleven partners, the ICCR was successful in its bid for policy assessment research concerning the trans-European networks and the common European transport policy. The project, EURO-TENASSESS, which is expected to be launched in late 1995 following the completion of negotiations with the European Union, will focus on the multiple interfaces between modes of transport, levels of policy and EU goals; that is to say it will concentrate on the complex interrelations between communication corridors for passenger travel and freight transport by air, rail, road and water as they relate to policy formation at the key organizational and institutional levels, ranging from the EU, the nation states, regions, and local government to industry at the local and transnational level and the global market. It will specifically provide a preliminary policy assessment methodology for the trans-European networks (TEN) taking into account the complexity of the regulatory, financial and economic frameworks of transport policies; and with the help of an integrated research methodology combining modeling, case corridor and other studies relevant to TEN, expert interviews and the simulation of policy discussions via Delphi, assess the potential for developing compatibility among national transport policies with the aim of consolidating a common transport policy (CTP) and developing guidelines for regional transport policies as well as for examining and assessing the local barriers to CTP and the incorporation of science and research results to policy and decision-making processes. The project is expected to bring an improved consideration of time operationalized in terms of policy goals, of environmental and social indicators and a more sophisticated understanding of policy and decision-making behaviour.

Other bids to the IVth Framework Programme

The ICCR is also consortium leader of a project submitted to the "Human Dimensions of the Environment" research programme of the IVth Framework Programme for the

Environment. The project, TRS-INTAGREE, proposes to deal with the notion of sustainability from a critical perspective, seeking to identify how to best manage the process of transition and policy development and to put this knowledge into practice by developing regional guidelines for sustainable development for specific European regions.

Another seven research bids

The ICCR is also partner to another seven research bids made under the IVth Framework Programme of the European Union:

The main objective of the EUNET proposal (led by our British partner Marcial Echenique) is to develop a methodology for assessing the impacts of transport initiatives. In the field of environmental research, the ICCR is partner to a bid made by Prof. Michael Redclift of the Wye College of the University of London on the comparative study of socio-environmental research agendas (NEW NETWORKS AND NEW AGENDAS) as well as to a proposal of the University of Tilburg (ENPONET) on the role of actorization in contemporary environmental policy-making. Finally, in the newly-launched "Targeted Socio-Economic Research" (TSER) Programme, the ICCR is partner to three research projects and one thematic network application.

The proposal PANEL proposes to advance research into and comparability of household panel survey data and is led by the University of Essex;

The proposal MPEMEC deals with the social and political integration of migrant communities in European cities and is led by Prof. John Rex of the University of Warwick;

The proposal EUROHOME which is coordinated by the Federation of National Organizations Working with Homeless (FEANTSA) proposes to study in more depth the service providers for homeless persons across Europe.

The proposal SEDEC, organized and coordinated by Prof. Maurice Roche of the University of Sheffield, is concerned with European citizenship and its related social policy aspects. The above proposals are presently under evaluation; a decision is forthcoming in the Fall.

Ongoing and planned projects
The international and interdisciplinary

orientation of the ICCR is reflected in the currently running projects at the institute. These include the following:

Research Programme EURO "European

Developments"Integration Measures for Persons in Need of International Protection (EURO-PROTECT)

In Spring 1995 the ICCR was commissioned by the UNHCR in Geneva to carry out a study on the integration measures for persons in need of international protection in Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland. The project which bears the short title EURO-PROTECT seeks to analyze and evaluate the legal framework of integration in all four countries and the role of non-governmental organizations, including the UNHCR, and with reference especially to recognized refugees and war refugees from former Yugoslavia. The project is expected to be finalized in September 1995 and is likely to be extended to cover other East European countries.

Position Paper on the PHARE Programme (EURO-COOP) This project is an evaluation study of the PHARE programme of the European Union which targets East European countries with particular attention to science and technology policy. The project has been commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Economic Affairs and is aimed to assist the Ministry in the formulation of its position vis-à-vis PHARE.

