The ESA Elections 2003-2005

With the ending on the second day of the 6th ESA conference in Murcia the new President and the Executive Committee have been elected.

The candidates were chosen so that they represent different geographical regions and fields of study. Two men and two women were running for the precidency, and 15 men and 15 women for the executive.

Afterwards, at the first meeting of the new Executive Committee in Paris, the election of officers and the membership of the sub-committees took place.

Read more on page three...
Dear ESA members!

I am honoured of being the first ESA President elected by direct vote. This was the first time and the participation was not as high as we had hoped, the race was very tight, and national voting blocks may have affected the result, so I will not pretend to have a strong mandate to carry out my program - especially as we did not have the possibility to present any programs. Instead of writing of a program or agenda, I should like to write of some ideas that I would like to test on the executive and on the potential membership of the ESA.

ESA is an organisation which should be able to have at least the same number of members as the American Sociological Association (13-14000). That our membership is now only one tenth of this possible goal is mainly the consequence of very high membership and congress fees. One has to be either an established researcher supported by a relatively wealthy organisation or then one has to be a very enthusiastic member. The latter group is very small.

The high fees have had a rather simple explanation: the congresses have been a major source of funds for the ESA and the launching of the journal European Societies has been difficult and expensive. The journal will hopefully turn soon into a self-supporting enterprise as sales exceed the costs for membership subscriptions. The congresses can still grow a little, but if participation exceeds 3000-4000, we can only organize meetings in big cities and in expensive congress venues. I would find it preferable to raise the qualitative barriers for entry so that the congresses will be as interesting as possible, than to just raise the prices or let the congresses grow into truly mastodontic proportions.

I also believe that the ESA should support more generously its research networks and participation in congresses from the poor European countries so that we will see more network meetings between congresses and more equality between those researchers whose countries are unable to support research as much as in the wealthier European countries.

And I believe that ESA should be more active in its dealings with the EU research policies and general research related questions. ESA could even in some cases function as a lobby organisation for the advancement of social research in the union.

Even otherwise, ESA could have an influence as an absolutely independent and non-aligned NGO in its dealings with the UNESCO for example. The relations of ESA and the International Sociological Association should be regularised: the ISA would like to have us as a regional organisation in their midst, but this might prove very costly, so we must be careful.

Presently, our administrative costs are extremely light, because we have a very good arrangement with the French CNRS. We are keen on continuing with this arrangement, although the beginnings have been somewhat patchy and there is as yet no definitive agreement between the ESA and the CNRS. Our relations depend very much on the personal union between the ESA, CNRS and the French Sociological Association with which we share the secretary and the office.

Coming from Nordic countries, I strongly believe in an open, responsive and responsible democracy. The members should be able to get answers to their questions, have influence on policy and see that things will happen without unnecessary delays. Nobody is perfect.

And last, I promise that in the next Congress, the candidates will have a possibility to present their views on the ESA, and the newly elected President will have a role in the closing plenary, so that all members will be able to see who the new President of the Association is.

J. P. Roos
ESA President 2003-2005
The voting procedure of the ESA executive was new compared to the earlier elections held in 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001. According to the new statutes, members could now vote separately for the president and the executive, and the voting started before the conference.

The candidates were elected by a nomination committee of five sociologists chaired by Ulla Björnberg, Gothenburg University, Sweden. The candidates were chosen so that they represent different geographical regions and fields of study. Two men and two women were running for the presidency, and 15 men and 15 women for the executive.

The members of ESA in good standing (having paid their membership dues) started to vote before the conference after they had got the voting ballots by mail by the beginning of August 2003.

Only 107 members sent their votes to Elina Haavio-Mannila, University of Helsinki, before the conference.

The voting ended on the second day of the 6th ESA conference in Murcia, on September 24, at 19.00. At that time in about 367 members had cast their votes. The votes were counted by Göran Ahrne, Elizabeth Dedieu, Elina Haavio-Mannila, Martin Kohli and an Italian graduate student Elizabetta Pernigotti.

