

Brilliant Programme – Brilliant Place The next ESA Conference is in Helsinki, Finland Be there – be at the Cutting Edge

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The 5th Conference of the
European Sociological
Association:
**Second Announcement and Call
for Papers**

Visions and Divisions
Challenges to European Sociology
August 28 – September 1
2001
Helsinki, Finland
www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/

Important Dates:

- Deadline for abstract submission (electronic version) January 31, 2001
- Deadline for abstract submission (paper version) January 15, 2001
- Notice of acceptance/rejection of abstracts April 1, 2001
- Deadline for early bird fee May 15, 2001
- Deadline for payment June 15, if you want your abstract published
- Deadline for post-conference tours March 30, 2001

Programme

The conference theme, **Visions and Divisions**, will be explored in plenary sessions on:

- Theoretical di/visions
- Borders and boundaries
- New and old divisions in everyday life
- New technologies and new societies, and
- Europe and global divisions

Plenary Speakers include:

Erik Allardt (Finland), Laura Balbo (Italy), Janina Bauman (UK), Zygmunt Bauman (UK), Daniel Bertaux (France), Heinz Bude (Germany), Lamo de Espinosa (Spain), Mike Featherstone (UK), Alena Ledeneva (Russia), Jane Lewis (UK), Jiri Musil (Czech Republic), Richard Sennett (USA), Jadwiga Staniszkis (Poland), Göran Therborn (Sweden), Sylvia Walby (UK), Claire Wallace (Austria).

ESA Research Networks and Coordinators:

Ageing in Europe
Jay Ginn E-mail: j.ginn@surrey.ac.uk

Sociology of the Arts
Tia DeNora E-mail: t.de-nora@exeter.ac.uk
<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/arts.htm>

Biographical Perspectives on European Studies
Robert Miller E-mail: R.Miller@queens-belfast.ac.uk
<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/staff/jproos/esabio.htm>

Sociology of Consumption
Jukka Gronow E-mail: jukka.Gronow@Helsinki.Fi

Disaster and Social Crisis
Nicholas Petropoulos E-mail: erc@otenet.gr
<http://www.anglia.ac.uk/geography/d&scrn>

Economic Sociology
Sokratis Koniordos E-mail: skoni@social.soc.uoc.gr
Patrick Aspers E-mail: aspers@sociology.su.se
<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/ecs.htm>

Environment & Society
Jesper Grolin E-mail: jg.ioa@cbs.dk

Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives
Ulla Bjornberg E-mail: Ulla.Bjornberg@sociology.gu.se

**Gender Relations, the Labour Market
and the Welfare State**
Eva Cyba E-mail: eva.cyba@univie.ac.at

Globalization

Bart van Steenberge E-mail: B.VanSteenbergen@fss.uu.nl

Industrial Relations, Labour Market Institutions and Employment

Franz Traxler E-mail: traxler@soc.bwl.univie.ac.at

RENCORE: Methods for Comparative Research on Europe

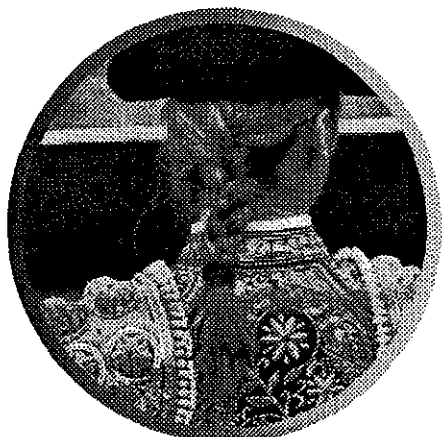
Nigel Gilbert E-mail: gng@soc.surrey.ac.uk

Mass Media & Communications

Peter Gilding E-mail: P.Gilding@lboro.ac.uk
<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/commun.htm>

Contents

ESA Conference in Helsinki	1
Research Networks	3
Election of Executive Committee	7
Publish and/or Perish?	8
Sociology in Poland	9
Trends in German Sociology	10
The Case of Dr Ibrahim	11
International Sociological Association	12
New Books by ESA Members	12
Across Visual Cultures	14
Notice Board	15
The Sixth Conference?	19
Getting in Touch: Further Information	20



Mystery Photograph
Find out more inside

Registration Information

	early fee by 15.5	normal fee by 28.8	on-site fee
ESA members			
Delegate	350 Euro	410 Euro	490 Euro
Student	160 Euro	200 Euro	250 Euro
Central or Eastern European delegates	160 Euro	200 Euro	250 Euro
Central or Eastern European students	120 Euro	135 Euro	190 Euro
Non-members	390 Euro	420 Euro	460 Euro

NOTE: The registration fee includes ESA membership for 2001-2002 and a subscription to the journal *European Societies*.

Sociology of Professions

Lennart Svensson

E-mail: lennart.svensson@sociology.gu.se

Qualitative Methods

Giampietro Gobo E-mail: Giampietro.Gobo@unimi.it

<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/quai-01.htm>

Regional Network on Southern European Societies

Gabriella Lazaridis E-mail: g.lazaridis@dundee.ac.uk

Krystyna Romaniszyn E-mail: usromani@cyf-kr.edu.pl

Science and Technology

Raymund Werle E-mail: Werle@mpt-fg-koeln.mpg.de

<http://www.mpi-fg-koeln.mpg.de/ssntet>

Social Movements

Mario Diani E-mail: mario.diani@strath.ac.uk

Social Policy

Alan Walker E-mail: A.C.Walker@sheffield.ac.uk

Social Theory

Margareta Bertilsson

E-mail: Margareta.Bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk

Youth and Generation

Jean Charles Lagree E-mail: lagree@rns-paris.fr

Provisional Status:

Education in Europe

Tuula Gordon E-mail: Tuula.Gordon@uta.fi

Janet Holland E-mail: hollanj@sbu.ac.uk

Henk Kleijer E-mail: kleijer@siswo.uva.nl

Research Network in the making:

Society and Sports

Paul Martin E-mail: Martinp@edgehill.ac.uk

Research Streams

Biographical Archives

Paul Thompson E-mail: paulth@dial.pipex.com

Cities in Europe

Anne Haila E-mail: anne.haila@helsinki.fi

Family, Work, Care, and Welfare

Thomas Boje & Arnlau Leira

E-mail: thomas.boje@soc.umu.se

Health and Society

Ian Shaw E-mail: ian.shaw@nottingham.ac.uk

Modern Approaches to the Sacred

Niilo Kauppi & William Watts-Millerin

E-mail: niilo.kauppi@helsinki.fi

New Technologies and New Visions of Society

Kalle Toiskallio & Pablo Navarro

E-mail: kalle.toiskallio@helsinki.fi

E-mail: pnavarro@stanford.edu

Rapports entre l'analyse institutionnelle et l'analyse

culturelle dans les comparaisons internationales

Philippe d'Iribarne E-mail: philippe.iribarne@wanadoo.fr

The Reception of Pierre Bourdieu in Europe

Derek Michael Robbins E-mail: d.m.robbins@uel.ac.uk

Rural Sociology

Erlend Eklund & Tiina Silvasti

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E-mail: tiina.silvasti@helsinki.fi

Sexual Politics

Elina Haavio-Mannila E-mail: elina.haavio-mannila@helsinki.fi

Incl. The Sexual Politics of Sites and Sights

Soile Veijola & Eeva Jokinen E-mail: soile.veijola@urova.fi

The Social Geography of Europe

Jiri Musil E-mail: ceu.prague@ecn.cz

State Borders and Border Regions

Liam O'Dowd and Henk Van Houtum

E-mail: Lodowd@qub.ac.uk

E-mail: henk.vanhoutum@mailbox.kun.nl

Temporary Migrations and the Varieties of Culture

Contact in Europe

Janusz Mucha E-mail: [jmucha@cc.uni.torun.pl](mailto:jmuch@cc.uni.torun.pl)

What Moves European Integration Forward?

Nikolai Genov E-mail: nbgenn.most.risk@datacom.bg

Maurizio Bach E-mail: maurizio.bach@urz.uni-heidelberg.de

Patrick Ziltener E-mail: zaibat@soziologie.unizh.ch

Important: Additional stream proposals can be made to J.P. Roos (j.p.roos@helsinki.fi) by December 31, 2000. Streams in other major European languages are welcome!

Call for Abstracts

Abstract Submission

If you wish to make a presentation, you must submit an abstract. The organisers recommend that you use the form on the Internet, www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/. Please write your abstract with a word-processing program and copy & paste it to the Internet form. No graphics can be submitted on-line. The deadline for abstracts is January 31, 2001.

If you e-mail your abstract, please make sure you:

- send it in PC Word - or WP - format
- use your surname as the file name
- include your full contact information

- Indicate in which session your paper fits thematically and your wish to make your presentation
- use Times New Roman font
- send the abstract to esa2001@congreator.com by January 31, 2001.

You can also mail your abstract printed on paper or on the abstract form together with a PC diskette, text saved in Word-format (or WP) to: CongCreator CC Ltd, PO Box 762, (street address: Apollonkatu 5 B 45) FIN-00101 Helsinki, Finland. Do remember to add your full contact address and indicate in which session you wish to make your presentation.

Note: Abstracts mailed by post must be received by January 15, 2001

Authors will be notified whether their abstract has been accepted or rejected by April 1, 2001. The final programme will be published in the Programme Book and on the Internet. Please note that accepted abstracts will be published in the Programme Book only if the registration fee has been paid by June 15, 2001. Paid registration is a condition of publication.

Abstract Publication

A volume of abstracts will be published and distributed at the conference for the registered conference delegates. Submission of the abstract implies consent to publish it in the abstract volume and, possibly, on the conference web-site and on CD.

Content of Abstracts

Abstracts should not exceed 250 words, inclusive of the title of the paper and the name(s) of the author(s).

The title should be in capital letters. State author name(s), institutional affiliations, city and country. Do not include degrees or addresses here.

Place an asterisk * sign after the name of the presenter. Type the abstract single-spaced. If possible, use Times New Roman font with no less than 10 and no more than 12 point font size. Do not use script or italicised type.

For **General Information** about the Social Programme, the host city, etc., please see the ESA home page at www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/

Accommodation

Rooms have been reserved for conference participants at the several hotels. We can only guarantee room reservations made before May 31, 2001. For hotel options and prices, see the ESA web page www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/

Invitation

We take great pleasure in inviting you to the 5th conference of the European Sociological Association to be held at the city campus of the University of Helsinki, Finland, August 28 – September 1, 2001.

The European Sociological Association facilitates European sociological research, teaching and communication among sociologists and between sociologists and other scientists. The ESA hopes that its work will contribute to understanding and solving social problems, improving the quality of life in Europe, and promoting co-operation among people.

In organising the ESA conference in 2001 we are privileged to be able to build on the success of previous conferences held in Vienna in 1992, Budapest in 1995, Essex in 1997 and Amsterdam in 1999. The Westernmarck Society (the Finnish sociological association), and the Departments of Sociology and Social Policy of the University of Helsinki are proud to invite sociologists working at universities and research units as well as practitioners, policymakers and

other people who are concerned about social studies.

The earlier ESA conferences have been many-sided and fruitful, with a stimulating and innovative atmosphere. This time, you will have the opportunity to explore Visions and Divisions in:

- our high-profile plenaries,
- the popular "meet the authors" sessions, and
- many smaller intensive gatherings of research networks and streams.

We hope that you will join us in this exciting European endeavour!

Jiri Musil President of the European Sociological Association, and
Elina Haavio-Mannila, Chairperson of the local organising committee

Elena Zdravomyslova, who is organising a special **Books and Authors** session at the Helsinki conference, has told **European Sociologist**:

'We are looking for the best recent sociological books from different parts of Europe and/or dealing with "European" issues.'

If you have got any suggestions about possible authors, books and discussants, get in touch with Elena Zdravomyslova. Her e-mail address is as follows: zdrav@socres.spb.ru before January 31st, 2001.

Some of the Research Networks have issued special calls for papers at the Helsinki Conference. So, here they are:

Call for papers in the stream on **Ethnicity, Migration, Racisms in Southern and East Central Europe** at the ESA Conference 2001, 28 August- 1 September, Helsinki organised by Dr. G. Lazaridis and Prof. K. Romaniszyn.

Workshop themes: Processes of exclusion/inclusion; Gender and migration; New ethnic communities, interethnic relations and the role of transformative politics for organisation and coalition-building among various ethnic groups; Discourses on "home" and "us" versus "otherness"; media representations of the "other"; New forms of racism/s; Trafficking.

The end of the Cold War has been accompanied by new forms of mobility which constitute one of the main channels of adjustment to the new economic and social realities, especially in Southern and East Central Europe. The workshop focuses on both of the specified European regions which share common characteristics with regard to migration patterns - namely, both generally were emigration (out-migration) regions, and only recently have received mass inflows of various categories of newcomers. Similarly, these regions have been unprepared - in social and legal terms - to accommodate immigrants. Thus the incentive of the workshop is to look into and compare interethnic relations, and related issues, resulting from recent mass immigrations into both of these European regions.

Abstracts MUST be sent by email to both:

G. Lazaridis E-mail: g.lazaridis@dundee.ac.uk
and K. Romaniszyn E-mail: usromani@cyfkr.edu.pl

Krystyna Romaniszyn's address is: Institute of Sociology, Jagiellonian University, 52 Grodzka Str., 31-044 Krakow, Poland Tel: 48-12 422 21 29, Fax: 48-12 430 2099
The deadline is 30 January 2001. For all enquiries about accommodation, registration fees, etc. you should consult the ESA home page: www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa or e-mail the Congress secretariat: esa2001@congreator.com

The "Biographical Perspectives On European Societies" Research Network

of the European Sociological Association (ESA) invites proposals for papers to be presented at the 5th European Conference of Sociology 28 August - 1 September 2001 University of Helsinki, Finland

We are planning to run six panels. Paper submissions on any topic of relevance to "the biographical perspective" broadly defined are welcome. We are particularly interested in contributions addressing the thematic areas below. Please send abstracts of your paper (maximum 250 words) before 31 January 2001, indicating the session(s) for which your paper is intended, both to the Session Convenor listed below and to:
Robert Miller
School of Sociology & Social Policy, Queens University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom
Fax: +44 (0)28 90273943, E-mail: r.miller@qub.ac.uk

Proposed Sessions:

- **From One Culture to the Other:**
The Life Stories of Migrants

Initiated by the end of WW II and the collapse of colonialism as well as subsequently that of socialism,

large-scale migrations have fundamentally changed European cultural identities and mentalities. During the last two decades some of the key subjects for social scientists have been multiculturalism, intercultural communication and the behavior of the minority Diaspora in the countries of their new residence. Studying cultural accommodation only at the aggregate level is not sufficient for gaining a real understanding. In-depth interviews with immigrants as persons give researchers the opportunity for a multi-faceted reconstruction of the processes of acculturation endured by newcomers inside different European countries from Sweden to France and from England to Turkey. Overcoming cultural boundaries is a dramatic event in an individual life course; often connected with social trauma (political exclusion, famine, war etc.). Any migration that crosses cultural boundaries causes a long-time change of mentalities, not only for the refugee groups but also perhaps for their new host nations.