The City in the European Context (EURO-LEADERS) Building on the results of the project EURO-CEC on "the Role of Cities in Central Europe in the Process of Reconstruction" which was completed by the ICCR in 1993, this project aims to investigate the development of capital cities in central Europe towards sustainability and the role of important relevant actors in this process. The project is expected to form part of the MOST project on sustainable cities which will be launched later this year.

Research Programme AS "Applied Social Policy at the Local Level" Implementation of European Household Panel Survey in Austria (AS-SOCIAL3)

Following the completion of a pilot survey the ICCR was commissioned by Eurostat and the Austrian Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs to

coordinate the implementation of a full-scale household panel survey in Austria. The survey will cover a representative sample of 4,000 households (approximately 9,000 individuals) and will inquire in their income and living conditions as well as employment, health and social relations.

National Report on Homelessness (AS-HOME) This project is a study of the situation of the homeless population in Austria. In this year's national report specific attention is paid to the risk population regarding homelessness. It will include information on background socio-economic trends as they affect people who have no access to adequate housing and those at risk of losing their dwelling. The legal framework will include a description of legal instruments regulating the rental sector, a description of instruments of protection of tenants and a description of instruments designed to protect and assist people threatened by eviction.

An Exploration into the Meaning of Difference at the Subjective Level: the Experience of Ethnic Identity of Migrant Women (AS-FEMMIG) The proposed project sets it as its task to investigate how Turkish and Yugoslav migrant women of the first and second generation experience their ethnic identity in relation to their gender identity and vice-versa. Women of the second or 'younger' generation will be selected on the basis of three criteria: (a) education, (b) intermarriage and (c) participation in migrant or intermediate social and political associations. This set of interviews will be supplanted with interviews of migrant women of the first generation, where possible from the same family and with interviews with a control group of migrant men. The study is expected to contribute to an understanding of the relation between gender and ethnicity, the systematic elaboration of the factor 'difference' in both the multiculturalist and feminist discourse and, within this context, the delineation of processes of social inclusion and exclusion at the subjective and group level.

Research Programme TRS "Technology, Research and Society" Citizenship Information and Technology Policy in the Context of Austria's Entry in the European Union (TRS-INFOTECH) The project TRS-INFOTECH granted by the Jubilee Fund of the Austrian National Bank looks at the role of citizenship

information for the development of information policies in present-day Austria and in the framework of the recent entry of Austria in the European Union. Through a post hoc evaluation of the information campaign that preceded the Austrian referendum about entry into the European Union, it examines both the demand and supply of citizen information regarding the European Union and the role of new technologies in this field.

Brain-Drain — The Emigration of Scientists from Relevant Parts of NIS (TRS-BRAINDRAIN)

This project, commissioned by INTAS, aims to gain an understanding of the phenomenon of brain drain and its implications for the process of reconstruction in the republics of the former Soviet-Union. Four republics will be investigated: Russia; the Ukraine; Belarus; and Kazakhstan. While the project places an emphasis on the emigration of scientists from these republics it seeks to position this particular phenomenon in the more general context of labour-restructuring processes with a view of examining the changing role of science and research in these societies. Insofar as studies on the subject are as yet scarce, the project will aim to elaborate tools that may be used for studying this and related phenomena over longer periods of time.

The Central European University

The Central European University's Department of Sociology has moved to Warsaw to offer from Autumn 1995 an expanded version of the programme previously taught in Prague and accredited by the University of Lancaster.

The Central European University (CEU), a private institution for

postgraduate training for the realisation of a open society in eastern Europe, was initiated by the Soros Foundation in 1990. The Board of the CEU includes famous personages, among them the President of the Rockefeller Foundation. The financial base of the University is maintained through a ten million dollars annual financial safeguard committed by G. Soros for the next twenty years.

The CEU has established faculties in three East European capital cities: since 1991 in Prague; since 1992 in Budapest; and from 1995 in Warsaw. (The establishment of a faculty of the CEU in Moscow is also planned.)

The CEU had its central headquarters initially in Prague.

Since then, the centre has been passed to Budapest. A new building for the CEU will be completed presently in the city centre there.