As president 2003 -2005 was elected: JP Roos 121
(Giovanna Procacci 114, Elizabeth Ettore 68, Serge Paugam 51, Invalid 13)

The following persons were elected for the Executive committee 2003-2005:
Sara Arber 164
Giovanna Procacci 143
Tuula Gordon 140
Ilona Ostner 133
Constanza Tobio 116
Eva Cyba 114
Jean-Charles Lagree 113
Dagmar Kutsar 110
Marek Ziolkowski 109
Eliane Rista 099
Lennart Svensson 099
Elizabeth Ettorre 099
Catherine Delcroix 090
Eva Barlösius 083
Patrick Baert 082
(51 Invalid)

The ESA Elections 2003
Summary by Elina Haavio-Mannila

The first meeting of the new ESA Executive Committee took place at IRESCO in Paris on 12-13. December 2003. Following the Statutes, one of the first items of business was the election of officers and the membership of the sub-committees of the Executive.

The ESA officers are:
President: J.P. Roos
General Secretary: Jean-Charles Lagree
Treasurer: Elisabeth Ettorre
Vice Presidents:
- Research Networks: Ilona Ostner
- Conference Programm: Marek Ziolkowski
- Publication: Giovanna Procacci
Newsletter Editor: Eva Cyba

The full composition of the ESA sub-committees is:

Programm: Marek Ziolkowski (Chair), Eva Cyba, Catherine Delcroix, Elisabeth Ettorre, Capitolina Diaz (affiliated member)

Publication: Giovanna Procacci (Chair), Patrick Baert, Lennart Svensson, Constanza Tobio

Research Networks: Ilona Ostner (Chair), Sara Arber, Eva Barlösius, Tuula Gordon,

Communication: Jean-Charles Lagree (Chair), Eva Cyba, Dagmar Kutsar (responsible for Internet), Eliane Riska

New ESA-Executive Committee 2003-2005
J. P. Roos

1. Why did you decide to become a sociologist?
I did not decide, I just became, gradually, a sociologist. To have been elected as President of European Sociological Association is a sort of final step in the process! Here then a short biography would be in place, but I'll spare you from that. You can read it on my website (www.jproos.org)

2. Why do you think the European Sociological Association is an important endeavour and what do you think the ESA should be trying to achieve?
Europe is the birthplace of sociology and it is important that we carry on the development of all-European sociology. ESA should gather sociologists and thus become a force which can influence European research policies and advance the financing of sociological research, especially basic sociological research.

3. How do you personally hope to contribute to achieving these things?
Making the ESA better known and more accessible to all European sociologists. Carrying on my critical role towards the EU organisational policies.

4. As a sociologist, which of your publications or research projects are you proudest of, and why?
I am very proud of my present project to make sociological Association is an important European issues, and to give sociology a voice in European affairs”, quoting the mission of ESA. My own contribution to this mission will be devoted to try to represent ESA members in general and to particularly empower the research areas mentioned above according to the best of my human and social capital, to speak with the late Pierre Bourdieu.

Concerning books as models of sociology I would, thus, beyond The Sociological Imagination, like to add Bourdieu's Homo Academicus (1984), epitomizing our affiliation to the academic profession, and its mission and ethics.

Elizabeth Ettorre

1. Why did you decide to become a sociologist?
I decided to become a sociologist already in 1972 after I completed my undergraduate degree. I wanted to develop tools to see new sociology, the body (1997) is one of my favourite reads. It really opens up the area of embodiment in a scholarly and accessible manner.

2. Why do you think the European Sociological Association is an important endeavour and what do you think the ESA should be trying to achieve?
We need a European Association given not only our historical importance in the development of our discipline but also the current struggles we engage in within our geographical area. We need a sociological association in Europe which champions the views of the dispossessed and downtrodden. The ESA should be an inclusive organisation uncovering social inequalities and injustices within its boundaries and on a global scale.

3. How do you personally hope to contribute to achieving these things?
I hope to direct my energies by helping to continue to develop sensitive and inclusive organisational policies.