The aim of this workshop is the comparison of migrants' life stories at the European level in order to develop a better understanding of different routes to acculturation, including positive/creative as well as negative/destructive models.

Aili Aarelaid-Tart Department of Cultural Anthropology, Institute of International and Social Studies, Tallinn Pedagogical University, Blvd. Estonia 7, Tallinn 10143, Estonia Tel: +372-6454458 Fax: +372-6454927
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■ 'The Narrativist Wave' in Life Story Theory

There has been a great variety of articles and monographs published in the last 10-15 years, which offer interesting examples of discourse-analytic work with life stories and related types of self-account. They need sorting. Which ones are mutually compatible in their assumptions and methods, and which are in conflict? Which ones offer easily adaptable analytical hints and concepts? Are there different terminologies for similar ideas, and similar terminologies covering different ideas? The point of the session would be NOT to conduct a dispute with realist analyses of biographical accounts. The point would be to take the measure of constructivist approaches as a complex, differentiated field which has been prolific in generating ideas about how to work with empirical data on the premise that they are communicative acts.

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■ How People Act in Situations of Precarity

Case histories of families: Studies of exclusion, poverty, or precarity as financed by the European Union (in particular the TSER program (e.g., SOSSTRIS). New perspectives on the lives of the working poor in Europe. Case histories of whole families. How people in precarious situations (but not yet in 'poverty' or 'exclusion' situations) fight daily against the odds, to avoid losing balance.

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■ Rites of Passage

The difficult passage to adulthood, different meanings of age-determined categories

Pierluca Birindelli University of Florence, Via dei Servi 20, 50122 Firenze, Italia
E-mail: pierluca.birindelli@unifi.it

5 Shifting Concepts of 'East' and 'West' in Biographical Perspectives The conceptual division between an 'East' and a 'West' in Europe is historically quite old, even though its content, meaning and lines of separation have shifted considerably over time. On a state-political level it was fixed as a separating system-line for the first time during the Cold War, which started to dissolve again after 1989. However, the conceptual separation between 'East' and 'West' has not disappeared, even though the 'border' now is constantly in flux depending on the point of view from where it is constructed. The session aims to explore how far this conceptual division has affected life worlds and biographies of people living on either 'side' before and after 1989. How did mutual pictures of the 'others' develop under the condition of a polarising east-west division? How were these divisions expressed in everyday life and by biographical strategies? And how did they change after 1989? Papers using 'pictures' as a conceptual approach based on narratives, on photographs and other media are specifically welcomed.

Roswitha Breckner Goethestr. 5, 10823 Berlin, Germany.
E-mail: r_breckner@compuserve.com; in co-operation with
Devorah Kalekin-Fishman Faculty of Education,
University of Haifa, Haifa Israel 31905
E-mail: dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il

6 Intellectual Biographies from the Point of View of (Auto) Biographical Research

E. Stina Lyon Director of Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, South Bank University, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA, UK Tel: +44 (0)171 815-5768
Fax: +44 (0)171 815-5799, E-mail: estina.lyon@sbu.ac.uk

7 Collective Identities, Personal Biographies and Modes of Constructing Continuity Under Conditions of Radical Social Change

This session will focus upon the development of biographies in societies characterized by rapid processes of social change (such as the formation or loss of collective national identities) and explore strategies employed in everyday life in order to meet constant changes in such circumstances. How do 'macroprocesses' relate to personal biographies and how is the work of cultural transmission and the conduct and organization of one's life accomplished under such conditions in which there are new constraints, new cleavages and new choices? Do specific modes of day-to-day conduct serve the function of continuing everyday life as it always has been? Are there specific types of everyday life organisation based on a specific (re-)organisation of resources and to what extent are they shaped as biographically based strategies? What are the consequences for personal biographies and relationships of the loss of collective (Yugoslav, Soviet etc.) identities and the emergence, 'rebirth', or authentication of new collective identities? The focus will be put on conceptual approaches to address these questions. Comparative perspectives over different milieus and - if possible - different societies are specifically welcomed.

Gerhard Riemann Fachbereich Soziale Arbeit, University of Bamberg, 96045 Bamberg, Germany
E-mail: gerhard.riemann@sowes.uni-bamberg.de

8 Globalizing Lives: Globalisation, identity and biography

Globalization has attracted an overwhelming public and sociological discourse, but is it proven in individual biographies and in which ways? How do people combine local and global in their lives? Do they seek closed localities and hideaway zones in which to base themselves securely as they are hunting for global opportunities and living increasingly dynamic and interconnected lives? To some extent this session could help demystify globalization.

Talis Tisenkopfs Institute of Philosophy and Sociology,
University of Latvia, Akademijas laukums 1 Riga LV-1940,
Latvia Tel: +371 7227110 / 7284488 / 7406868
Fax: +371 7210806, E-mail: tt@lza.lv

9 Biographical Work and Bio-research in Different Cultures

This session should include participants from non-West European cultures.

Elena Zdravomyslova Center for Independent Social Research, POB 55, St. Petersburg 2, 1910002 Russia
E-mail: zdrav@socres.spb.ru

Information about the conference can be obtained from the Conference Secretariat, preferably by Internet:

<http://www.congcreator.com/esa2001/>
or by e-mail: esa2001@congcreator.com
or by regular mail: ESA Conference Congcreator,
P.O. Box 762, FIN 00101, Helsinki, Finland
SEE <http://qualitative-research.net/fqs/esa-bp-e.htm>

The Economic Sociology Research Network (ESRN)

of the European

Sociological Association (ESA)

invites proposals for papers to be presented at the Fifth Conference of the ESA scheduled to take place from August 28th to September 1st, 2001 on the city campus of the University of Helsinki, Finland.

ESRN is planning to run six paper-presenting sessions. Colleagues interested in presenting their work are kindly invited to submit an abstract of 250 words indicating the session(s) for which their paper is intended. Send your abstracts to both session chairs, by e-mail please. Please note that abstracts should be sent before the 31st of January 2001. Notification of the acceptance of the abstract will be sent to participants before the 1st April 2001.

Programme

1. Economic Sociology: Past, Present and Prospects for the Future Chair: Patrik Aspers - Sokratis Koniorodos
2. Networks and Social Capital in the Economy Chair: Sokratis Koniorodos - Patrik Aspers
3. The Sociology of Markets and Financial Institutions Chair: Patrik Aspers - Sokratis Koniorodos
4. The Informal and the Underground Economy Chair: Sokratis Koniorodos - Patrik Aspers
5. Sociology of Consumption and Economic Sociology (Joint session with the Sociology of Consumption Research Network) Chair: Patrik Aspers - Jukka Gronow
6. The Social Economy Chair: Ingo Bode - Sokratis Koniorodos
7. Business Meeting

E-mail addresses: Patrik Aspers: ASPERS@sociology.su.se
Sokratis Koniorodos: skoni@social.soc.uoc.gr
Jukka Gronow: JGRONOW@valt.helsinki.fi
Ingo Bode: bode@unidui.uni-duisburg.de

To register to the conference, please contact the conference secretariat, preferably by internet:

www.congcreator.com/esa2001/
or by e-mail: esa2001@congcreator.com
or by regular mail: ESA Conference, CongCreator, P.O. Box 762, FIN 00101, Helsinki, Finland Tel: +358-9-4542 190
Fax: +358-9-4542 1930



An informal shot of beautiful Helsinki captured by a passing helicopter

Call for Papers by The Environment and Society Research Network for sessions on the theme Power and the Environment at the 5th Conference of the European Sociology Association 28 August - 1 September 2001, in Helsinki, Finland

At the 5th ESA Conference in Helsinki next year, the Research Network on Environment & Society will be exploring the relationship between 'power and the environment' through a number of sub-themes dealing with markets, civil society, regulation & implementation, and the tensions in present theoretical and methodological literature. The sessions of the Environment & Society Research Network are open to all, and we strongly encourage all social scientists with research interests in the changing societal conditions of environmental protection to consider sending a paper abstract for our Helsinki sessions.

**Abstracts should be sent before
30 January 2001**

**to Ormulf Seippel (ormulf.seippel@isaf.no) and
ESA Conference (esa2001@congreator.com)**

There will be sessions on the following sub-themes:

1. Markets and the Environment

Markets, power and the environment are interconnected on several points. With the globalization of the economy, large market actors have come to play a much more powerful role in environmental management. Furthermore, with the increasing marketization of European societies, environmental management has come to rely increasingly on market-based instruments, such as eco-taxes. Yet, the use of eco-taxes have been severely constrained by resistance of market actors. These problems are further exacerbated by the transnational nature of most environmental issues. Finally it should be noted that economic valuation is very much related to how well markets work.

2. Civil Society and the Environment

The last decade has witnessed an increasing importance and power of civil society actors in environmental matters. These actors include not only environmental NGOs, but increasingly also consumers, ecological production co-operatives etc.. Their power has increased parallel with the decreasing legitimacy of governmental authorities, but the question is to what degree civil society actors can and will replace governmental authorities or if new alliances between state and civil society will form.

3. Regulation and Implementation of Environmental Policy

The traditional command-and-control approach to governmental environmental protection has long been acknowledged as being severely limited in both effectiveness and cost-efficiency. However, potent alternatives have not been easy to find. A number of European states have been experimenting with voluntary agreements between government and business, but as in the case of eco-taxes these new instruments of regulation have often been constrained by lack of enthusiasm of the business sector. Solutions may arise from a new balance of power evolving between government, business and civil society actors even if it is a dynamic and ever changing one.

4. Theoretical and Methodological Tensions in Environmental Sociology

Understanding of the ever changing and dynamic nature of environmental policy is both enriched and complicated by deep and persistent tensions in the theoretical and associated methodological approaches applied. There are differences in diagnosis between the predominantly realist theories of eco-modernization and risk society on what is likely to be the main driving forces and solutions in future environmental policy, and there are epistemological tensions between these realist theories and various kinds of discourse and social constructivist theories about the environment and what makes it an object of public concern. Associated with these differences of epistemology are differences of Methodology that remain largely unexplored in social theory.

The European Sociological Association (ESA), Research Network on Sociology of The Professions First call for papers to the Fifth ESA Conference on August 28 - September 1, 2001 at the University of Helsinki, Finland

The following major themes will be explored:

1. Divisions in Europe and global challenges:- Borders and boundaries within and beyond Europe; - Multi-layered citizenship, democracy and human rights; - National and supranational elites; - Divided cities
2. Theoretical di/visions:- Theoretical integration versus pluralism?;- Nation - State - Society; - Trust, uncertainty and risks; - Networks and the embodied subject
3. New and Old Social Divisions:- Ethnicity and nationalism; - Genders; - Class and life-style groups; - Migration; - Age and generation
4. New Technologies and New Visions of Society:- Information technology, work and social relations; - Bio-technologies and human reproduction; - New media and virtual societies

In recent conferences on sociology of professions, these topics have all been discussed and they constitute the themes for the call for papers in our network. These are as follows:

- divisions and challenges relating to decentralization and deregulation
- internationalization and European integration
- new and old social divisions in professional work
- new technologies and professional work
- organizational change, in health and other professions.

The networks in ESA should have a European focus and comparative studies in time, space and professions are especially welcomed. Comparisons may concern: work practice, relations between occupational groups in a certain professional field, and between professionals and clients. Studies of organization and empowerment of clients in different fields and countries are also particularly encouraged.

**Abstracts should be delivered before the
31st of January 2001, one each to:
esa2001@congreator.com
Lennart.Svensson@sociology.gu.se
and Julia.Evelts@nottingham.ac.uk**

Notification of the acceptance of the abstracts will be sent before the 1st of April. To join the network you have to be a member of ESA. For more information of the conference see www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/. For more information of the network sociology of professions see www.valt.helsinki.fi/ESA/profe.htm.

The Research Network on Social Movements of the European Sociological Association invites proposals for papers to be presented at the Fifth European Conference of Sociology on August 28 - September 1, 2001 at the University of Helsinki, Finland

We are planning to run six panels. Four will explicitly relate to the general conference theme, Visions and Divisions, while two will be left open in order to accommodate interesting proposals which do not fit into the main topics.

We welcome paper submissions on any topic of relevance to the study of collective action and social movements broadly defined, but we are particularly interested in contributions addressing one of the following thematic areas:

After Seattle: The globalization of collective action Last year's events in Seattle and more in general the recurrent campaigns against the IMF and the World Bank's activities has only made more urgent a discussion of the implications of globalization processes for patterns of collective action. Are recent developments anticipating the overcoming of traditional national divisions and the emergence of a global public sphere? What is the specific role of participatory social movement politics going to be in the new context, as opposed to other forms of professionalized - if occasionally radical - political action? What is the potential for the growth of transnational collective identities and movement communities bridging previously distant actors?

Social movement studies East and West Social movement research on former socialist countries in Eastern Europe has flourished in the last ten years. Now that the amount of published material on the 1989 revolutions has become conspicuous, it is perhaps the time for a re-assessment of what has been achieved. In particular, we would appreciate contributions which critically discuss the application of Western social movement theory to processes which have developed in very different contexts to the ones that originally inspired our "toolbox". What has been the analytical and the intellectual payoff of these attempts? Have Western concepts and methods "travelled well"? What are the major lessons we can take from recent achievements of social movement analysis in Eastern Europe?

"Distasteful" movements Research in social movements is still overwhelmingly devoted to "tasty" movements, i.e., movements that researchers feel sympathetic with. Given the dominant views in the social movements community, anti-democratic, racist, xenophobic, and illiberal movements are still under researched. The neglect is, however, being remedied and we invite contributions from colleagues who are conducting, or have conducted, research in these and related areas. Once again the main questions are both

empirical and theoretical: what does recent research tell us about the real consistence and dominant traits of these phenomena? And how adequate are our analytical tools to their understanding?