The CEU had 450 students altogether in the 1993/94 academic year; currently 250 students from 34 countries have matriculated at the Budapest faculty. The Master's degree (MD) will be awarded for the first time this year in Budapest. In the 1995/96 academic year, the Prague faculty is offering History and Philosophy of Art and Architecture as well as International (European) Studies. The Budapest faculty offers Economics, Ecology and Environmental Policy, History and Medieval Studies. The sociological training run until 1995 in Prague has been transferred from September 1995 to the Warsaw faculty in collaboration with the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. All three institutions are located in the Staszica Palace in the heart of old Warsaw, two hundred meters from the University of Warsaw, giving students access to several libraries in the immediate vicinity which together represent the largest collection of sociological works in English and other languages in the region. The presence of an international faculty recruited from central Europe, the European Union and the United States, and including leading researchers of the study of the transformation from communism, presents a unique opportunity for the study of these changes at first hand and for the exploration of the special intellectual traditions of central Europe in a wider international context.

Up to 45 full scholarships are available to students from eastern

and central Europe, with two fee-waiver scholarships available to students from western countries on a competitive basis. Applicants for postgraduate training at the CEU must possess a university first degree comparable to a BA or MA in sociology (or related discipline) or be in their final year of such a first degree course from a recognised institution of higher education. Candidates must also have a certificate of proficiency in the English language.

In 1994 312 research projects were supported by the Soros Foundation:

Art	33
Demography and Human Ecology	19
Economics	26
European Studies	11
History	48
Law	7
Linguistics	24
Literature	29
Philosophy	32
Political Science	23
Psychology	7
Sociology	53

The University arranged the following activities during June-August 1995:

3rd Annual Conference on the topic "The Individual vs. the State - Political Representation: Parties and Parliamentary democracy"

Organiser: Prof. Andras Sajo (CEU) - Budapest;

"German Society and Politics in the European Context", based upon the research project of Prof. J. Musil (CEU) and Prof. Em. Zdenka Suda (Univ. of Pittsburg) - Prague;

Prague Summer School in Comparative Social Research, 31/7-25/8/1995

The new training concept for the Sociology subject area emerged from a curriculum conference held in October 1994 in Warsaw. Edmund Mokrzycki is the new Director of the faculty in Warsaw since September 1995 and considers the sociological programme as a continuation of that which has been on offer in Prague up to now, only in an extended form. The core of the programme is lecture courses on the theme "Theories of Transformation", that began with a seminar directed by E. Mokrzycki and the Director of the Institute for Philosophy and Sociology, A. Rychard. The following foundation courses will be offered in the 1995/96 academic year:

- Social Theory and Philosophy of Social Science;
- Research Methods and Applied Social Research;
- the Comparative Sociology of Social Transformation;
- Political Sociology;
- Social Policy and the Sociology of Social Problems.

Additional speakers will be: C. Offe (Univ. of Bremen); J. Sachs (Harvard); S. Lukes (EUI, Florence); J. Kis (CEU); A. Stepan (CEU Rector) etc.

It is intended also to arrange seminars on Nationalism (E. Gellner - Centre for the Study of Nationalism), Bourgeois Society (J. Goldfarb - New School for Social Research) and Postmodernism (Z. Bauman - University of Leeds).

The following training programme in the subject of Sociology is planned for the 1995/96 academic year:

1st Trimester: Introduction to Research, Computer Technology, Statistics, Theory of Society, Theories of Nationalism;

2nd Trimester: Social Divisions (obligatory), Quantitative Methods, Qualitative Methods, Current Sociological Theories, Political Anthropology, Political Transformation in East & Middle-Europe (faculty);

3rd Trimester: New Qualitative Methods, Independent work on research themes by students.

Contact address for the Sociology subject area:

c/o Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii
Polskiej Akademii Nauk
ul. Nowy Świat 72.
00-330 Warsaw
Poland

Budapest College
Rector: Alfred Stepan
Huevoesvoelgyi ut 54
1021 Budapest
HUNGARY
tel: (00361) 176-3329
Fax: (00361) 176-3574

The "EURODATA Research Archive" of the "Mannheim Centre for European Social Research"

EURODATA Newsletter
The "EURODATA Research Archive" of the "Mannheim Centre for European Social Research" (MZES) presents a new publication. "EURODATA Newsletter", which will appear twice a year and contain information for social scientists working in the field of (empirical) comparative European research.