4. As a sociologist, which of your publications or research projects are you proudest of, and why?
I am very proud of my work in the area of women and substance use (Women and Substance Use 1992, MacMillan) because it has been recognised and accepted as one of the first feminist sociological accounts in this area. I have also developed an interest in reproductive genetics (Reproductive genetics, gender and the body, 2002, Routledge) which is a feminist account of reproductive genetics with special reference to embodiment issues.

5. Can you name one or two books that are, in our opinion, models of sociology at its best (and perhaps, briefly explain why)?
One book which I would like to have every sociologist to read is Sarah Blaffer Hrdy's Mother Nature, which as truly life-changing book! But models of sociology at its best? There is no such book. It is much easier to mention examples of books which are models of sociology at its worst. But I'll be more general: good sociology for me is clearly written, down to earth, general in its implications, theoretically deep, yet absolutely concrete, unambiguous. One text which has influenced me enormously is the unpublished masterpiece of Daniel and Isabelle Bertaux: Une enquete sur la boulangerie artisanale I-Il. I am sure it will be published one day and become the classic sociological text it is. Bad sociology is the opposite, badly written, never touching ground, never other than general, theoretically dense, abstract, with no implications, totally ambiguous. No examples are needed: we all do that all the time!
Patrick Baert

1. Why did you decide to become a sociologist?
I never decided to become a sociologist. I initially decided to study sociology as an undergraduate because it provided a broad range of courses, from philosophy to cultural anthropology. From one thing came another. I was basically interested in the intersection between philosophy and the social sciences and I liked the interdisciplinary nature of sociology.

2. Why do you think the European Sociological Association is an important endeavour and what do you think the ESA should be trying to achieve?
The European Sociological Association should encourage intellectual exchange between different countries and between different intellectual traditions. The distinctive feature of the ESA is the diversity of its members - the diversity of intellectual cultures. Most of them are rich but some have been too inward-looking. For me, the ESA is about providing a dialogue between these different cultural forms, but without imposing one of them as a yardstick onto others.

3. How do you personally hope to contribute to achieving these things?
I have just asked to join the publications committee, which seems like an excellent place to encourage an intellectual exchange.

4. As a sociologist, which of your publications or research projects are you proudest of, and why?
I liked writing my book Social Theory in the 20th Century (Polity) because it encouraged researchers to think differently about research, to see it not simply as an explanatory or predictive endeavour, but as a dialogue. The encounter with difference is an opportunity to think differently about our own presuppositions. This ties in nicely with what I just said about the ESA.

5. Can you name one or two books that are, in our opinion, models of sociology at its best (and perhaps, briefly explain why)?
For me, research at its best allows us to think differently about things, to reassess what we hitherto have taken for granted. So Nietzsche’s Genealogy of Morals would fit, as would Marx’s Capital. This may sound rather antiquarian. More recent examples would include Bauman’s Modernity and the Holocaust, Sennett’s The Corrosion of Character or Latour’s Pandora’s Hope.

Tuula Gordon

1. Why did you decide to become a sociologist?
Although I had done well at school, I felt that I was ignorant about how society works. I was startled when we were told that in I.Q. tests poor people’s results were inferior to richer people’s (this is how I remember it - terminology may have been slightly more sophisticated). I became enraged by the injustices in society and wanted to understand them. I was also frustrated by how little societal awareness I acquired at school. I turned to Marx and Lenin and then to sociology.

2. Why do you think the European Sociological Association is an important endeavour and what do you think the ESA should be trying to achieve?
Most importantly I think ESA should bring sociologists from different parts of Europe together, so that we can learn more about patterns in different societies and about different research traditions. Through joint discussions we can also learn about different ways of analysing social and cultural trends. As researchers and as people we can only be enhanced by such contacts. ESA should do its utmost to provide an interesting, dynamic forum accessible to as many people from as many countries as possible. Questions relating to dimensions of difference such as gender, ethnicity, social class and nationality are, as ever, important.

3. How do you personally hope to contribute to achieving these things?
I will continue my involvement with the Sociology of Education research network. The network has members from all over Europe. In the Executive Committee I want to ensure that the next conference will be lively and vibrant, and accessible to as many as possible. I hope we can address and theorise differences, diversities and commonalities in the context of different fields within sociology. Financially ESA is in a good position currently. I hope that we can work collectively to think of ways of encouraging people from all over Europe to attend.