4 Social movement research and third sector research Academic research is as much and possibly more fragmented and balkanized than real societies. This session aims at opening a dialogue between researchers on social movements and researchers focusing on voluntary organizations and third sector dynamics at large. Although largely indifferent to each other, the two traditions actually share more than occasional concepts and approaches. The session should contribute to a process of cross-fertilization which is both desirable and long overdue.

5 Open sessions

Submissions are encouraged from any subfield of social movement research. Please send abstracts of your paper (maximum 250 words) or any request for additional information, preferably by e-mail, **before 31 January 2001**, to **Professor Mario Diani**, Department of Government, University of Strathclyde, 16, Richmond St., Glasgow G1 1XQ, Scotland Tel: +44 141 5482733 Fax: +44 141 5525677, E-mail: mario.diani@strath.ac.uk

NB: Colleagues interested in the Social movement research and third sector research panel should also send abstracts to the panel co-organizer, **Dr Martti Muukkonen** E-mail: martti.muukkonen@joensuu.fi

Associate coordinators of Social Movements Research Network are: **Dr Abby Peterson**, University of Gothenburg, Skanstorget 18, S - 411 22 Gothenburg, Sweden E-mail: Abby.Peterson@graw.ssd.gu.se and **Professor Oleg Yanitsky**, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia E-mail: yanitsky@glas.apc.org

Registration should be sent to the conference secretariat, preferably by internet: www.congcreator.com/esa2001/ or by e-mail: esa2001@congcreator.com or by regular mail to: ESA Conference, CongCreator, P.O.Box 762, FIN 00101, Helsinki, Finland Tel: +358-9-4542 190, Fax: +358-9-4542 1930

A new Research Network on 'Social Theory' has been set up and will run a stream at the ESA Conference

Aug 28-Sept 1 2001 in Helsinki with six sessions planned. As the network will officially be established in a conference and founding meeting in Copenhagen, Dec 15-17 the titles of the sessions cannot be announced at the time being. However, there will be an open stream and ideas on session topics as well as abstracts of individual papers (about 150 words) are welcome. Final call for papers will be sent out immediately after the Copenhagen meeting and the official deadline for abstracts is **31st of January, 2001** but abstracts and ideas submitted before the Copenhagen meeting will have the chance to affect decisions made in finalizing the list of sessions organised. For further information and submissions contact either **Margareta Bertilsson**, Professor Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Linnésgade 22 DK- 1361 Copenhagen K, Denmark E-mail: Margareta.Bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk or **Risto Heiskala**, Fellow at the Academy of Finland, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 18, FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland E-mail: Risto.Heiskala@helsinki.fi

As part of its contribution to next year's ESA conference August 28th – September 1st, 2001, University of Helsinki, the Social Policy Research Network is running a symposium on the theme of Welfare and New Technologies.

New technologies refer mainly to Information and Communication Technologies and the New Genetics. The intention is to explore the broad implications of new technologies for:

1. theories and ideologies of welfare;
2. the production, organisation and delivery of welfare.

Abstracts should be no more than 250 words and should be forwarded by **January 31st at the latest** to **Dr Tony Fitzpatrick**, School of Sociology & Social Policy, University Park, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD E-mail: tony.fitzpatrick@nottingham.ac.uk Tel: 0115 9515230 Fax: 0115 9515232 Please contact me if you wish to discuss a possible contribution prior to submitting an abstract.

Towards a Europe without Frontiers? Call for Papers on for 5th European Sociological Association in Helsinki, September 2001. Please send abstracts to the organisers before 15 January 2001 (by post) or by 31 January 2001 (email)

Organisers: **Professor Liam O'Dowd**, Director Centre of International Borders Research (CIBR), School of Sociology and Social Policy, (www.qub.ac.uk/ss/ssp) Queen's University, Belfast BT7 INN, Northern Ireland Tel: 44-(0)28 90 335974, Fax: 44-(0)28 90 320668, Email: L.Odowd@qub.ac.uk
Dr Henk Van Houtum, Nijmegen Centre for Border Research (www.kun.nl/nabr), Department of Human Geography (www.kun.nl/socgeo), Faculty of Policy Sciences, University of Nijmegen (KUN), Thomas van Aquinostraat 3, P.O. Box 9108, NL-6500 HK Nijmegen, The Netherlands Tel: +31-(0)24-361 27 25, Fax: +31-(0)24-361 18 41 E-mail: henk.vanhoutum@mailbox.kun.nl
Dr Tom Wilson, Institute of European Studies/ Centre For International Borders Research, Queen's University, Belfast BT7 INN, Northern Ireland Tel: 44 (0)28 90 274225, Email: Tom.Wilson@qub.ac.uk

This stream directly addresses the overall theme of the Conference. State borders are among the most significant social divisions on the continent of Europe. One estimate is that 8,000 miles of new state borders have been created in Central and Eastern Europe since 1989 alone. Meanwhile, many of the visions for the future of European society envisage the transcendence of state borders through transnational co-operation and integration and increasingly permeable borders.

The proposed sessions aim to draw on the dramatic expansion of social research on borders and border

regions throughout Europe. Much of this research is channelled through new border research institutes where sociologists work alongside others in what is a multi-disciplinary field. Political geographers and anthropologists have been more prominent to date in this research area but there is growing sociological involvement. The question of state borders and border regions raises issues of fundamental interest to sociology in the context of the enlargement of the European Union, the emergence of transfrontier regions, and central theoretical issues such as the future of the national state, the impact of globalisation and Europeanisation on borders, and the persistence of ethnic and regional conflicts in many parts of Europe. The stream would act *inter alia* as a corrective to the tendency in contemporary sociology either to take state borders for granted or to discount them by pointing to the growth of global networks and flows. As a continent, Europe's internal and external borders have been historically volatile and continue to be so. Any broad sociological understanding of European integration, of the EU as a transnational polity, or of an emerging European society must come to terms with the reconfiguration of state borders on the continent.

Political Economy of State Borders: Within the context of globalisation and Europeanisation the topic of the socio-political regulation and of economic systems and activities has become a matter for intensive debate. In particular, national responses to international economic interdependency has been much discussed. This panel aims to contribute to this debate by critically analysing the question of the openness of territorial state borders for goods, capital and labour. A particular focus will be the Janus-position of political authorities. On the one hand, they assert the need for the maintenance of state control of economic affairs; on the other hand, they proclaim the need to transcend state borders by institutionalising and democratising cross-border governance.

Policing, Crime and Security at European Borders: New moves to operationalize and expand the Schengen agreements are representative of forces of internationalization, globalization, transnationalism and Europeanization which are transforming police and security relations across European borders. As the internal and external borders of various configurations of EU member states change in relation to each other, the institutions of these states must also adapt to their changed circumstances, which include new flows of people and goods, some of which are illegal. Keeping pace with these new political developments are transformations in civil society and other social structures and movements which are affected by state, regional and local adaptations to new conditions of crime and security in the borderlands. This panel seeks to examine the ways in which old and new state police and security structures intersect with old and new social formations, to affect the quality of life and work in frontier regions both within the European Union and in other states of Central and Eastern Europe. Welcome paper themes might include cross-border police co-operation, illegal immigration and public policy, reactions of the Right to new borders, the impact of deterritorialization on nation and state relations, the effect of new borders on illicit economies, and new security arrangements.

National and Ethnic Identities at Borders: The sustained interest in issues of sovereignty and identity which seems to characterize relations within and across borders in Central and Eastern Europe, and which are integral to many ethnic and national conflicts there, continue to have parallels in Western Europe (for example, in Ireland and Spain, and in increased resistance to European integration, as in the recent Danish referendum). This panel explores issues of national and ethnic identities at and across European borders, in order to interrogate ways in which social movements and identifications enhance, hinder, and redefine international and global processes.

Gender and Borders: State borders are gendered phenomena. For example, the Association of the creation and maintenance of state borders with war, violence and armed guards suggest that they are predominantly male constructions. Papers might explore the extent to which men and women construct and experience borders differently, how women subvert male definitions of borders, and how state borders are used for the purposes of the transnational prostitution and pornographic industries.

Environmental Risk at Borders: This panel will examine social responses to a broad range of environmental risks which transcend state borders. Examples of such risks include the location of nuclear power plants in borderland areas and a range of other forms of water, air and land pollution. Papers would be welcome on such themes as the development of transnational environmental rights; transnational ecological movements, the cross-border implications of Eastern European ecological crises and the emergence of 'risk communities' in border regions based on new forms of transnational solidarity in response to commonly defined threats.

State borders, (Trans) nationalism and Belonging: State borders are social constructions. They include as well as exclude people in space. Despite time-space convergence for goods and capital within European and global contexts, border restrictions on the movement of people still survive, and may even be enhanced in response to the globalisation of the economy. These developments continue to have important consequences for questions of belonging. Papers are invited on how state borders affect the following: diasporas, (im)migration, 'illegals', political and economic asylum-seekers and transnational communities. Papers might also explore how the changing borders of states, nations and of 'Europe' as a whole impact on social belonging.

With the announcement for the forthcoming ESA conference on Visions and Divisions we call for papers for the **Research Network on Families and Intimate Lives** (please notice our change of name) on the major theme for the conference, thus focusing on visions and divisions in family lives

Our themes are as follows:

Rich and poor families in Europe, social divisions between families; Divisions within families in terms of money, power and household resources; Families with different forms of participation in the labour market; Family violence; Relationships between parents and children across generations; Relationships between kin across generations; Family forms in terms of visions and divisions - same sex families, cohabitation, ethnically mixed families, families living apart; Migrant families; Family lives after traumatic experiences.

To those of you who belong to or want to belong to the network on families and intimate lives, please send your name, address and email address (this is especially important) to Ulla Björnberg, Department of Sociology, Göteborg University, Box 720, SE 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden

Email: Ulla.Bjornberg@sociology.gu.se

Sociology of Mass Media and Communications Research Network Advance Notice

The Mass Media and Communications Research Network will be meeting at the Helsinki conference as usual. Further details will be circulated later. Our Network is meeting for its own conference in Naples, December 1st and 2nd, 2000.

For details see the network website at <http://www.volt.helsinki.fi/esa/commun.htm>

The Network meetings in Helsinki will follow our past practice of not being too bound by the main conference theme. Instead we seek to provide an opportunity for the presentation of the best of current sociological work in Europe on the mass media and communications. While there is a slot on new media in the main programme, our own interests, of course, also embrace sociological analysis and research dealing with new communications and information technologies. The main conference theme, with its evocation of 'visions', may well open a door for researchers investigating the construction of identities, symbols, and narratives of a changing Europe via the mass media.

However, no topic is excluded. At this early stage the purpose of this notice is to invite colleagues to visit the main ESA conference website at <http://www.congcreator.com/esa2001/frameset.htm> and to consider contributing a paper to the Research Network programme. A formal call for papers will follow at a later date. If you wish to consider chairing a session around a theme do please contact me with proposals. We can start preparing our Network programme over the coming weeks.

I look forward to hearing from you with initial thoughts and proposals, and to seeing you next year in Helsinki.

Peter Golding
Network Chair
E-mail: P.Golding@iboro.ac.uk

Some Recent News

■ **David Lane (UK)** has resigned as ESA Treasurer and has been succeeded by **Kari Waerness (Norway)**

■ At its last meeting in Helsinki (November 2000), the **ESA Executive Committee** began exploring the possibility of proposing a change in the procedures for voting for members of the Executive Committee at some point in the future. There was support for the idea of moving towards a system whereby members in good standing would be able to vote during the weeks which come before (instead of after) the General Assembly which meets during the Conference. The advantage would be that the new Executive Committee would be known during the Conference and would be able to have its first meeting then. Discussions are continuing about the proper procedure for taking such a proposal forward.

Announcement of Forthcoming Election of ESA Executive Committee for 2001 – 2003 To all members of ESA

It is now time to call for candidates to be elected for the **new ESA executive committee for the period 2001 – 2003**. All members of ESA in good standing are invited to come up with proposals for candidates for the next executive committee.

At the meeting of the Council of National Associations of Sociology in Amsterdam, August 1999 a nomination committee was elected and it is the task of this committee to come up with a list of candidates for election to the new ESA executive committee 2001 – 2003.

According to the statutes of ESA the ballot has to include 15 male candidates and 15 female candidates. From among these candidates all ESA members in good standing can elect 15 members for the new ESA executive committee. The election starts at the ESA Conference in Helsinki, August 2001 for those ESA members in good standing who are present at the conference and lasts for a period of 6 weeks after the conference by mail ballot for those members who were not present at the Helsinki Conference.

The nomination committee wants to encourage all members of ESA to come up with proposals for candidates to be included in the ballot. If you want to propose a candidate for the new ESA executive committee **please make sure that the candidate agrees** – and shows this by providing her/his signature as part of the proposal in which they are nominated. Furthermore the nomination committee needs a **short CV** for all candidates proposed.

In setting up the list of candidates the nomination committee has to take into consideration gender, region, specialization in sociology etc. Members of the present ESA executive committee can only be elected for two periods in all.

All proposals for candidates – including short CV's of the candidates and a signed acceptance from the candidate being proposed – have to be sent to the chair of the ESA nomination committee, Professor Thomas P. Boje.

The deadline for sending in proposals is 1st April 2001.

Thomas P. Boje
Department of Social Sciences, Roskilde University,
P.O. Box 260, DK – 4000 Roskilde Denmark
E-mail: boje@ruc.dk

Publish and/or Perish?

Some Data and Some Thoughts

One of the ESA's chief activities is encouraging publication by its members. Max Haller is Chair of the Publication Committee. He recently produced a fascinating report on the committee's activities. As we go to press, this has not been fully considered by the Executive Committee so it is not yet 'official.' However, **European Sociologist** thought it worthwhile to publish not the report itself but some interesting data that Max produced in the course of preparing it which will become 'out of date' if we delay too long. Any opinions expressed are Max's own.