Institutions and libraries which want to subscribe, please write to:

University of Mannheim
MZES-Eurodata
D-68131 Mannheim
Germany
Fax: +49 0 621 292 8435
e-mail: archiv@mzes.sowi.uni-mannheim.de

The EURODATA newsletter will be free of charge. Due to limited resources we cannot mail the Newsletter to individuals. They are referred to the electronic version, available on the WorldWideWeb:

<http://www.sowi.uni-mannheim.de/eurodata/newsletter.html>

Our Webserver also gives access to our library (incl. Statistics) and contains a lot more information.

Background information

Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES)

The MZES is an institute for basic research in the social sciences. It combines comparative research on European societies and politics with research on European integration. For more information, please look at the WWW pages:

<http://www.sowi.uni-mannheim.de>
or E-mail to:
direkt@mzes.sowi.uni-mannheim.de

The Fourth ISA International Social Science Methodology Conference

July 1-5 1996
University of Essex
United Kingdom

The Second Call for Papers for ESSEX '96 is now available. The Conference is designed to provide a forum for discussing current research on methodological issues in the social sciences.

Abstracts are invited on a wide range of methodological issues, to reach the organisers by 20 January 1996.

Full information on Essex '96 is available from the Conference Organisers on:
e-mail: conf96@essex.ac.uk
tel: +44 1206 872645
Fax: +44 1206 873151
or on the WorldWideWeb, together with Registration Forms, at:
<http://www.essex.ac.uk/essex96>

International Conference on Professions in Comparative Perspective Oñati Institute for the Sociology of Law, Gipuzkoa, Spain 24-26 April 1996

The next biannual International Sociological Association Conference on Professions in Comparative Perspective is entitled "Deconstructing Professions:

Professional identity and professional order in comparative perspective". The organising committee for the conference is as follows: Vittorio Ogiati (Chair); Louis Orszack; Geneviève Paicheler; Magali Sarfatti-Larson; and Mike Saks. There is currently a call for papers for this conference which will be organised around a number of sub-themes.

Forms for the submission of paper proposals, and further information, are available on request from:

Serena Barkham-Huxley
Head of the International Relations
and Meetings Department
International Institute for the
Sociology of Law
Apdo
28-20560 Oñati
Gipuzkoa
Spain
tel: +34 43 783064/783400
Fax: +34 43 783147
e-mail: scxiislr@sc.ehu.e5

Unemployment Conference Announcement

The International Labour Markets Research Network (ILM) in association with the School of Public Administration and Law, the Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen announces its first international conference, to be held on 17-18 June 1996 in Aberdeen/Scotland. The focus of this two-day event will be on unemployment, both from a theoretical and empirical perspective. By exploring the issues of who is unemployed, the needs of unemployed individuals, barriers to employment and appropriate policy remedies, this conference will help stimulate thinking around the complexity of joblessness and bring together academics, practitioners and policy-makers.

The conference fee is Stg£95 (Stg£80 for research students and ILM members), including the conference proceedings, light refreshments and dinner (Monday only). Early registration is recommended as places are limited. Provisional expressions of interest in participating at the conference should be sent to:

Thomas Lange
ILM Conference Organiser
The Robert Gordon University
School of Public Administration
and Law
352 King Street
Aberdeen AB9 2TQ
United Kingdom
Fax: (44+) 1224 262929
E-mail: T.Lange@rgu.ac.uk

Please, indicate your accommodation preferences (if required):

- * Category 1 (up to Stg£40)
- * Category 2 (up to Stg£80)
- * Category 3 (up to Stg£100)
- * Category 4 (Stg£100 plus)

Call for Papers

If you would like to present a paper at the conference, please send an abstract not exceeding 500 words to the conference organiser at the above address. The deadline for abstracts will be Friday, 1 March 1996. Full papers will be required by Friday, 3 May 1996. Papers should fall broadly into one of the following categories:

- * Unemployment and Public Policy (session A)
- * Labour Market Policy Evaluations (session B)
- * Unemployment and Wage Policies (session C)
- * Cross-country Comparisons (session D)
- * Institutional Barriers To Employment (session E)

Please indicate for which session your paper is intended.