4. As a sociologist, which of your publications or research projects are you proudest of, and why?
I’m proudest of the book Gordon, Tuula, Holland, Janet & Lahelma Elina (2002) Making Spaces: Citizenship and Difference in Schools (Macmillan & St. Martin’s Press). It is based on a comparative and crosscultural ethnographic project located in Helsinki and London (with other researchers participating as well). We have worked collectively conducting ethnographic research in schools and have also conducted collective analysis and have written collectively. We addressed issues of citizenship, difference and marginality in schools, with the commitment of analysing how difference is produced in everyday life, how processes of marginalisation operate, and how neo-conservative and neo-liberal politics have influenced such practices at school.

5. Can you name one or two books that are, in our opinion, models of sociology at its best (and perhaps, briefly explain why)?
Recently I have enjoyed, for example, Sallie Westwood’s and Annie Phizacklea’s book Transnationalism and the Politics of Belonging (Routledge). My concern with citizenship has expanded to questions about nationality and the nation states, and I’m interested in ways in which nationality is implicated in processes of differentiation. Generally I enjoy the work of sociologists who have an interest in women’s studies, cultural studies and materialism, and engage with multiple dimensions of difference. If I think of my earlier encounters in sociology, I suppose I should mention Marx - German Ideology is my favourite. The publications of Stuart Hall and Raymond Williams have greatly influenced me, and among feminist sociologists the work of, for example, Michelle Barrett’s work was an influential early encounter. Ethnographic research has been important to me, and I might mention the Handbooks of Ethnography edited by Paul Atkinson et al. - this book includes lots of useful chapters by many interesting authors, for example Beverley Skeggis. In the field of education a great deal of interesting work can be found by authors such as Barrie Thorne, Leslie Roman, Jane Kenway and Valerie Walkerdine.

Tuula Gordon
Reports from The 6th Conference of the ESA
September 23-26, 2003, Murcia

Research network Sociology of Professions

Convenors
Lennart G. Svensson, Goteborg University
Julia Evetts, University of Nottingham

Programme
Under the main title "Modernity - Post-modernity - Ageing Societies and Professions. Social, political and theoretical relevance of sociology of professions" we had announced for call of papers three section subtitles for sessions: (See enclosed session programme and web site http://www.um.es/ESA/principal_ingles.htm.)

I Sociology of professions and links with sociology of knowledge, organisation, work, education and labour market
Six sessions were performed in this section:
1. Professions and knowledge
2. Professions, organisation and discourse
3. Professionalisation processes
4. Session in French
5. Professions and education
6. Professional labour market

II Professions and age, gender, careers and life cycles
7. Professions, age, gender, class and ethnicity

III 8. Professions, trust and status

IV 9. Occupations and professionalisation
10. Session in Spanish
In all 60 papers were presented from 15 countries.

Publications

The first issue of the journal Knowledge, Work and Society was launched by editor-in-chief Charles Gadea and editorial assistant Sophie Divay. This first issue as well as the second coming contains documentation from the interim network meeting last year in Paris. Another part of this documentation is in the report
Conceptual and Comparative Studies of Continental and Anglo-American Professions, (eds.) Svensson, L.G. and Evetts, J. Research report No. 129 from the Department of Sociology, Göteborg University, 2003. (Ordered from: Birgit. Jorn@sociology.gu.se)

Negotiations has proceeded with Open University Press /McGraw Hill for a publication on Professions, Knowledge and Trust and with Julia Evetts as editor-in-chief, documenting the meeting in Murcia.

Succession of coordinator
At the business meeting a new voluntary coordinator was presented, Ellen Kuhlmann, University of Bremen (e.kuhlmann@zes.uni-bremen.de). She will take over with some initial assistance from Julia Evetts and Lennart Svensson. On behalf of the network members great gratitude goes to Julia Evetts, who initiated the network and continues to put committed efforts also into this ESA network.

Next meeting
University of Lincoln has been decided as the venue for next interim meeting, 15-17 April 2004. Proposed title is "Professions, social inclusion and citizenship". Host is Vice Chancellor Professor Mike Saks.