Max Haller writes: *Together with the biannual congresses, the publications are the most important activity of the ESA. Our journal **European Societies** established itself from the beginning as a refereed Journal with articles of high-standing scientific quality and an international, European focus. In general, it is making very good progress; its organization in Munich is working well.*

The first volume (1999) has been published with 3 issues. Two issues of the 2nd volume have appeared with the following articles:

Vol.2/2000, No.1: Blame or fate, individual or social? (Wim van Oorschot/Loek Halman); Vocational secondary education. Where diversion and where safety net? (Yossi Shavit/Walter Müller); Drug policies, prices, and wealth (Norman Braun); Networks, identity and (in)action. A comparison between Russian and Finnish teachers (Risto Alapuro/Markku Lonkila)

Vol.2/2000, No.2: The battlegrounds of European identity (Martin Kohli); 'European citizenship', or where neoliberalism meets ethno-culturalism. Analysing the European Union's citizenship discourse (Peo Hansen); Beyond unbelief. Religious uncertainty and religious indifference in countries with self-induced and enforced secularization (Heiner Meulemann); Protecting the long-term unemployed. The impact of targeting policies in Spain (Rodolfo Gutierrez/Ana M. Guillén).

From this year onward, the Journal will appear in four issues, so that all in all about 16 - 20 articles can be printed in one volume. Therefore, we need a continuing and rising number of submitted articles in order to be able to make a good selection. The editors and members of the editorial boards should do all they can to increase the number and quality of papers coming in. One natural base for recruiting good papers is the next ESA-congress in Helsinki; session organizers and chairs should encourage authors of promising papers to submit them to *European Societies*!

An important issue concerns the regional and national distribution of the authors of articles and book reviews and of the reviewed books in the Journal. Table 1 gives some information about this.

This analysis of the origins of the contributors of main articles and book reviews and reviewed books in the first five issues of *European Societies* produces many remarkable findings (see table): The United Kingdom is leading by far both in terms of authors and - even more so - in terms of books reviewed (publishing houses); Next come Germany and Sweden which both have a considerable number of authors, but many fewer books reviewed;

Scandinavia and the German-speaking countries are generally quite well represented and follow immediately after the United Kingdom (most Swiss reviews are about French books, however); The Scandinavian countries are weak in terms of publishing houses; this can probably easily be explained by the fact that many Scandinavian sociologists publish their works in English publishing houses; The countries of Latin Europe (France, Spain, Italy) are present as authors, a little bit more even in terms of books reviewed; but the level of their presence is certainly much lower than the scientific strength of sociology in these countries; Nearly incredible is the complete absence of East Europe, both in terms of authors and publishers; American authors as well as authors from other continents are practically absent.

These findings as such are quite interesting from the sociological point of view as they point to a rather asymmetric international patterns of scientific communication (and influence?). The following effects may be at work in the uneven distribution of authors and books: differences in the mastery of the (English) language, differences in the scientific "power" of the several national sociological communities, and differences in the degree of international or national-parochial orientation of sociologists.

The onesidedness, however, implies a continuing and very important task not only for the editors, but also for all the members of the European Sociological Association as to find more active contributors of articles from South and particularly from Eastern Europe! Everybody who has only

a superficial knowledge of sociology in these regions will know that the sociological scientific communities are rather strong there. A first step towards including more contributions from Eastern Europe could be an increase in the activity of the Central Europe book review editors; maybe we should include additional reviewers from these countries. (The concentration of book reviews on books published in England is also quite problematic). But we should think also about broadening our horizons and invite also American, Australian, African and Asian sociologists (Japan!) working on Europe to publish in *European Societies*!

Turning to the ESA Book Series Studies in *European Societies*, three books have been published so far, two further book have been accepted for publication. The books that have been published are:

European Societies: Fusion or Fission? Edited by Thomas Boje, Bart Van Steenberghe and Sylvia Walby; published May 1999, 288 pages, £55.00.

The Myth of Generational Conflict: the Family and the State in Ageing Societies Edited by Sara Arber and Claudine Attias-Donfut; published October 1999, 256 pages, £55.00.

The End of the Welfare State? Responses to State Retrenchment Edited by Peter Taylor-Gooby and Stefan Svallfors; published May 1999, 256 pages, £55.00.

Two books are under contract and in preparation: *Young Europeans and the Future* Edited by Julia Brannen, Susan Lewis and Anne Nielsen, due for publication December 2001; and *Will Europe Work?* Edited by Martin Kohli and Mojca Novak (Papers from Amsterdam Conference).

Table 1: National origins of the authors of articles and book reviews and reviewed books in the first 5 issues of *European Societies* (vol.1/1-3, 1999, vol.2/1-2, 2000)

	(1) Authors of Articles %	(2) Authors of book reviews %	(3) Sum of authors %	(4) Reviewed books (publisher) %
United Kingdom	17,4	35,0	29,5	56,5
Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands	34,8	22,5	27,9	
Germany, Austria Switzerland	26,1	22,5	21,3	12,7
France, Spain, Italy	17,4	17,5	18,0	26,4
Israel	4,3	2,5	3,3	
USA				5,4
Total (n)	100 (23)	100 (40)	100 (61)	100 (55)

Metamorphoses and the Identity of Sociology in Poland

Some Reflections by Elzbieta Halas, Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

Even the sketchiest description of Polish sociology usually emphasizes three characteristic features: it is one of the oldest, institutionalized sociological traditions; its theoretical peculiarity has consisted in focusing attention on the concept of nation; and its methodological originality was related to the 'humanistic approach' and to the use of biographical documents.

Although those statements are to the large extent true, taken together they present a stereotyped and superficial picture. The identity of Polish sociology is a lot more complex and its 'national' character is quite problematic because, obviously, it could develop only through its connections with world science. That is why it is more suitable to speak about 'sociology in Poland' although here we also face difficulties due to the fact that in the nineteenth century, when the Poles took up the project of that new science, Poland did not exist on the map of Europe. Moreover, it is not obvious to everybody whether the Polish People's Republic under communistic rule was actually Poland, as expressed in the lyrics of a song popular during 'Solidarity' period: 'Let Poland be Poland.'

At least three phases in the development of Polish sociology can be distinguished before 1918, when the Polish people regained independence and a sovereign state after the period of partitions that lasted more than one hundred and twenty years. First, there was positivism and scientism which in its Polish variation, after yet another unsuccessful uprising of 1863, was at the same time a program of 'positive' restructuring of social institutions that was to be supported by a new science of society. Among the founding fathers of sociology it was not Comte, the inventor of its name, but Spencer who became more popular among the first followers. It is therefore not surprising that later on, in Florian Znaniecki's thought, that influence of Spencer is visible.

Sociology, as we know, has a dual birth certificate. On the one hand, it originated as a theoretical science in great systems of thought and great narrations of social change. On the other, it emerged as empirical sociology with numerous sources in widely conceived social policy and philanthropy. Although up to the year of 1918 they were not able to receive wide support – as in other countries – from state commissioned gathering of statistical data and predictions, Franciszek Bujak (1875–1903) started monographic research of local communities preparing at the beginning of the twentieth century a series of monographs of villages in Galicia. The founder of empirical sociology, F. Le Play had his followers also in Poland. Father Aleksander Wóycicki from the newly established (1918) Catholic University of Lublin pioneered research on Polish working class. It is worth noting that in 1892 Zofia Daszyńska published the first work on the methods of empirical research of society.

Among the first sociologists of that period the most outstanding was Ludwik Gumplowicz (1838–1909) from Cracow, who even after his emigration to Graz continued to be a Polish sociologist. His influence on world sociology is widely known but the influence he exerted on Polish sociology and its most outstanding representative Florian Znaniecki (1882–1958) needs to be stressed. He took up the problem of conflict and cooperation between societies of different national cultures; a problem that has by no means lost its immediate relevance. The positivistic program was also being formed by scientists of a

distinctive socialist option and in its beginnings Polish sociology was also inspired by Marxism in its open, not the dogmatic form. An important role here was played by Ludwik Krzywicki (1859–1941). His analyses of changes in social bonds and the psychology of community life were highly praised by Znaniecki, who was completely anti-Marxist. In the very beginnings of Polish sociology an interest in the problems of the peculiarity of social science methodology can be observed. That question was to be splendidly analyzed by Florian Znaniecki in his *The Method of Sociology* (1934) and in Stanisław Ossowski's *O osobliwosciach nauk społecznych* (1962) (*On the Peculiarities of Social Sciences*).

The third phase of the early Polish sociology was anti-positivistic. Modernism – developing due to the influence of F. Nietzsche, H. Bergson and W. James – had its Polish counterpart that in sociology, also, resulted in an anti-positivistic turn. Here a discriminating historian of ideas again finds trends, e.g., the philosophy of values of Stanisław Brzozowski (1878–1911), that were to be creatively synthesized in Znaniecki's concept of a humanistic coefficient. Great individuals of that period, scientists presenting different psycho-sociological concepts, e.g. Zygmunt Balicki (1858–1916), known also as a National Democracy ideologue who formulated ideas parallel to those of Ch. H. Cooley, or Edward Abramowski (1868–1918), an anarchistic socialist, were not recognized by the world of science. Only a few are today familiar with the name of Leon Petrazycki (1867–1931), a theoretician of law and a founder of the sociology of law tradition strong in Poland – a teacher and mentor of the great Pitirim Sorokin from Harvard. Taking Petrazycki, who published in Russian and German, as an example it is worth noting that Polish sociologists of that period crossed local boundaries and reached the European auditorium.

Sociology as a science practiced by professionals, i.e., a regular, institutionalized science, started with a normal Polish state and Polish universities after World War I. Neither Warsaw nor Cracow, where it was also practiced, but Poznan emerged as a leading center of sociology after the return of Znaniecki, known earlier in Poland as a philosopher, now a sociologist affiliated with the Chicago School, co-author (with William I. Thomas) of *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America*. He managed to assemble a group of outstanding followers: Theodore Abel (1896–1988), later a professor at Columbia University, Józef Chalasiński, (1904–1979), and Jan Szczepański (b. 1913), the mentor of Polish sociology. Znaniecki initiated valuable research, using the biographic method, that resulted in Chalasiński's *Młode pokolenie chłopów* (1938) (*The Young Generation of Peasants*) that discussed the social rise of peasantry and its integration with national culture. In other centres, e.g., Institute of Social Economy run by Krzywicki, works based on autobiographies of workers, unemployed and emigrants originated.

During the inter-war period the biographic method became undoubtedly the specialty of Polish sociology. At that time, along with Znaniecki's activity, an original interactional sociology develops in correspondence to G. Simmel thought. As far as research methods are concerned it was connected with the Chicago School but theoretically it was more developed, similar to sociology at Columbia and Harvard, thanks to Robert M. MacIver and Pitirim Sorokin. Znaniecki referred to Bergson as well as Durkheim. One of the followers *par excellence* of the Durkheimian school,

and more precisely of Marcel Mauss, was Stefan Czarnowski (1879–1937); an outstanding figure among sociologists of that period. If we are looking for the main identity-creating characteristics of Polish sociology – in the context of Czarnowski's cultural research – then not only Znaniecki's culturalism as a program of Polish humanistic sociology but also the achievements of the sociology of culture as a sub-discipline, continued by Antonina Kłosowska (b. 1919) of the generations of masters and classics, is worth stressing.

The Second World War decimated students of sociology and the older generation. Luckily, Znaniecki survived but he wrote exclusively in English, in the United States. It is a paradox that his output has not been assimilated into Polish sociology in its entirety, like the belated translations of Bronisław Malinowski's works.

After the World War II, in the period between 1944 and 1989, we can distinguish – after Jerzy Szacki – four stages in the history of sociology in a communist state called the Polish People's Republic, legitimized by the Yalta Agreements. The Third Republic of Poland stressed that it wanted to be a successor to the pre-war, pre-communist Second Republic. Counting in the period of war, from 1939 to 1948 we can distinguish a short attempt to continue the pre-war sociological traditions, despite human losses and the fact that Znaniecki – its leader – stayed abroad. The relatively common leftist leanings and the friendly attitude towards emancipatory social change favoured neutrality and even moderate friendliness of sociologists in the first period of communism in Poland. The Stalinist period (1948–1956) and the complete negation of sociology as a 'bourgeois pseudo science' and even an attack by Marxist-Leninists on formerly Marxist-oriented sociologists was a period of destruction of traditions, although sociologists did not abandon their work entirely. The Polish October of 1956 and hopes for socialism 'with a human face' opened for sociology a period of renewal in a situation of limited tolerance on the part of the authorities and self-limiting adaptive strategies by sociologists. The orthodox sociologists of the communist party and internal censorship in sociological institutions did not stop a relatively rich development of Polish sociology, arousing interest in the West and receiving support from foreign foundations (particularly Ford Foundation). It was mostly a different kind of sociology that started to develop around the world according to a new paradigm worked out on the one hand by Parsons and Merton and on the other by Stouffer and Lazarsfeld. Nevertheless, a thin but strong line still connected Polish sociology with humanistic pre-war tradition thanks to Szczepański, Rybicki, Stanisław Ossowski (1897–1963) and his wife Maria Ossowska (1896–1974) who published masterpieces of systematic sociology – classical works in Polish sociological literature.

A student of Ossowski, and later of Lazarsfeld, Stefan Nowak (1924–1989) contributed to the development of poll research and to the popularization of advanced analysis of social phenomena in terms of the analysis of categories of variables. The flourishing research of selected aspects of attitudes and values of society 'building socialism' was not accompanied to the same degree by research on organizations and institutions, politics and authority. In their analyses Polish sociologists presented a broad picture of modern processes of industrialization and urbanization à la communism that actually slowed down

the development of civilization. Unfortunately, it was not they who foresaw and prepared the systemic transformation in Poland but, rather, social change through 'Solidarity' symbolic revolution of 1980 that influenced the way of practicing sociology, beginning with investigation of social movements and conflicts. It is worthwhile to remember here the cooperation of Polish sociologists with Alain Touraine in researching the 'Solidarity' movement. The year of 1980, revealing the decline of real socialism, released sociological criticism presented in uncensored publications.

The year 1989, considered the time when communism fell or when the 'communists converted to liberalism' (an expression of Jerzy Szacki), and the subsequent 'domino effect' in the whole Soviet Block marks the beginning of a new metamorphosis (the fifth in the post-war history) of Polish sociology. It is not an easy task, even after ten years have passed, to answer the question whether the systemic change, i.e., the change of political system and introduction of free market principles, started the 'golden period' in the history of Polish sociology. First of all, Polish science has been for the past ten years in a state of crisis; lacking investment and not subject to a broad reform. Increased demand for higher education led to the establishment of over one hundred seventy institutions of higher learning, where additional employment is also found by sociologists who at the same time are drawn away from scientific research. On the other hand, many conduct research in areas where it is easy to find sponsors and where they compete with pollsters from the areas of psychological, marketing and management research. There is a worldwide tendency towards political philosophy and moral philosophy on the part of those sociologists who study the issues of sociology of politics and civil society. There is no doubt that the landscape of theoretical orientations has diversified and although the works of Zygmunt Bauman, who grew out of the tradition of Polish sociological thought are met with a lively response, there are not many postmodernists to be seen.