CROSSROADS IN CULTURAL STUDIES

An International Conference
July 1-4, 1996,
Tampere, Finland

First Announcement and Call for Papers

Cultural studies is not a one-way street between the centre and peripheries. Rather, it is a crossroads, a meeting point in between different centres, disciplines

and intellectual movements. People in many countries and with different backgrounds have worked their way to the crossroads independently. They have made contacts, exchanged views and gained inspiration from each other in pursuing their goals.

The vitality of cultural studies depends on a continuous traffic through this crossroads. Therefore the conference organizers invite people with different geographical, disciplinary and theoretical backgrounds together to share their ideas. We encourage international participation from a wide range of research areas.

The conference is organized by the Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, University of Tampere, and Network Cultural-Studies. The organizing committee represents several universities and disciplines.

Speaker will include:

Ien Ang; Pasi Falk; Paul Gilroy;
Jostein Gripsrud; Jaber F. Gubrium;
Lawrence Grossberg; Eeva Jokinen;
Sonia Livingstone; Anssi Perakyla;
Kim Schroder; Soile Veijola

Call for papers and coordinators

As you will see below, many people have already volunteered to organize sessions on a wide variety of topics, but there is still the opportunity to add to the list. So please complete the preliminary abstract form if you would like to give a paper or offer to organize a session. There will also be a book exhibition, and publishers are requested to contact the organizers.

The second announcement and invitation programme, including more information about the conference, its side-events, and a registration form will be available in September 1995. At this stage we assume that the conference fee, including lunch and coffee, will be about 1000 FIM (\$210) and hotel accommodation double \$70 and single \$60 (with breakfast included).

The Conference will be held in Tampere Hall - the largest congress and concert centre in Scandinavia - opposite to the University of Tampere. Tampere Hall is within easy walking distance from the centre of the city and its many services. The unique architecture clearly reflects the activities for which the building was built: conferences; exhibitions; concerts; and ballet.

List of Sessions:

Anthropology and Cultural Studies:
Influences and Differences
Body in Society
Cultural Studies and Space
Cultural Encounters in Mediterranean
Cultural Approaches to Education
Diaries and Everyday Life
Encountering with Otherness in
Cultural Border-Crossings
Ethnography and Reception:
Dilemmas in Qualitative Audience
Studies
Feminist and Cultural Approaches to
Tourism
History and Theory of Cultural
Studies
(Inter)Net Cultures and New
Information Technology
Life Stories in European Comparative
Perspective
Media Culture in the Everyday Life of
Children and Youth
New Genders: The Decay of
Heterosexuality
Post-Socialism and Cultural
Reorganization
Risk and Culture
Social Theory and Semiotics
Study of Institutional Discourse
The Culture of Cities
The Narrative Construction of Life
Stories
Voluntary Associations as Cultures
Youth Culture

For a registration form, apply to:
Crossroads in Cultural Studies,
University of Tampere,
Department of Sociology and
Social Psychology,
P.O. Box 607, FIN-33101,
Tampere, Finland;
tel: +358 31 2156949, +358 31
368 1848;
Fax: +358 31 2156 080
e-mail: iscsmail@uta.fi.

NOTE: This document is also made
available in gopher and WWW
(WorldWide Web) -systems. You
can always find the updated
version from the following
addresses:

* with WWW-browser (for example
Lynx, Mosaic, NetScape) use the
following URL:

**gopher://vuokko.uta.fi:70/00/
Yliopisto/Tiedekunnat/yhtidk/
sosio_sosiopsyk/culture/
call_for_papers**

* with GOPHER, execute the
following command:

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university/Departments/
sosio_sosiopsyk/culture
vuokko.uta.fi 70**

or if the command above fails,
connect your gopher to address:
vuokko.uta.fi 70
and follow the path starting by:
"16.Information in English/"

Memory, History and Critique: European Identity at the Millennium

From 19 to 24 August 1996 the fifth
conference of the International
Society for the Study of European
Ideas (ISSEI), 'Memory, History and
Critique: European Identity at the
Millennium', will take place at the
University for Humanist Studies in
Utrecht, the Netherlands. Chairs of
the conference are Professor Ezra
Talmor (ISSEI and Haifa University)
and Professor Harry Kunneman
(University for Humanist Studies).