Goteborg University 10 October 2003
Lennart G Svensson

News for Research Networks

Ilona Ostner, Professor of social policy, Georg-August University of Goettingen, Germany, (iostner@gwdg.de) was elected as Vice-President, Research Networks, 2004-5 at the executive meeting in December 2003.

Sara Arber, Professor of sociology, School of Human Sciences, University of Surrey, United Kingdom (s.arber@surrey.ac.uk) and Tuula Gordon, Fellow of the Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, University of Helsinki, Finland (Tuula.Gordon@helsinki.fi) will share tasks with her.

News from the various networks - ongoing activities, changes of chair or rules (e.g. of electing chairs) - should be reported to: iostner@gwdg.de

ESA wants to make available on our website collections of syllabi and reading lists of courses with European content.

Research network co-ordinators are kindly asked to encourage their RN members to send respective material to Ilona Ostner.

ESA offers a small financial support to Research Networks for activities like midterm conferences and various communication initiatives, e.g. establishing of web-sides and electronic channels. Rules for support:

(1) Midterm conference or workshop of research network, maximum sum of 700 euros:
1. Submit application to Vice-President Research Network to contain
2. Time and location of workshop

(2) Communication support, maximum sum of 300 euros:
1. Communication activities of Research Network (web-site, e-mail list, etc.).
2. Application to be submitted to Vice President (Research Network).
Not simply Hunger for Knowledge
A report on the ESA PhD workshop
by Simon Sorokos and Martha Van Der Bly

For most participants in the Sixth Conference of the European Sociological Association, proceedings began at the plenary opening session at de Centro de Congresos in central Murcia on September 23rd. However, two days before men sporting beards and wearing sandals gathered in order to talk past one another across half-filled rooms, an atmosphere of real academic discovery had already been established at the Campus Universitario El Espinardo, 4km out of town, among a group of PhD students drawn from all over Europe.

Thanks to the efforts of Bart van Steenbergen and Jean-Charles Lagre a total of twenty-eight students, including a sizable contingent from Eastern and Central Europe, had come together to take part in a workshop entitled 'The Europeanization Process: a Challenge to Sociology'.

Originally, thirty had been invited but due to visa restrictions two were unable to attend. However, this level of non-attendance paled into insignificance when compared to the problems experienced in some of the conference sessions. In one case, all ten speakers in a session on the Sociology of the Arts failed to appear. Perhaps those who did make the effort to attend had not considered the possibility that some kind of artistic statement was being made!

All students taking part in the workshop were housed in very comfortable campus accommodation for the duration of the conference and all were entitled to attend its sessions. Indeed, many who took part later gave papers at the conference, an opportunity that some were only able to take advantage of because of the generous financial assistance offered by the ESA to all those who's applications to attend had not considered the possibility that some kind of artistic statement was being made!

Identity, exclusion and solidarity
Our first session began at 10am on the morning of Monday 21st and our last did not finish until after 10pm on the following night. The programme was, to say the least, intensive. However, this was more than compensated for by its impressive content. The group which, much to Yasemin Soysal’s delight, was predominantly made up of women, was treated to brief lectures from a selection of speakers. Proceedings began with Bart van Steenbergen offering a general introduction to the theme of the workshop. His contribution was followed by a thought provoking paper from Yasemin Soysal in which, among other things, the idea of a 'European identity' was considered. She argued that identity has become an over-used term, and that if it is to have any value it should be seen as something to be explained, rather than as an explanation for the occurrence of other phenomena, as a dependent variable, not an independent one. Soysal went on to consider how school textbooks play a role in the ‘reinvention’ or ‘reinterpretation’ of the past. In order to illustrate the point, she described how the Vikings are now incorporated into the idea of ‘European heritage’ and celebrated as long-distance traders rather than decried as marauding warriors.