Generally speaking, sociologists used their great competence in order to research the transformation of institutions, social structure and mentality during the great systemic change. Theoretical analysis of transformation was also performed. A specific résumé can be found in special editions of material presented during congresses organized by the Polish Sociological Society from 1930. The themes of the last three congresses reflect the main research tendencies before and after the consolidation of democracy in Poland. The first years of transformation were concisely expressed in a theme of the 1994 Congress: *People and Institutions. The Becoming of Social Order*. From transformation that weight was subsequently shifted to the issues of European integration and globalization, as expressed in 1997 Congress theme: *Silesia - Poland - Europe. Changing Society in a Local and Global Perspective*. This year (2000), at the dawn of a new century, during the 11th Congress (September 20-23) sociologists attempted syntheses and forecasts in historical perspective: *Fate and Choice: Heritage and Perspectives of Polish Society*.

Some Trends in German Sociology

Margareta Bertilsson has let **European Sociologist** know that she has been invited to write for the German equivalent to this Newsletter (*Soziologische Revue*) a foreign observer's commentary on the two volumes of presentations from the German *Soziologen-tage* in Freiburg 1998. So as to encourage you to seek out this interesting paper, here is a very brief extract from its conclusion: 'What about "the problem of German sociology" which Mannheim addressed in the late 1920's before the onslaught? I dare say that Mannheim's diagnosis that sociology "means combining the 'devotion to empiricism' with questions that always aim at more than a given body of material and its intrinsically irrelevant lawfulness" still holds quite true as far as contemporary German sociology is concerned. It also seems that Lenk's "tragic consciousness" is an inherent trait of German sociology precisely for the reason that the questions that it raises always aim at more than capturing a "given body of material". The presentations I have reviewed ... amply illustrate the fruitfulness of a sociological tradition which has carved out its way in the tension between "a theory of society" and "sociological theory".'

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If you have access to internet (as everybody has, at least via the Internet Cafes) the easiest way to keep up with what happens in the ESA between the Newsletters is to go to the ESA homepage at the address:
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The homepage is easily navigable and you will find all relevant information on the Helsinki congress, executive, research networks, contact addresses, publications.

You can also join the ESA/pay your membership fee via the homepage. The ESA homepage is situated at the University of Helsinki, but it is maintained by two volunteers, Antoni Casasempere Torres (Spain) and Rene Bekker (Belgium). You may also join the European sociologist-list via the Homepage.

So, if you have not yet done so, check the ESA Home Page!!

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The Case of Dr Ibrahim

Prof. Saad Eddin Ibrahim is Professor of Political Sociology at the American University in Cairo, Chairman of the Board of the Ibn Khaldoun Center for Development Studies, and Associate editor of International Sociology (journal of the ISA). You can read his CV at <http://mirror-us.unesco.org/most/ibrahim.htm>

Release Issued by the International Secretariat of Amnesty International

3 July 2000, AI Index MDE 12/022/2000, News Service Nr. 129

Egypt: Concerns about the arrest of Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim: Amnesty International wrote today to the Egyptian Government expressing concern about the arrest of the human rights defender Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Director of the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development Studies and lecturer at the American University in Cairo (AUC), on 1 July 2000.

The human rights organization is concerned at reports that Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim is accused, among other charges, of receiving funds from and collaborating with foreign parties on projects aimed at tarnishing Egypt's reputation, charges similar to those previously brought against other human rights defenders.

In recent months and years Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have raised concerns about repeated attempts by the Egyptian authorities to muzzle and intimidate human rights defenders by levelling at them such charges.

Background: A new law regulating the functioning of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which came into force in 1999, imposed a wide range of restrictive conditions, including a requirement that NGOs seek prior approval from the authorities for various activities at the international and local levels. The law and the possible implications of its application sparked controversy and alarmed human rights activists who feared that it might be used to curb and limit their activities. ENDS.../ Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, WC1X 8DJ, London, United Kingdom

Baruch Kimmerling wrote to 'european-sociologist' email list on Friday 7th July, 2000: The NY Times this morning included the following editorial:

Egypt Arrests an Activist (NY Times, Editorial page, July 7, 2000). Egypt arrested a prominent sociologist last week, along with at least eight of his colleagues, and shut down the democracy institute where they work. The government said the sociologist, Saad Eddin Ibrahim, was suspected of, among other things, accepting funds from the European Union and harming Egypt's image by making a voting rights video that discussed past election fraud. The arrests follow a campaign of attacks on Dr. Ibrahim in the Egyptian media and represent the latest harassment of advocates of democracy and human rights by the government, which appears to be trying to silence them before parliamentary elections this fall. If Egypt is truly worried about its image, it should end its embarrassing assault on independent activists.

The accusations against Dr. Ibrahim and other staff members of his institute, the Ibn Khaldoun center, are

similar to those brought in the past two years against other activists. The Egyptian authorities also tightened regulations on nongovernmental organizations last year with a law that was recently declared unconstitutional on technical grounds. Egypt's human rights community is understandably alarmed that the government would move against the prominent and well-connected Dr. Ibrahim, who also holds American citizenship and is a professor at the American University in Cairo. According to one of Dr. Ibrahim's lawyers, several of his staff members are still in jail, and no one has been able to visit Dr. Ibrahim since Monday. The government has 15 days to investigate charges against him, but can renew his detention indefinitely. His request for bail was denied.

Egypt seems to be harassing Dr. Ibrahim for his democracy work and for activities like accepting foreign donations and criticizing government actions. This is not criminal conduct and should not be treated as such. Washington, which gives Egypt \$2 billion a year, says its ambassador has raised the case with Egypt's prime minister. The United States should continue to press for the release of Dr. Ibrahim and his staff, and for the political rights of all Egyptians. (End of NY Times Editorial).

Received by the ESA Executive from the **Hellenic (Greek) Sociological Association** (Athens, July 20, 2000): The arrest in Egypt of Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and his associates: We, the executive board of the Hellenic

(Greek) Sociological Association, are deeply concerned about the recent arrest (on 1 July 2000) of our fellow prominent Egyptian sociologist Dr. Saadeddin Ibrahim, president of the Egyptian Sociologists Association and director of the Ibn Khaldun Centre for Development. Nadia Mohamed Abdel Nour and other associates of Dr. Ibrahim's were also arrested. The arrested have been placed under administrative detention for 15 days pending the inquiry under a military order, but their detention can be renewed indefinitely. Their request for bail was denied. They are charged, among other things, of accepting funds from the European Union and harming Egypt's image by making a voting rights video that discussed past election fraud. We call upon the Egyptian authorities to release our fellow sociologists Dr. Saadeddin Ibrahim and Nadia Mohamed Abdel Nour. If they have committed a crime then they should be investigated and tried by the regular judiciary, which preserves necessary guarantees of a fair trial. We also call on the Egyptian authorities to lift all obstacles, actively assist and facilitate the work of social scientists as their contribution is indispensable for the democratic development of Egypt and of the entire region. On behalf of the Hellenic Sociological Association's Executive Committee: Prof. Yiannis Panousis - President, Ms Katerina Kolimeneou - Vice-President, Prof. Kostas Koskinas - Secretary, Dr Sokratis Koniordos - Member, Ms Venetia Barbopoulou - Member

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Meanwhile at the International Sociological Association....

Maarten Mentzel writes: As a delegate of the research committee 23 on Science and Technology I attended the last meeting of the Research Council of the ISA. According to the ISA Statutes the vice-president Research of the ISA's Executive Committee has the duty to gather the research committees delegates between two World Congresses to discuss research matters. This time Arnaud Sales, elected vice-president Research during the ISA World Congress in Montréal in 1998, was the organiser of the meeting. Moreover, he prepared a conference on 'Social transformations at the turn of the millennium'. Conference and the business discussions took place 28-30 July 2000 in the magnificent building of the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, Université de Montréal.

Why mention this topic in the ESA newsletter?

This is because I am a member of both organizations and because I think that some openness in the two organization's policies is not so bad. I guess that a lot of the readers of this short article know both organizations, not least because you have attended in your professional career one or more of the activities of these organizations. That was my situation. I was fascinated by the beginning of the 'regional' oriented ESA during an ISA world congress (in Bielefeld, Germany, 1994)! It was then that the first ESA statutes were adopted by the representatives of the different national sociological associations. I was the representative of the Dutch Sociological Association.

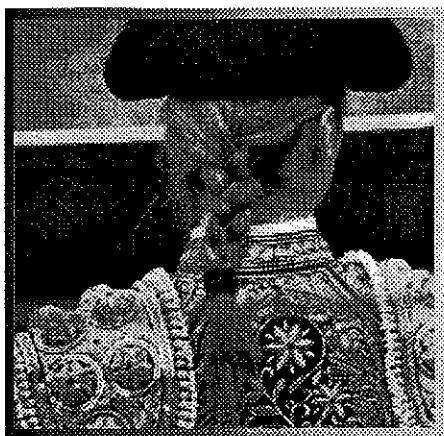
Since this official launching of the ESA in Bielefeld we've had ESA Conferences in Budapest (1995), Essex (1997), and Amsterdam (1999). This is a very fast rhythm, twice as fast as the ISA. Sure, the ISA has to cover the whole world and it would be a very hard task and very expensive to have such big world congresses every two years. Nevertheless, the ambitions within the ISA are higher - according to my impression - than in the ESA. Of course this is connected with a longer history, as you can read in the 50th Anniversary booklet 'History of ISA 1948-1997', written by Jennifer Platt and distributed in 1998. (Let's

hope that there will be a comparable instructive booklet on 'ESA 50 years' in 2044.)

The next (15th) ISA congress will be for the first time in this important part of the world - Australia: Brisbane, Monday 8 till Saturday 13 July 2002. The theme of the congress is 'The social world in the twenty first century: ambivalent legacies and rising challenges' and will be prepared by the Vice-president program Piotr Sztompka. As usual, there are several Symposia in three morning parts of the week. Friday morning is devoted to special sessions, for instance focusing on Asia-Pacific, and national and regional sociologies in the era of globalization. Monday morning and Saturday morning will be prepared by the president of the ISA, Alberto Martinelli. He and his discussants will speak on 'Global society or fragmented world: trends in economy, culture and politics'.

After the meeting in Montreal I had a rather optimistic feeling. Although Brisbane is far, very far from Western Europe, the plans for the program are interesting and so far have been well prepared. (Of course I hope that there will be good input on science and technology topics - 'my' committee - as well.) The participants during the Montreal meeting were actively involved in discussions on this next conference. And this is a good thing, because we have learned from earlier world congresses that it is probably better to connect the morning programme and the afternoon and evening sessions, which are the responsibility of the research committees. In this way, the sometimes rather strange separation of apparent similar themes can be prevented. The around 45 participants in the business meeting saw occasionally an amusing ballet in words between the two vice presidents Sztompka and Sales, who are responsible for the success of this next congress, truly a rising challenge.

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see page 14
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Some New Books by ESA Members

Market Killing: What the free market does and what social scientists can do about it

By Greg Philo and David Miller
(Longman, 262 pages, £16.99)

This book shows how the release of the free market in the last part of the twentieth century produced a rise in inequality and violence, the development of a huge criminal economy and the degradation of social and cultural life. It questions the silence of academics in the face of these changes and asks how much they have been incorporated into the priorities of commerce and governments. Many academics in the social sciences and media and cultural studies have avoided critical issues and become occupied in obscure theoretical debates such as post-modernism. The book contains a detailed analysis of the post-modern turn and looks specifically at related areas such as the active audience, discursive practice, popular culture, identity and difference, the focus on pleasure and consumption. The authors argue that the effect of much of this work was to draw intellectuals and students away from the engaged and empirical work needed to identify key social problems and possibilities for change.

The authors point to the need for independent research which can criticise political policies and reveal their effects. It also examines the possibilities for a free and democratic media and calls for the development of critical and open public debate. With additional essays by Noam Chomsky, Derek Bouse, Angela McRobbie, John Corner, Chris Hammett, Andrew Gamble, Philip Schlesinger, Barbara Epstein, James Curran, Danny Schechter and Hilary Wainwright. The authors: Greg Philo is Research Director of the Glasgow University Media Unit, University of Glasgow; David Miller is a member of Stirling Media Research Institute, University of Stirling. Stirling Media Research Institute, University of Stirling, Stirling, FK9 4LA
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Norbert Elias and Modern Social Theory

By Dennis Smith
ISBN0-7619-6108-9 (paperback) (Sage)

An extract from the first chapter: 'After the sustained campaign by his supporters during the last few years, which included several centenary conferences in 1997, a number of introductory texts and two collections of extracts from his work, there is absolutely no danger that the writings of Elias will be forgotten. He has 'arrived'. He has been presented at the gates of the Hall of Fame and admitted. Elias is established. His work is part of the canon.'

'This present book is not concerned with trying either to 'prove' or 'disprove' Elias. His work is present in every chapter but it is there as a means, not an end. The main object is to put his important ideas into fruitful interchange with some other major contributions to understanding the modern human condition (such as Michel Foucault, Talcott Parsons, Zygmunt Bauman and Hannah Arendt). This is done without making an a priori assumption that Elias's theory is in all, or in most respects, 'the best'.

New Books Continued...

Almost the worst treatment for Elias, and for his exciting books, would be to wall him up in a temple to be tended only by the faithful. That is the way to drive away the curious, shooing them off with the feeling that they are not 'good enough' to be true Eliasians. This is not what Elias needs at this posthumous phase of his career. He has been guarded too long. A bit of rough and tumble would be good for him. In it time to release Elias into the wild.

'Now that Elias has been canonised his works are likely to receive treatment that is less deferential than before. They can take it. Only the toughest make it to the top. Sociology's classics are resilient. They have to be. The ideas of Weber, Durkheim and Marx, for example, have been pushed, pulled, stretched, twisted and squeezed into all kinds of shapes. In different hands, these approaches to understanding human societies have been dissected almost out of existence, interpreted from a dozen different perspectives, and rendered down into convenient bite-sized bars. Again and again, they re-emerge from these assaults, full of sap, spring and bounce.'

Contents: The sound of canon-fire, Culture and civilization, Arendt and Elias, Parsons and Elias, Foucault and Elias, Bauman and Elias, Europe, Shame and humiliation, A civilized debate.