The conference will be held in the old
inner city of Utrecht, situated in the
heart of the Netherlands. The
academic origins of this beautiful
town, with its interwoven rich past
and dynamic present, lie deep in the
Middle Ages. As the fourth largest
city in the Netherlands, Utrecht has a
colourful student culture and
numerous attractive aspects for the
visitor from abroad, particularly
during the summer months.

The theme of the conference is both
broad and specific. Broad in the
sense that the complex web of ideas,
values, narratives, cultural and social
frameworks and economic realities
connected with 'European Identity',
has a significance that extends far
beyond the geographical boundaries
of Europe. The theme of the
conference is also specific, however,
situated as it is at a precise point in
time: on the brink of the second
millennium. This point in time implies
a specific localisation in history and a
unique body of memories, not only
with regard to all the painful recent
and not so recent events but also to
the cultural traditions and social
developments that continue to inspire
hope and provide future-oriented
energy. Not the least important of
these is the European tradition of
critical, reflexive discourse. A
tradition that continues through
constant transformation: from the
Greek philosophers, the Renaissance

scholars and Enlightenment thinkers
to present-day postmodern critics of
critical discourse itself. The
conference will focus on European
Identity at the Millennium against this
background of memory, history and
critique.

Scholars from 41 countries are
organising more than 200 workshops
within the framework of the central
theme. Because of the great number
of relatively small workshops, there
will be ample opportunity for
discussion and exchange of ideas.
The official language of the
conference will be English.

The workshops will be clustered into
five sections:

- I. History, Geography, Science
- II. Economics, Politics, Law
- III. Education, Women's Studies,
Sociology
- IV. Art, Literature, Religion, Culture
- V. Language, Philosophy,
Psychology

Scholars wishing to present a paper
in one of the workshops, should send
a one-page abstract and a short
curriculum vitae to the Chair of the
workshop in which they wish to
participate as well as to the
conference secretariat before 1
January 1996.

For more information please:

1. subscribe to the mailing list
ISSEI-L by sending a
"SUBSCRIBE ISSEI-L"
command in the body of a mail
message to
LISTSERV@NIC.SURFNET.NL
(or LISTSERV@HEARN.BITNET)
and obtain general information on
the conference by sending a
"GET ISSEI-L INFO" command
in the body of a mail message to
LISTSERV@NIC.SURFNET.NL
(or
LISTSERV@HEARN.BITNET),
receive a list of the available
archive files (the filelist is
including files with up to date
information on, for example,
workshops and registration) by
sending an
"INDEX ISSEI-L" command in
the body of a mail message to
LISTSERV@NIC.SURFNET.NL
(or
LISTSERV@HEARN.BITNET),
-OR-

2. Contact:

The ISSEI-Conference
Secretariat
University for Humanist Studies
ATTN: Ms Lenette van Buren,
M.Sc.
P.O. Box 797
3500 AT Utrecht
The Netherlands
tel: +31 30 2390142
Fax: +31 30 2390170
e-mail: ISSEI96@UVH.NL

British Sociological Association Annual Conference

Conference Announcement
British Sociological Association
Annual Conference
1st-4th April 1996

Worlds of the Future: Ethnicity,
Nationalism and Globalization
The University of Reading

The conference provides the opportunity to explore the inter-related structures and processes of ethnicity, nationalism and globalization. The reassertion of ethnic identities is constantly in a process of contesting taken for granted notions of globalized cultures. The continued salience and power of nationalism has confounded many aspects and hopes of the project of modernity. Globalization problematizes that which sociology has formerly taken as given, the nation state and social formations. The theme therefore offers the opportunity to contribute to debates in these contested areas. The streams are intended to encourage reflection upon current theorising and empirical research, at local and global levels. The organisers expect papers to explore the social relations of nationalism, ethnicity and racism and their inter-relatedness with social class, gender and sexuality.