Giovanna Procacci discussed ‘Europe and the fight against exclusion’. On a negative note, she suggested that the term ‘social exclusion’ is often used as a euphemism for poverty but, more positively, went on to mention that social rights are increasingly being viewed as human rights. Claudine Attias-Donfur discussed the consequences of an ageing Europe, and in so doing challenged many commonly held assumptions. She emphasized that older, unattached women are more likely to have a low income than any other group in Europe (a point underlined elsewhere at the conference by Jay Ginn). Needless to say, this is not the picture of poverty that is usually painted by European policymakers.

Attias-Donfur also mentioned the emergence of a new form of female solidarity. She suggested that by taking on some of the responsibilities traditionally associated with younger women, older women are now making it easier for their daughters to pursue a career.

In the evening a number of PhD students presented short papers to the workshop. This session provided most participants with encouragement and inspiration as well as criticism.

Fertile histories?
Tuesday brought another day of challenging lectures. It began with a contribution from Daniel Bertaux, who argued that by using life histories the researcher can address issues at both the micro and the macro level. He attempted to show this by recounting the story of Leila, a French woman from an Algerian background living in Toulouse. Using this case, Bertaux argued against the idea of a poverty-trap and in so doing demonstrated that small scale studies have the power to call in to question widely held assumptions. Ladislav Rabusic discussed immigration in the Czech Republic. Based upon data drawn from the European Values Survey, he argued that Eastern-European countries have relatively strong anti-immigration feelings. He went on to question whether immigration can offer an effective solution to the problems posed by an aging society and emphasised the fact that the Czech Republic has the lowest fertility rate in Europe (1.1 compared to an average of 1.5).

Globalisation and humiliation
Saskia Sassen gave a brief but fascinating talk on the micro-transformations brought about by globalization. She spoke about the blurred boundaries of nation based citizenship and mentioned both formal (legislative changes) and informal (daily routines, street level politics) challenges to ideas of what it means to be a citizen. She emphasized the varying status of the immigrant, from the ‘sans papiers’ to the ‘documented unauthorized’ through to ‘foreign professionals’ and ‘IMF citizens’ and described herself as an ‘immigrant worker’.

In an extremely interesting session Dennis Smith convincingly applied the notion of humility to international politics in an attempt to understand the complex relationship between Europe and the USA. He argued that the Second World War left Europe humiliated, and further suggested that the USA should be seen as an ‘escape society’, historically populated by people trying to get away from pain and humiliation. Largely because of this, Smith suggested that the events of September 11 imposed an especially severe type of humiliation on the USA.

The final paper of the workshop was given by Marju Lauristin. She discussed the political projects and social processes transforming post-communist Estonia.

Continued on next page...
Feeding the intellectual appetite
All lectures were followed by a short question and answer session. It was a real privilege to spend time with established academics in such a stimulating environment and for many of us it was an additional bonus to be able to discuss ideas with authors whose work we’d read. Several participants mentioned that they were particularly pleased that those who were speaking in the plenary sessions also found the time to give papers at the workshop.

The only shortcoming of such a full programme was the time limit imposed on the exchanges between students and academics in the classroom. Although many interesting discussions took place over coffee, it was generally felt that the workshop would have been better if the sessions had been more like seminars and less like lectures. Despite this, we feel sure that the workshop achieved many of its objectives. Senior and junior academics from across the continent and beyond came together in order to share ideas and knowledge. Along the way we discovered differences of opinion, approach and style as well as commonalities.

One of the goals of the workshop was to encourage the development of networks among young scholars. Some have already been established among those who took part and we hope that they will prove to be fruitful.

We would, of course, like to thank all those who participated in the workshop. One participant would especially like to thank Karine Tinat for mentioning ‘elegant Englishmen’ in her paper. On a more serious note, sincere thanks are due to Salvadora Titus Gil who offered excellent information and guidance throughout the week. On Monday evening this left most of us on the otherwise deserted campus without any kind of food other than the locally popular empanadas. Even these lost most of their culinary attraction after three in a row had been consumed! This unfortunate set of circumstances did, however, enable us to disprove Marx’s theory that thought and material conditions are inextricably linked. Most of all, we’d like to thank the organisers and all the other academics who generously and enthusiastically gave their time for no other reward than the attention of a room full of interested students, although Daniel Bertaux’s obvious delight that the students in question were nearly all female showed that, for him at least, no other reward was necessary!