The Making of the European Union Contributions of the Social Sciences

Edited by Max Haller University of Graz, Austria
2000. VIII. 394 pp. 18 figs., 27 tables (European and Transatlantic Studies) Hardcover DM139 (rrp). ISBN 3-540-41012-0

Outstanding social scientists (economists, sociologists, political scientists, and policy researchers) discuss in this book the issue of the social aspects of European integration. For each field, they sketch out the main problems, provide a survey of the relevant literature, and point to areas wherein more research is needed. The science and research policy of the European Union is examined critically both in terms of relevant social issues and in terms of its organizational efficacy.

Contents: Introduction; Europe as Economic and Monetary Union; Market Integration without Institutional Adaptation? A New European Model of Welfare or Splitting into a Rich and Poor Europe? The Construction of the European Constitution; Chances and Threats of Civil Society and Democratic Participation; Politics of Equality and Difference; Transformation of Gender Roles and Labour Markets, Cultural and National Identities; Conclusion. Date of publication: November 2000. To see more details, visit www.springer.de/economics. To order, write to Springer, Customer Service, Haberstr. 7, 69126 Heidelberg, Germany
Fax: +49 (0) 6221/345 229
E-mail: orders@springer.de

New Books Continued...

Israel And The Daughters Of The Shoah

By Ronit Lentin

ISBN: 1-57181-774-3 HB £40.00

ISBN: 1-57181-775-1 PB £13.95 (Berghahn Books)

The murder of a third of Europe's Jews by the Nazis is unquestionably the worst catastrophe in the history of contemporary Judaism and a formative event in the history of Zionism and the State of Israel.

Understandably, therefore, the Shoah, written about, analysed, and given various political interpretations, has shaped public discourse in the history of the State of Israel. The key element of Shoah in the Israeli context is victimhood and as such it has become a source of shame, shrouded in silence and subordinated to the dominant discourse, which, resulting from the construction of a "new Hebrew" active subjectivity, taught the post-war generation of Israelis to reject diaspora Jewry and its alleged passivity in the face of catastrophe. It is a myth that is shot through with images of the "masculine" Israeli, contrasted with those of the weak, passive, non-virile Jewish "Other" of the diaspora.

This book offers the first gendered analysis of Israeli society and the Shoah. The author employs personal narratives of nine Israeli daughters of Shoah survivors, writers and film makers, and a feminist re-reading of official and unofficial Israeli and Zionist discourses to explore the ways in which the relationship between Israel and the Shoah has been gendered in that the Shoah was "feminised" while Israel was "masculinised." This new perspective has considerable implications for the analysis of Israeli society: a gendered analysis of Israeli construction of nation reveals how the Shoah and Shoah discourse are exploited to justify Israel's, i.e., the "new Hebrew's," self-perceived right of occupation. Israel thus not only negated the Jewish diaspora, but also stigmatised and feminised Shoah victims and survivors, all the while employing Shoah discourses as an excuse for occupation, both in the past and the present.

Contents: The Territories of Silence; Writing is the Closing of Circles; Nava Semel; Breaking the Conspiracy of Silence: The Narratives; Israel's New Hebrews 'memorise' the Jewish Shoah; Israel's Second Generation; The Feminisation of Stigma in the Relationship between Israelis and Shoah Survivors; Reoccupying the Territories of Silence. ("This book is the work of a brilliant and courageous scholar who dares to ask her own questions. Its narrative vision, born of ontological urgency, is the product of a mature writer at home in her craft." Ruth Linden)

Ronit Lentin is co-ordinator of the M.Phil. in Ethnic and Racial Studies, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin. She has published extensively on gender and racism, gender and Shoah commemoration, racism in Irish society and feminist research methodologies. She is the editor, together with Anne Byrne of NUI Galway of (Re)searching Women: *Feminist Research Methodologies in the Social Sciences in Ireland* (Dublin: IPA, 2000)
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New Books Continued...

Anatomy of the Gym: Body Discipline and Commercial Culture

By Roberta Sassatelli

Il Mulino, Bologna, pp. 245. L. 36.000

ISBN 88-15-07679-4

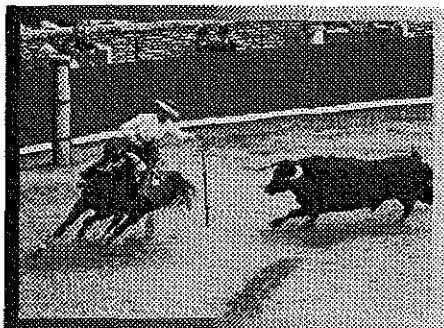
Strolling around Italian cities, you often come across a gym: tiny entrances half-hidden between a shop and a café, or large neon-lit façades, gyms have become a standard feature of Italian towns. News-stands are packed with magazines on fitness, health and beauty which depict the gym as the place to look after your body; bookshops abound with a vast selection of exercise manuals. Even the billboards and advertisements which are part of our daily lives exude the obsession with fitness. Still, the commercial appeal of fitness images provides only a very superficial indication of what actually is going on inside today's gyms. In order to understand how taking up a keep-fit routine is becoming an important pursuit for a growing number of people, one must enter these institutions and partake in the experiences of the participants. This is precisely what the author of this inspired ethnographic work did. For several months Roberta Sassatelli joined and researched two gyms in Florence, which were chosen because their extreme differences allowed for the wide variety of fitness practices and participants. The so-called ethnographic sources (interviews and fieldnotes) have been triangulated with a qualitative analysis of expert discourse (including fitness manuals and magazines). The ensuing result is an articulated portrayal of the gym life and of its wider cultural relevance. Fitness gyms indeed epitomize a complex and possibly contradictory relation with the body, which is to be both more instrumental and more authentic: on the one hand a drive for social approval and success, on the other a strive for self-discipline in order to realize one's own nature.

Contents: Introduction. A Journey Through the Gym: I. Fitness: History and present. 2. Body ideals, commercial culture and social structure. 3. Getting inside fitness culture; I. Making an Entry: I. Interpersonal relationships. 2. The spatio-temporal management of the environment; II. The Organization of the Exercise: 1. Expressive behaviour, 2. Effectiveness Conditions; III. Successful Routines: 1. A meaningful present, 2. The emergence of a project; IV. The Value of Training: 1. Rationality and rationalization, 2. Training objectives; V. The Meaning of Fitness: 1. Instrumentality and nature, 2. A regime of life; VI. Conclusions. Fitness, Subjectivity and Choice: 1. Choices and practices, 2. The creation of needs, 3. Ambiguity and ambivalence

Roberta Sassatelli teaches at the School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK and at the Department of Communication, Università di Bologna, Italy.

Across Visual Cultures

Sarah Pink, Loughborough University



The horseback bullfighter Maria Sara
© Sarah Pink

At the beginning of the C21 visual images are part of both our everyday lives and professional activities; the roles of photography, video and hypermedia in academic work are expanding. Throughout the C20 the visual has presented both exciting practical possibilities and formidable theoretical challenges to social scientists. Now, as academics are increasingly encouraged to make use of hypermedia in teaching and learning, and to publish online, it seems opportune to develop the multimedia possibilities of electronic representation. However, as I shall argue, this also implies a re-engagement with the potential of the visual for social science research and representation.

In 1992 I began an ethnographic project about women and bullfighting in Spain. When I started fieldwork I spoke little Spanish, and photography was a key method of learning about and communicating within the culture I lived in. I studied existing photographic representations of the bullfight and learned how to photograph it myself. I also participated in my informants' photographic culture, photographing them as they requested at social and intellectual events of their 'bullfighting world'.

As my fieldwork continued I learnt the spoken and visual, language of the bullfight. I learnt to identify, reproduce and also critique and challenge the gender role segregation represented in 'traditional' written and verbal narratives, 'photo-stories' in bullfight magazines and wall-displays in bullfight clubs, and to understand how these visual and verbal representations of 'tradition' existed alongside an experienced reality in which gender roles are much less rigidly circumscribed. My photograph, *The Bullfighter's Braid*, both mimicked and contested 'traditional' gender by framing symbols of femininity in a common composition that conventionally featured a male bullfighter.

This simultaneously allowed me to communicate my own ideas locally. My writing and photography were published in a Spanish newspaper and I was interviewed about my photography on local radio.

I lived out my fieldwork by participating in the visual culture of the bullfight. I was interested in other people's visual knowledge and used photography to communicate my understandings to them. For example, it is said that to photograph a performance one must 'know' the bullfight. By showing informants my photographs I was able to ask if they felt the understanding represented in my photography was correct, thus learning more about *their* understandings. However my work also involved participating in another visual culture. I returned to

England to 'write-up' in academic 'culture' – a context with its own written, verbal and 'visual culture', where I had to re-think my strategies of representation and communication. The challenge was to represent the visual and verbal knowledge that I had experienced in Spain.

This meant departing from some issues and debates that have plagued 'visual sociology' in the past. Many sociologists have rejected the use of visual images in research and representation (cf. Prosser 1996), arguing that their subjectivity and specificity renders them invalid for the project of scientific sociology. Even many 'visual sociologists' have been slow to recognise that the visual may contribute beyond its use as a 'recording method' and 'support' for a word-based discipline. Some argue the visual can be incorporated into existing sociological methods and approaches. For example Gold recommends 'further development of visual sociology' through the established 'grounded theory' approach (Gold 1997: 4) and Prosser and Schwartz suggest how photography might be incorporated into 'a traditional qualitative framework rather than adopt ideas emanating from post-modern critique' (1998: 115). Harper has argued that a 'newly integrative' visual sociology might engage with the critiques developed by reflexive approaches to the production of knowledge. However he likewise proposes visual sociology should 'begin with traditional assumptions and practices of sociological fieldwork and sociology analysis' that treat the photograph as 'data' (1998a:35). These approaches promote sociological uses of the visual, but do not engage with the implications of the visual for sociology.



The woman bullfighter Cristina Sanchez performing
© Sarah Pink

Whilst photography, film and hypermedia can support the work social scientists already do, the visual may also potentially challenge and transform how social scientists understand and represent ideas and realities, by engaging with experience and knowledge that is by nature visual and cannot be communicated in written words. This is not to deny that words are good to communicate with, but they are not the *only* way to represent ethnography. Chaplin (1994) has argued that rather than using photography as 'data' sociologists ought to re-focus on the idea of the visual as part of sociology – to attend to *Sociology and* (rather than *of*) visual representation. Chaplin engages with post-feminist, and post-positivist agendas to advocate a collaborative approach that reduces the distance between the discipline and its subject of study. This approach treats visual images not as simply 'data' that is subjected to a verbal 'analysis' but explores the potential of the visual as sociological knowledge and critical text (1994: 16). MacDougall has also proposed an approach that would 'look at the principles that emerge

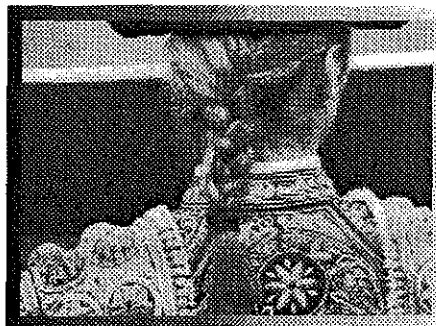
when fieldworkers actually try to rethink anthropology through use of a visual medium' (1997a: 192). This implies a transformation of anthropology itself that would 'involve putting in temporary suspension anthropology's dominant orientation as a discipline of words and rethinking certain categories of anthropological knowledge in the light of understandings that may be accessible only by non-verbal means' (1997a: 292). Such approaches see the visual as something that can transform social science.



The editors of a local bullfight journal
photographed with Cristina Sanchez (centre)
© Sarah Pink

As my research in the 'bullfighting world' and subsequent research in England and Guinea Bissau taught me, the subjects of ethnographic research themselves inhabit sensory worlds within which they represent themselves, their ideas and knowledge visually (and through other senses). Should this sensory knowledge be 'translated' into written academic texts – or are there more appropriate ways to represent it? When I 'wrote' up my work about women and bullfighting I found the interconnectedness of visual, written and oral knowledge that constituted my fieldwork experiences was not easily translated into words.

I began suggesting that contemporary social scientist work in a context where the increasing presence of new communications and visual technologies are changing academic life whilst offering a range of new possibilities for experience and representation. Hypermedia, a media that can contain visual, still, moving and written texts and that facilitates the making of linkages between these texts and the specific sorts of knowledge they convey. It offers new (but not hierarchically superior) opportunities to produce critical text, that might communicate not only in words but that may use still and moving images in relation to words



The Bullfighter's Braid
Cristina Sanchez waiting to enter the arena
© Sarah Pink

to combine different experience and knowledge. To return to my original point however, to respond to the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning and representation, it is important first to engage with the question of the visual in sociology.

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- Sarah Pink is Lecturer in Sociology at Loughborough University. Her publications include *Women and Bullfighting* (Berg, 1997), *The Bullfighter's Braid: unravelling photographic research* (CD ROM, University of Derby 1998) and *Doing Visual Ethnography* (Sage, 2001).



La Tribuna 1993

Noticeboard

Conferences, web-sites, new ventures...

sociologypress: a new venture in publishing, 'rethinking' the University press

John Holmwood (University of Sussex, UK)

Sue Scott (University of Durham, UK), Managing Editors

sociologypress is a new undertaking supported by the British Sociological Association. It is a publishing house for low-price monographs and edited collections, reporting original and substantial sociological research. The background to the venture is the crisis in the publishing of research monographs and other books designed for a small, essentially academic, market. This crisis is not unique to sociology, nor is it unique to Britain (one stimulus to action was an earlier report in the newsletter of the American Sociological Association, *Footnotes*, which outlined similar problems in the USA), but there are some features which make it particularly acute in our discipline. Commercial publishers are tending toward textbook publishing oriented to high volume sales. Moreover, the reorganisation of publishing with its increased concentration under large, multinational media corporations has placed greater emphasis on returns to shareholders and has reduced the opportunities for cross-subsidies between different types of publishing. University presses are not immune from the consequences of this reorganisation. They are middle-size organisations having to compete with larger, commercial organisations and they are themselves pushed toward the same logic of high volume sales. To a degree, there are also technological factors in this shift because some new technologies of book production are cost effective only at print runs of 3000 and above.