Papers will be welcomed on issues as varied as nation building in the post-colonial world, the changing international division of labour and labour process, bandwidth and communication, conflicts in east and central Europe and the territories of the former Soviet Union, changing Ireland, and the possible disintegration of the UK and other nation states.

Potential Streams include:

The global political economy; political and other social movements; the environment; communication; diasporas; ethnic conflicts; global and national welfare policies; racialised identities; nationalist ideologies; religion

The organizers expect gender issues to permeate all streams and will welcome papers with such a focus. Other suggestions will be welcomed. As well as proposals for formal papers, we should also be interested in proposals for a variety of other forms of presentation, such as workshops, displays, round tables, electronic conference etc. There will be an Open stream for papers not addressing the Conference themes as well as all the other events and meetings associated with the BSA Conference.

To register, please contact:

The Conference Officer,
1996 BSA Conference,
Department of Education Studies,
The University of Reading,
Bulmershe Court, Reading RG6
1HY
UNITED KINGDOM
tel: +44 1734 875123 extension
4873
Fax: +44 1734 352080
e-mail: emsbreny@reading.ac.uk

Conference Organising Committee:
Kevin J. Brehony, Department of
Education Studies and Management,
University of Reading, Bulmershe
Court, Reading RG8 1HY, United
Kingdom;
Avtar Brah, Centre for Extra-Mural
Studies, Birkbeck College, University
of London;
Mairtin Mac An Ghaill, School of
Education, The University of
Birmingham;
Mary Hickman, Irish Studies Centre,
University of North London;
Naz Rassool, Department of
Education Studies and Management,
University of Reading.

Submitting Material to European Sociologist

The next number of the newsletter of the European Sociological Association is planned for Spring 1996. If you have material which you would like to see included, please send it to the editor as soon as possible, by the end of March at the latest. All types of material of relevance to sociologists working on or in Europe will be considered - articles, "think pieces", comments or letters to the editor, announcements of research initiatives, conferences or seminars etc.

We hope to work as much as possible directly from electronic media, so please send textual material on a disk or via e-mail. (The wordprocessing package used is WORD for WINDOWS with WORDPERFECT as a second choice, but conversions are possible. It would be safest to send text in at least three versions: a wordprocessor file; a "rich text" ASCII file; and a paper text.)

Subject to space, the newsletter will take advertisements, with a fee being charged only for commercial advertisements. The current fees for commercial advertisements placed by publishers, software producers etc are as follows:

One page loose insert (2 sides)	£130
Full page: (260mm x 185mm)	£100
Half page: (130mm x 185mm)	£60
Third of a page: (130mm x 123mm)	£45
Sixth of a page: (130mm x 63mm)	£30
(prices are in pounds Sterling).	

As we are a new association with limited resources, please include payment with the advertisement. Cheques, preferably in pounds sterling or Danish kroner or US dollar equivalent should be made out to The European Sociological Association. WE can accept camera-ready copy or, using desktop publishing technology, rework your copy in a format which matches that of the bulletin. The ESA would consider offering a reduced rate for a series of advertisements stretching over several numbers.

Material for European Sociologist should go to:

Robert Miller, Editor
European Sociologist
Department of Sociology & Social Policy
The Queen's University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN,
Northern Ireland
telephone: 44-1232-245133
extension 3715 or 3716
FAX: 44-1232-320668
e-mail: (on JANET) r.miller@queens-
belfast.ac.uk

The ESA intends European Sociologist to be a bulletin for the dissemination of information to the widest possible audience. We encourage the duplication of material appearing in the bulletin for wider circulation through the newsletters of national associations, department or university newsletters etc.