If the ‘Europeanization Process’ does indeed pose ‘a Challenge to Sociology’, then we are confident that many of the young scholars who took part in the workshop are more than capable of rising to meet that challenge.

Simon Sorokos, University of Kent, UK
Martha Van Der Bly, Trinity College Dublin, Republic of Ireland
On Living Through Soviet Russia
Edited by D. Bertaux, P. Thompson & Anna Rotkirch
Routledge Studies in Memory and Narrative, London 2003

Synopsis
On Living Through Soviet Russia analyses, through personal accounts, how Russian society operated at a day-to-day level. It contrasts the integration of different social groups: the descendants of pre-revolutionary upper classes, the new industrial working class or religious minorities. It examines in turn the implications of family relationships, working mothers, absent fathers and caretaking grandmothers; patterns of eating together and of housing; the secrecy of sexuality; the suppression of religion; and the small freedoms such as growing vegetables on a dacha plot.

Because of its basis in direct testimonies, the book reveals in a highly readable and direct style the meaning of ordinary men and women of living through these seven decades of state socialism.

Contents
PART I CREATING SOVIET SOCIETY
D. Bertaux & M. Malysheva: The cultural model of the Russian popular classes and the transition to market economy
V. Semenova: Equality in poverty: the symbolic meaning of kommunalki in the 1930s-50s
E. Foteeva: Coping with revolution: the experiences of well-to-do Russian families

PART II PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE
A. Rotkirch: ‘What kind of sex can you talk about?’ - acquiring sexual knowledge in three Soviet generations
V. Semenova & P. Thompson: Family models and transgenerational influences: grandparents, parents and children in Moscow and Leningrad from the Soviet to the market era
A. Rotkirch: ‘Coming to stand on firm ground’: the making of a Soviet working mother

PART III THE MARGINAL AND THE SUCCESSFUL
Korovushkina Paert: Memory and survival in Stalin’s Russia: old believers in the Urals during the 1930s-50s
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M. Liljestrom: Success stories from the margins: Soviet women’s autobiographical sketches from the late Soviet period

Health Professions, Gender and Society. Shifting Relations in Times of Institutional and Social Change
Edited by Birgit Blattel-Mink and Ellen Kuhlmann
International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy Vol. 23 No 4/5 2003

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Rosemary Crompton and Nicky Le Feuvre: Continuity and change in the gender segregation of the medical profession in Britain and France
Elanne Riska: The career and work of pathologists: a gender perspective
Ellen Kuhlmann: Gender differences, gender hierarchies and professions: An embedded approach to the German dental profession
Nathalie Lapeyre: Professional and domestic work arrangements of women general practitioners in France
Kenda Crozier: Interprofessional education in maternity care: Shared learning for women-centred care

Megaprojects and Risk
Bent Flyvbjerg
Cambridge University Press

The book is especially timely because more and more - and ever more expensive - megaprojects are being planned and built around the world.

Megaprojects increasingly shape what Manuel Castells calls "the space of flows," including city regions, nations, and even the global economy. It is increasingly important to understand the sociological processes and outcomes involved, the relevant theoretical developments, and how to make better decisions regarding megaprojects. The book attempts to deliver this understanding.

Here is what the publisher writes about Megaprojects and Risk:
"Megaprojects and Risk: An Anatomy of Ambition provides the first detailed examination of the phenomenon of megaprojects. It is a fascinating account of how the promoters of multibillion-dollar megaprojects systematically and self-servingly misinform parliaments, the public and the media in order to get projects approved and built.

It shows, in unusual depth, that the Machiavellian formula for approval is: underestimated costs plus overestimated revenues plus undervalued environmental impacts plus overvalued economic development effects = project approval

This results in projects that are extremely risky, but where the risk is concealed from MPs, taxpayers and investors. The authors not only explore the problems but also suggest practical solutions drawing on their own in-depth experience as advisers on megaprojects. The book is illustrated with examples of megaprojects from twenty nations and five continents that illustrate the book. Accessibly written, it will be the standard reference for interested citizens, politicians, journalists, auditors, economists, planners, students and scholars for many years to come."