This shift in the economic logic(s) of scale in publishing has had consequences for marketing strategies. Because publishers must seek a wider market, this is tending to displace sociology as a category (replacing it with social theory, cultural studies, etc – for example, in many bookshops in Britain, the sociology section appear to be a residual one). A second factor is that with high print runs, books must be sellable outside particular 'local' contexts. For British publishers, the North American market has become a crucial factor in publishing decisions. A book reporting empirical data from Britain is immediately placed at a disadvantage (just as there is an equivalent disadvantage for books reporting, say, French, or German data, or New Zealand and Australian data, in getting taken on by British publishers). Increasingly, monograph publishing is in the form of high-priced hardback books designed for sale to libraries. At the same time, in many parts of the world, including the UK, libraries operate within tight budgetary constraints which are put under further pressure by the high prices of commercial monograph publishers.

On the face of it, then, times do not seem propitious for **sociologypress**. However, when we researched matters further the situation seemed quite different. Although there are new technologies which are particularly advantageous for large print runs, there are also specific combinations of new and old technologies which have also dramatically reduced the costs of production for small print runs of around 1000 copies and less. Moreover, the new aspects of this technology guarantee books with very high production and design values. It seemed to us that the major obstacle was not that of production, but marketing and distribution. However, even here there was a glimmer of hope in what was otherwise gloomy reading about the

prospects for publishing. When Oxford University Press, for example, withdrew from the publication of poetry, the explanation was not that it was making a loss, but that it made insufficient profit to justify continuing with it. OUP is committed to excellence and believed that it would be vulnerable to a niche publisher which could give the area more attention and, thereby, become the publisher of choice. Essentially, this provided us with the solution. A well-defined market could be addressed by a small publisher. For a small, non-commercial publisher operating within a discipline, success need not be measured in profits, but in the range, quality and number of books published; the need to avoid losses is not the same as a requirement to make profits.

This brought us to re-think the idea of a University press. In the past, such presses arose because Universities could provide infrastructure support for academic publishing. The past success of this model is evident, but it is now in crisis. What would be the equivalent infrastructure support that would be most valuable in current circumstances? We quickly came to the view that the infrastructure of a discipline's professional organisation could be a valuable resource. For example, it could give access to membership lists, free advertising in publications owned by the association, web-site affiliation, and credibility for editorial policies. Old style University presses are active across the range of disciplines and, therefore, have high marketing costs, requiring printed brochures and conventional mail shots. A discipline-based press could be more focused and could target its audience sufficiently tightly to be able to rely on cheaper web-based catalogues and e-mailing lists. Moreover, the academic audience, perhaps more than any other, is familiar with the internet and books have been the most successful product distributed over the net. The very visible problems of dot.com businesses are primarily to do with the difficulty of making a profit out of the internet. The internet, however, is a great facility for non-profit undertakings like **sociologypress**.

There is another aspect of the professional organisation of the discipline that is crucial to the thinking which underlies **sociologypress**. If the publication of research monographs cannot be sustained then significant areas of sociology will become article-based and published in journals. The medium would certainly affect the message. Yet journals are sustained on the goodwill of the profession. Colleagues join editorial boards, review submissions and write articles for no fee. We believe that the practices that sustain journals could be made to sustain monograph publishing. Low prices could be sustained by reducing our costs in these areas and so we have set up **sociologypress** to have an editorial board and review practices which are the same as an academic journal (the managing editors and other members of the editorial board at **sociologypress**, for example, receive no fees). At the same time, we can offer a better deal to authors in areas that count than can commercial presses. For example, publication decisions will be based upon academic judgements alone, not commercial marketing judgements. As a small press we can also offer faster publication times from receipt of manuscript to published book. What we can offer readers, and prospective library purchasers, is the same strong editorial input into the academic decision to publish as is currently offered by a University press along with a low cover price that will give libraries better value within their budgets.

The British Sociological Association's support for **sociologypress** includes access to the infrastructure of

Noticeboard continued...

the professional association for purposes of advertising, membership lists, etc and being 'hosted' on the BSA web-site. The BSA has also made a grant to meet start up costs and has given a loan to provide working capital. In order to protect the BSA from wider financial risk **sociologypress** is a separate registered company, but it is run by a management committee made up of the managing editors of **sociologypress** and representatives of the BSA.

We have approached a number of other sociological associations - including European Sociological Association, International Sociological Association, American Sociological Association, Australian Sociological Association, Sociological Association of New Zealand, Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association - and we have received considerable interest in our ideas and support extending to items in newsletters, free advertising in journals, access to mailing lists, etc. We hope to be able to repay this support by publishing work by sociologist from outside Britain, or, ultimately, by the development of additional editorial boards in different countries operating under the auspices of **sociologypress**.

First Books Published by Sociologypress - September 15th 2000

Cottons and Casuals. The Gendered Organisation of Labour in Time and Space

Miriam Glucksmann

Cottons and Casuals explores the connections between women's work in different spheres since the 1930s: paid employment, at home, and in the community. Women's own testimony and an array of other source materials are used to develop new ways of looking at their changing patterns of living and working. The book examines changes in the organisation and commodification of domestic production and consumption, the use of technology, housing, family structures, gender relations and inter-generational mother-daughter relations. Differing temporalities of work are highlighted, as are their far-reaching effects for the organisation of peoples' lives and life courses. The significance of varying locations and spatial organisations of work for communities, streets, families and gender relations provides another important focus. In the process, Glucksmann addresses the nature of the research process, reflecting on her sources and her own work in the production of knowledge. September 2000 215pp/ Pb: £15.00

ISBN: 1-903457-00-9

Miriam Glucksmann is Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex

For Sociology: Legacies and Prospects

John Eldridge, John MacInnes, Sue Scott, Chris Warhurst and Anne Witz (editors)

For Sociology is not the dogmatic stand of a single discipline against the tide of interdisciplinarity. Rather it is an attempt to explore the nature of sociological argument and the relationship of sociology both to the natural sciences and other social sciences, as well as assessing its role in understanding the complexities of the contemporary world. The essays in the collection were all presented at the British Sociological Association's annual conference in 1999, which sought to reassess sociology thirty years on from Alvin Gouldner's famous challenge to the discipline. Through reflection on the continuities and discontinuities in the discipline, and an exploration of some of the key themes and issues of our time, the writers

represented here pose new challenges to the sociological imagination.

Contents: Editors introduction; Liz Stanley *For Sociology: Gouldner's and ours*; John Holmwood *Sociology and its audience(s): changing perceptions of sociological argument*; Gregor McLennan *The new positivity*; Andrew Sayer *For postdisciplinary studies: sociology and the curse of disciplinary parochialism/imperialism*; Stevi Jackson *For a sociological feminism*; David Inglis, Norman Stockman and Paula Surridge *Bourdieu and methodological polytheism: taking sociology into the 21st century*; Stephen Crook *Science, technology and the relevance of sociology*; Steve Fuller *The coming biological challenge to sociological theory and practice*; Pat Spillone, Tom Wilkie, Elizabeth Ettore, Erica Haines, Tom Shakespeare, and Meg Stacey *Putting sociology on the bio-ethics map*; Larry Ray *Memory, violence and identity*; John Eldridge *Sociology and the third way*; Richard Sennett *Work and its narratives*. September 2000 215pp/ Pb: £15.00
ISBN: 1-903457-01-7. The editors are the organisers of the Conference of the British Sociological Association held in Glasgow, April 1999 from which these essays are drawn.

The books are available (plus £2.50 post and packing) from: York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Halffield Road, Layerthorpe, York YO31 7ZQ, UK
Fax: (0044) (0)1904 430868
E-mail: sales@yps.yym.co.uk

sociologypress went online with the re-launch of the BSA website on September 1st

www.britisoc.org/sociologypress

Dragan Bagic writes: First we would like to introduce ourselves and then proceed to explain our ideas. We are **Discrepancy** - Sociology Students Club at the University of Zagreb. Our activities and goals include the integration of the sociological community, popularization of sociology as a profession in our society, professional socialization of sociology students and, of course, the contribution to the development of an democratic, open and tolerant society. Based on these goals, our activities include: organizing seminars, discussions and lectures; various publications (print and internet); "cultural" and other informal gatherings.

Now we can present our ideas and propositions. We believe that integration and communication is of great importance for the future of European sociology. The establishment of connections and acquaintances should thus begin at the student level. ESSA - European Sociology Students Association is our vision of the actualization of this need. ESSA is conceived as an NGO that would gather sociology students Europe-wide. Its activities would include annual conventions, student exchange programs, common research and dialogue. We have already presented this initiative to your mailing list ("european-sociologist") and received some positive reactions of support. We are currently trying to establish as many links and contacts as possible with students and student associations across Europe. We are also planning to hold the founding convention in Zagreb, Croatia this fall. Thus, we would be honored with your help and participation in the organization of such event. We are expecting your reactions and propositions as soon as possible. Best regards from **Dragan Bagic**, president of Discrepancy - Sociology Students Club, University of Zagreb
E-mail: dbagic@filozof.ffzg.hr

The End Of The Nation State? A Challenge For Europe's Regions

University of Dundee 28-30 September 2001

Conference Organisers: Dr. Gabriella Lazaridis and Dr. Alex Wright. Department of Politics, University of Dundee, Dundee, DD1 4HN, UK

Tel: +44 1382 344205, +44 1382 344594

Fax: +44 1382 344675

E-mail: g.lazaridis@dundee.ac.uk

E-mail: alex@eurolythe.u-net.com

The focus of this conference will be on European unification with the rising importance of the EU as a supra-national entity and the emergence of 'fragmentation' within Europe. Some of Europe's nation states have already disintegrated as a result of ethnic tensions/cleavages and the re-affirmation of old and new national identities. These processes are challenging the unity of states such as the UK, Spain, Italy, Belgium and the Balkans. Will the EU increasingly supplant its member states, will they gradually wither away and if so how might the EU's regions and stateless nations respond to such a re-configuration of power in Europe? If the regions become pre-eminent, what is to become of the nation-states?

The conference will consider how changes in European societies and politics have resulted in re-evaluation of social, political and cultural allegiances which in turn cultivates new identities and new forms of citizenship. This will be examined in the light of the emergence of the 'regionalisation' of Europe

Papers are invited within the following areas:

Nationalism: why does it retain its significance when the nation-state seems to be in decline?; *Ethnicity*, migration, racism; New forces of integration and new forms of exclusion; European identity and identities in transformation; European citizenship in transformation; *Regionalism*: the response to the EU and the member states - variegated multi-level governance?; *Regionalism* from the grass roots up: governance and informal mobilisation; New constellations of regions, mini/mid-states and stateless nations; Ethnic cleavages and conflict

Organisation: Details on accommodation and cost will be circulated to those interested at a later date. We expect to edit a book of a selection of papers presented at this conference.

Proposals for papers, with one page abstract should be sent by 1st April 2001 to both Dr. Lazaridis and to Dr. Wright

Strangers and Citizens: Challenges For European Governance, Identity, Citizenship

University of Dundee 17-19 March 2001

Conference Organisers: Dr. Gabriella Lazaridis

Department of Politics, University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN, UK

Tel: +44 1382 344205, +44 1382 344594

Fax: +44 1382 344675

E-mail: g.lazaridis@dundee.ac.uk

Prof. Allan Williams Department of Geography, University of Exeter, Amory Building, Exeter EX4 4RJ, UK

Tel: +44 1392 263337, Fax: +44 1392 263342

E-mail: a.m.williams@exeter.ac.uk

The tearing down of the Berlin Wall was a catalyst for ending the Cold War division of Europe and ushering in visions of a pan-Europe. In the following decade, new forms of mobility have constituted one of the main channels of adjustment to economic and social realities.

at the same time as the ending of Cold War certainties has generated reconfigured refugee and asylum issues. The national states and supra-national institutions of Western Europe were therefore presented with massive challenges at the same time as they grappled with the evolution of new forms of mobility and consumption-led migration within the European Union, and its western satellites. These coincided with the continuing redefinition of relations with the non-European world, especially the southern Mediterranean countries but also Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. These complex and shifting forms of population movement questioned established notions of identity and citizenship, and created challenges for different scales of governance.

Against this background, the symposium aims to explore a number of related questions:

What are the new forms of mobility in Europe, originating both beyond and within the continent, which represent adjustments to economic needs, political crises and new forms of consumption?

How are these new movements redefining old, and creating new forms of identity, both amongst the movers and older established migrant communities?

What are the responses of national and supra-national institutions to the citizenship challenges constituted by these new forms of mobility?

What are the possibilities and contradictions inherent in the notion of European citizenship when faced with the realities of national state interests and the complexity of the new mobility?

How will the prospective multi-speed enlargement of the European Union generate new forms of mobility and migration both within its boundaries and with the European non-European states that lie beyond these? And does this have implications for the operationalisation, or the viability, of 'Fortress Europe'?

Keynote speakers: Robin Cohen (to be confirmed), Alan Findlay, Andrew Geddes, Russell King, Dora Kostakopoulou, John Solomos, Tony Waines.

Organisation: Details on accommodation and cost will be circulated to those interested at a later date. Selected papers will be published in a themed issue of an international journal and a book may also be produced from the conference papers

Proposals for papers, with one page abstract should be sent by 15th January 2001
Dr. Gabriella Lazandis

Second International Conference: Globalization, Culture And Everyday Life

The Research Unit for Global Studies,
Dept of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University,
Manchester, Great Britain

<http://www.mmu.ac.uk/h-ss/sis/igs/igsconf.htm>

July 5th to July 7th 2000

The conference aims to explore two closely entwined aspects of contemporary life: how far, and with what consequences, are different kinds of globalizing forces penetrating and re-shaping people's everyday experiences of personal and collective life and how may it simultaneously facilitate the migration of cultural meanings and practices from one place to another as these pertain either to aesthetic, artistic, leisure and other lifestyle preferences or to various values and identities? How far do individuals and collectivities perceive that their personal, family, community, workplace, leisure lifestyle experiences are being transformed by globalization and if so, in what particular ways more than others? How do they evaluate or deal with the consequences of this? Why are some individuals or collectivities less aware of being exposed to

globalization than others?

These broad themes might give rise to several possible lines of enquiry, including the following:

Many areas of social life may be directly exposed to globalizing forces but the possibility of either containing any consequent adverse effects or of making positive choices in response may vary as between different spheres of life. Leisure, for example - whether in the fields of sport, cuisine, dress, household styles, music, the arts, holidays, hobbies etc - would appear to be one area that does offer prospects of choice and control. How, reflexively and deliberately, then, are activities in this - and other life spheres - monitored, absorbed and reconstructed in the context of global influences and with what consequences? How are the social webs of daily experience and the well-worn imprints of memory and order woven around 'place' and 'locality', conceptualised and negotiated in the face of vast global changes and continuous flows of cultural meaning? Which individuals and collectivities feel threatened by the assault on the local and which resort to coping strategies, including, perhaps, an emergent cosmopolitanism, and why? Indeed, does the notion of the 'local' continue to possess any meaning? How far does the dissemination of cultural meanings give rise to what we might loosely call transnational 'communities'? Such identities may be sustained less by on-going social interactions than by a shared sense of symbolic solidarity - perhaps partly dependent upon networking in cyber-space - which empowers those who participate and may carry messages and values that further invigorate a sense of transnational unity and participation. How do such experiences translate into local outcomes?