New from SAGE

Marx, Durkheim, Weber Formations of Modern Social Thought

Ken Morrison *Wilfred Laurier University,
Waterloo, Ontario*

Every undergraduate course in sociology focuses on Marx, Durkheim and Weber, yet students often find their first contact with these writers to be a difficult experience: the language of these theorists can be complicated and forbidding.

Ken Morrison provides a lucid and reliable guide to their key ideas, not only explaining their meaning but also locating them in their philosophical and historical context. The student therefore gains an immediate understanding of both the roots and contemporary relevance of the concepts and how they relate to the classical tradition.

The book also includes a helpful alphabetical concept glossary. This is organized in three sections and contains over 150 entries on the most difficult terms used by each writer, each one outlining both its historical origin and its various meanings.

November 1995 • 384 pages
Cloth (0-8039-7562-7) • £37.50
Paper (0-8039-7563-5) • £12.95

Understanding Classical Sociology

Marx, Weber, Durkheim

John A Hughes *Lancaster University,*
Peter J Martin and W W Sharrock
both University of Manchester

A lucid examination of the pivotal theories of Marx, Weber and Durkheim, this accessible text demonstrates the continuing relevance of these three figures to contemporary sociology. The authors show how the classical apparatus is still in use, even though it is being directed in new ways in response to the changing character of society.

Writing with the needs of the undergraduate student in mind, the authors emphasize the continuities in modern sociological thought, and argue that many of the ideas of postmodern thinkers were anticipated by classical theorists. The introduction outlines the main elements of the sociological tradition and highlights its roots in the Enlightenment. The chapters that follow give detailed, sharply focused accounts of the main ideas of Marx, Weber and Durkheim, connecting them with more recent sociological theories and approaches.

May 1995 • 240 pages
Cloth (0-8039-8635-1) • £37.50
Paper (0-8039-8636-X) • £11.95



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The Time of the Tribes The Decline of Individualism in Mass Society

Michel Maffesoli *Université René Descartes,
Paris V*

Translated by **Don Smith** with a foreword by
Rob Shields *Lancaster University*

How is social life lived today? What social relations and responsibilities do we recognize? In this exciting book Michel Maffesoli argues that the conventional approaches to understanding solidarity and society are deeply flawed. He contends that mass culture has disintegrated and that today social existence is conducted through fragmented tribal groupings - in short we live in the time of the tribes.

These tribes are organized around the catchwords, brand-names and sound-bites of consumer culture. Yet Maffesoli insists that in the midst of fashion fads new forms of social collectivity are taking root which challenge our established models of politics and tradition. The book provides a rich backcloth against which to consider the rise of 'identity politics' and the 'proliferation of lifestyle cultures'. This edition includes a foreword by Rob Shields which places the book in the appropriate intellectual context and provides a guide to Maffesoli's key arguments.

Published in association with *Theory, Culture & Society*
November 1995 • 192 pages
Cloth (0-8039-8473-1) • £37.50
Paper (0-8039-8474-X) • £13.95



For Weber Essays on the Sociology of Fate Second Edition

Bryan S Turner *Deakin University*

For Weber is recognized widely as one of the most incisive and stimulating books on Weber in the post-war period. Writing in defence of Weber's sociology against the criticism of academic sociology by Marxists such as Louis Althusser, Bryan Turner, a leading Weberian scholar, rejects the view that Weber's sociology is bourgeois, subjectivist and individualistic.

This Second Edition, available in paperback for the first time, includes a new Preface which reviews the scholarship on Weber since 1981. Among the subjects it covers are: the fall of Communism; the demise of Marxist theory; and the rise of postmodernism. The author examines a major theme in Weber's historical sociology, namely the unintended consequences (fate) of social action. The theme of the fatefulness of capitalist civilization is derived from Nietzsche's critical enquiry into the condition of modern society. Turner illustrates this theme in chapters on religion, medicine, law, feudalism, the family and the capitalist economy. The book also provides a survey of the strengths and weaknesses of the major sociological approaches in the post-war period.

Published in association with *Theory, Culture & Society*
December 1995 • 448 pages
Cloth (0-8039-7633-X) • £40.00
Paper (0-8039-7634-8) • £13.95



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