One reason for the scepticism or disdain with which many observers have approached globalization is their perception that it must lead to the trivialization and homogenisation/Westernization of lifestyles, values and cultural representations. To what extent is this validated by current research or is there evidence that some of the other suggested outcomes - such as cultural resistance, re-invention, indigenization or creolization - are equally valid. What accounts for these differences?

Call For Papers: Although we are especially interested in the themes already outlined, contributors are welcome to offer papers on other topics pertaining to the socio-cultural consequences of globalization for consideration. Researchers working in all areas of the social sciences are encouraged to participate - including art and other historians, culture and media specialists, political scientists, anthropologists and others - though we anticipate that this conference may be of particular interest to sociologists.

For further information about attending or giving a paper, please contact the conference convenor:

Paul Kennedy

The Research Unit for Global Studies, Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University,
Geoffrey Manton Building, Rosamund St. West,
Manchester, M15 6LL

Tel: (44) 0161 247 3006

(calls can be made via the answering service)

Fax: + 44 (0)161 247 6321

E-mail: P.Kennedy@mmu.ac.uk

From those offering papers we require: a provisional title as soon as possible; a brief abstract of no more than 200 words to reach us by April 15th at the latest; clear and accurate details concerning their postal address and other means of communication

Further information: We were delighted that our 1999 conference drew support from scholars working in many countries and from all regions of the world: North and South America, the European Union and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, West Africa, South and South East Asia and Australasia. We anticipate a similar worldwide

response for this event. In 1999 we were also fortunate in obtaining the support of our special guest, plenary speaker, Professor Martin Albrow. It is our intention, once again, to attract at least one other person working in this field and with a similar worldwide reputation who will offer a plenary talk on the first evening of the conference. Details will be provided on our web site

www.mmu.ac.uk/h-ss/sis/rugs/rugconf.htm
as soon as they become available.

Those giving papers will be asked to supply them in advance so that they can be included in a bound volume of Proceedings [with an ISBN reference]. These will then be available to all participants when the conference opens.

The final date for receipt of papers will be May 31st. Those who are unable to meet this deadline will be asked to bring 50 copies to the conference for distribution. The bound volumes will be sent to the British Library; loose papers will be excluded.

The word limit for papers is 6,000 words, including notes. Two single-spaced, typed copies with one inch margins should be provided on A4 or US letter paper. In addition, a copy of the text must be supplied on a DOS disc in either ASCII or MS Word format.

Just like last year, a major publisher is being approached with a view to producing at least one book based on a selection of conference papers. When these negotiations are complete details will again be provided on our web site or can be obtained by contacting the convenor.

Conference Cost And Organization: The conference will run from lunchtime Wednesday July 5th to teatime (4pm) on Friday July 7th. There are three options.

I. The conference will cost £160. This includes, the conference fees, three lunches, teas/coffees throughout the two days, the conference dinner on Wednesday evening at a renowned Manchester restaurant, bed and breakfast for two nights in our newest campus student accommodation, a copy of the bound proceedings and a conducted coach tour to visit a site of interest in central Manchester or Salford on Thursday evening (possibly the new Lowery museum).

II. Alternatively, for those visitors who would prefer to stay locally with friends or in hotel accommodation the conference will cost £115 and will include all the above facilities except bed and breakfast. If visitors choose to stay in a hotel we will arrange and book this for them using accommodation two miles south of the university at a cost, per night, of around £85 for a single room and breakfast. However, hotel payment will be organized separately by the visitors themselves.

III. Special daily conference rates may be available on request for those unable to stay throughout the whole conference. Here cost will vary according to the precise needs of individuals.

Booking: You can book online by returning this form or print this page and return it by mail or fax.

The Research Unit For Global Studies (RUGS) was jointly established in 1997 by research-active colleagues attached both to the Department of Politics and Philosophy and the Department of Sociology. However, RUGS also includes members from History and Economics and we work closely with other MMU groups especially Women Working Worldwide and the Manchester Institute of Popular Culture. We share a commitment to the value of multi-disciplinary research and teaching and a common interest in furthering understanding of global and transnational relationships, problems and issues, both at a substantive and theoretical level. For further information contact the conference convenor. As of October 2000, RUGS has become the Institute for Global Studies.

Europe And The Asia-Pacific: Culture, Identity And Representations Of Region

University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK
Thursday/Friday 10th and 11th May 2001

This will be an interdisciplinary conference, potentially drawing in scholars working in fields as varied as literature, world art studies, politics, history, development studies, economics, political economy, and cultural aspects of international business management and environmental issues. For the purposes of the conference, the term 'Asia-Pacific' is taken to encompass, at minimum, countries from South Asia through to the Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand as well as the islands of the Pacific Ocean. 'Europe' includes not just the member countries of the European Union, but also those of central and eastern Europe. Attention will also be paid to Russian and the region known as 'Eurasia'.

The conference is being organized jointly by UEA's Centre for Research in European Studies (CREST) and the UEA Asia-Pacific Group. The conference convenor is Professor Stephanie Lawson, Director of European and International Studies in the School of Economic and Social Studies.

Initial enquiries and offers of paper should be directed to the conference secretary, **Dr Michael Drake**, School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ.

E-mail: M.Drake@uea.ac.uk

Tel: 01603 593415, Fax: 01603 250434

ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC28): Mannheim Meeting April 26-28, 2001, on Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment and their Impact on Social Stratification. The spring 2001 meeting of RC 28 will be held from April 26-28 at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, Germany. The conference is organised by Professor Walter Müller and colleagues. Details can be found under:

<http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/rc28>

For all communication please e-mail:

rc28@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

The theme for the conference is *Market Expansion, Welfare State Retrenchment and their Impact on Social Stratification*. Papers on this topic will be given preference. Papers not related to this topic should be at least congenial to RC 28's interest in cross-time and cross-national comparisons in stratification research. Other planned features of the programme include an "Authors Meet the Critics" session. The meeting will start on April 26 at 9.30 a.m. and will end in the evening of April 28. Please organise your travel in order to arrive in Mannheim at April 25. The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) is an Institute of the University of Mannheim. It focuses on comparative European research and research on European integration. Participants must submit the registration form and paper proposals (title and abstract) by December 31, 2000 at latest. Registration form to be submitted preferably by e-mail/online registration

(cf. <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/rc28>), otherwise to Stefani Scherer, MZES AB A, University of Mannheim, 68131 Mannheim, Germany

Fax: +49-621-181 2803

Submit this form by December 31, 2000 at latest.

Re-Presenting The Shoah In The 21st Century:

Conference to be held at University of Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland, 13-14 March 2001

The ongoing debate as to the possibility of speech, or discourse, about the Shoah was inspired by Adorno's famous claim that 'after Auschwitz it is no longer possible to write poems' and fuelled by survivors such as Elie Wiesel, who insisted that only survivors were entitled to speak about the Shoah. On the one side of the debate are those, such as George Stiner, who argue that the best response to the Shoah is silence. Studying the Shoah includes the temptation to succumb to a Foucauldian 'archaeology of silence', however, is such an approach in itself not an order, an organised language, a project a syntax, a work, as argued by Derrida? On the other side of the debate stand people such as Paul Celan and Laurence Langer, who argue, as Adorno himself did later, that surrendering to silence would be a surrender to cynicism and by implication, to the very forces that created Auschwitz in the first place. An archaeology of silence is not sufficient, nor is it ultimately possible, despite the understandable tendency to regard the Shoah as 'unspeakable' and respond to it with silence. This conference aims to debate representations and rememorations of the Shoah at the age in which, on the one hand, there is a proliferation of discourses about the Shoah, and on the other, arguments about a 'holocaust industry' and banalisation.

Papers are invited from all disciplines about the meanings of the Shoah in the 21st century using a multiplicity of media, from the written word, through various art forms, to footnotes. Among the sessions: Shoah representation: the ongoing silence, the Shoah and the 'second generation', Transnistria - the forgotten Holocaust, teaching the Shoah.

Keynote speakers: Aharon Appelfeld and Zygmunt Bauman. Speakers already confirmed: Ada Aharoni, Janina Bauman, Heidrun Friese, Esther Fuchs, Nava Semel.

Send abstracts (up to 150 words) to
**Dr Ronit Lentin, Ethnic and Racial Studies,
Department of Sociology, Trinity College,
Dublin 2, Ireland**
E-mail: rlentin@tcd.ie, or to
**Guy Beiner, Department of History,
University College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland**
E-mail: guy.beiner@ucd.ie

Georgy Lengyel writes that the "Economic Sociology: European Electronic Newsletter" is available on
www.siswo.uva.nl/ES

Marie Curie Fellowships at CCSR

An opportunity for research students studying for a PhD to enhance their studies through an EU funded fellowship. The Centre for Census and Survey Research has been designated a Marie-Curie Training Site, and is offering fully funded fellowships for PhD students (from European Union or Associated States) for periods of 3 months to one year.

Students will: Have access to training courses in advanced quantitative methods; Have the opportunity to work with census microdata from the UK Census; Pursue research using complex longitudinal data; Join a dynamic and stimulating inter-disciplinary research centre. Fellowships cover the research and management costs of the host institution and provide living and travel allowances.

For more details about the scheme including details on eligibility and application procedure please visit

<http://les.man.ac.uk/ccsr/marie.htm>.

Fellows will have the opportunity to gain high quality training through the MA Programme in Social Research Methods and Statistics

(<http://les.man.ac.uk/ccsr/courses/ma/mastercourse.htm>) and be able to develop their own research interests in an active research environment. For informal enquiries contact CCSR:

http://les.man.ac.uk/ccsr/update/myweb/contact_details.htm

http://les.man.ac.uk/ccsr/update/myweb/contact_details.htm or write to

Ruth Durrell, Administrator

CCSR, University of Manchester

Tel: 0161 275 4721, Fax: 0161 275 4722

<http://les.man.ac.uk/ccsr>

Rene Bekkers writes: There is a reasonably new mailbase list designed to encourage debate and the sharing of information between all those interested in inequality and equity in health. The list now has hundreds of members worldwide. It was set up by the UK Health Equity Network (HEN) team, and thus its broad objectives match those of HEN. To join the list, send the following message in the main text to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk (and do not write anything in the subject space):

join health-equity-network YOUR NAME

The objectives of HEN can be found at the HEN website: www.ukhen.org.uk

Rene Bekkers is listowner of european-sociologist, Associate webmaster ESA

Reply to: R.Bekkers@fss.uu.nl

List address: european-sociologist@mailbase.ac.uk

Organdi Quarterly, an international journal of social sciences and contemporary issues, is published quarterly in English and French including articles, special issues, interviews, cultural reviews and letters to the editor. We are calling for papers, and are encouraging you to take part to the following issues: 1st issue (November 2000): development in perspective; 2nd issue (February 2001): body and civilization. See

http://www.geocities.com/organdi_revue/

**Where will the *SIXTH* conference
of the
European Sociological Association
take place in 2003?**

Will it be in sunny *****?

Or historic *****?

Or, perhaps, futuristic *****?

We don't know yet – but maybe you have a suggestion.
If so, we want to hear from you. See below.

ESA invites expressions of interest from potential local organisers of the sixth ESA Conference in 2003 (the one after Helsinki). If you are interested and would like to discuss the matter further, please get in touch as soon as possible and, in any case, by 15th February 2001.

Send an e-mail to Jantine van Gogh at jvangogh@siswo.uva.nl.

If you want to 'talk it over', e-mail Jiri Musil, ESA President at ceu.prague@ecn.cz.

Getting in touch with the ESA

The ESA Secretariat is at SISWO, the Dutch social science support organisation. General enquiries go to the following address:

Secretariat ESA
Jantine van Gogh
Plantage Muidergracht 4
NL-1018 Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Tel: +31 20 527 0646
Fax: +31 20 622 9430
E-mail: esa@siswo.uva.nl

Research Networks

Enquiries about ESA research Networks should be directed to the ESA secretariat or to the Chair of the Committee of Research Networks:

Yasemin Soysal
Department of Sociology
University of Essex
Colchester, UK
E-mail: soysal@essex.ac.uk

Virtual ESA

The ESA maintains a discussion list/bulletin board supported by the MAILBASE system at Newcastle University, UK. To join the discussion group, send the following commands to:

mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk
join european-sociologist
yourfirstname yourlastname
send user-guide

The ESA also maintains pages on the WorldWideWeb. Their entry-level address is:
<http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa>

In order to facilitate communication between the Executive of the ESA and its members, an email list for the Executive Committee has been created. ESA members or others wishing to bring items to the attention of the Executive Committee are invited to 'post' directly to this list at:
esa-exec@mailbase.ac.uk

The editor of *European Sociologist*, the Newsletter of the ESA, is Dennis Smith. We consider a wide variety of material for inclusion including short articles, reflective pieces, comments, letters to the editor, notices about books published by ESA members and (space permitting) forthcoming conferences, etc. Send your material by email to Dennis Smith. His email address is as follows:
d.smith@iboro.ac.uk

Membership Form

All members of the ESA receive not only the **European Sociologist Newsletter**, but also our new journal **European Societies**, published by Routledge. The first issue appeared in April 1999, comprising articles by leading European Sociologists. Of course, members of the ESA pay less than other subscribers!

To keep fees as low as possible, membership is for two years.

Come and join the ESA, or simply renew your membership now (including a subscription to **European Societies**).

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Amsterdam

and clearly stating the name of the person(s) involved:

■ **Enclosing a Eurocheque.** No personal cheques (other than Euro) can be accepted.

■ **Cash**, enclosed in an envelope with a letter in which you clearly indicate your name and address. Specially for small membership fee amounts from members from countries with non-convertible currencies.

*If you send us cheques or cash money in an envelope, please make sure that it is invisible from the outside.

Please return this completed form to:

Jantine van Gogh
European Sociological Association
c/o SISWO
Plantage Muidergracht 4
NL 1018 TV Amsterdam
The Netherlands