For more information, including Contents, first chapter, more reviews, etc, please see the following site:
http://uk.cambridge.org/sociology/megaprojects/

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Homepage: http://www.i4.auc.dk/flyvbjerg

Books and other Publications
Conferences and Call for Papers

Multiple Marginalities: Gender and education in the global, local and transnational world

Interim Gender and Education Conference
Department of Education, University of Helsinki, Finland Bulevardi 18
2-4 June 2004

We invite you to the first interim Gender and Education Conference in order to discuss multiple dimensions of marginalization in educational theories, processes and practices. Our aim is to generate dialogue on how the global, local and transnational are played out in diverse educational sites and spaces. How are marginalities lived, embodied, experienced and transgressed and how can they be challenged and transformed? Themes such as pedagogical practices, youth cultures, space, embodiment, sexuality, activism, disabilities and age will be discussed from multiple disciplinary perspectives, such as education, sociology, psychology, womens studies, youth studies and history.

The Conference is organized by EDDI (Education and Difference researchers in Finland), in association with the Gender and Education Association, Department of Education, Department of Sociology, Helsinki Collegium for Advanced Studies, Finnish Youth Research Network and Christina Institute for Womens Studies.

The conference workshops welcome papers with a variety of empirical, theoretical and methodological perspectives, data-based, conceptual as well as speculative and provocative papers. Following ideas for possible workshop themes reflect the foci of the symposium. Suggestions for further workshops are welcome by the 15th of January.

Suggested workshops:
1. Education for All (chair: Tuula Gordon)
2. Children and Young People in the Margins (chair: Sinikka Aapola)
4. Representations of and in Marginalities (chair: Sirpa Lappalainen)
5. Embodiment and Education (chair: Sanna Aaltonen)
6. Inclusion and Exclusion in Pedagogy (chair: Pirkko Hyninnen & Katarina Hakala)
7. Global/Local Identities and Subjectivities (chair: Tarja Tolonen)
8. Sexualities in Education (chair: Jukka Lehtonen)
9. Reflexive Methodologies (chair: Elna Lahelma)
10. Education in Life Histories (chair: Katri Komulainen)
11. Higher Education (chair: Liisa Husu)

More details will be available at the page: http://www.edu.helsinki.fi/ktl/gened.

Timeline for applications and abstracts is the 28th of February. Early booking is essential, we can accommodate 100 participants. Fee: 100 ents 50

WES Conference 2004
Manchester, 01-03 September 2004

Second call for papers:
The Work, Employment and Society conference, like the journal it is associated with, provides a forum for the critical analysis of work and employment and their connections with wider social processes and social structures. Supported by the British Sociological Association, both the journal and the conference series are sociologically oriented but welcome contributions from many academic disciplines, including anthropology, labour economics, geography, history, industrial relations, management, organisational studies and politics.

Speakers:
Confirmed plenary speakers reinforce this wish for an inter-disciplinary dialogue. These are: Professor Jamie Peck, Departments of Geography and Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Professor Paul Stewart, Employment Studies Research Unit, University of West of England; Dr Don Slater, Reader in Sociology at the London School of Economics and; Professor Judy Wajcman, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.

Themes:
At WES 2004 in Manchester we want to build on the debates from the last conference (WES 2001, Nottingham), as well as introduce other areas of interest, and this is reflected in the themes we have identified. We invite papers addressed to the following themes:
* Working conditions and health
* Tackling inequalities in and beyond the workplace
* Aesthetic and emotional labour
* Skills
* New organisational forms (e.g. public-private partnerships, multi-employer workplaces)
* Working Identities
* Collective organisation, resistance and misbehaviour
* Third sector and informal forms of work
* Re-regulating the labour market

Abstract submission:
Abstract submission form available from http://www.umist.ac.uk/wes2004

Abstracts for presentations should be submitted for review by February 1st 2004 by email attachment to wes2004@umist.ac.uk.

Abstracts will be refereed and contributors will be notified as to whether their abstract has been accepted by the 1st March 2004.

Costs:
£140 for BSA student members; £240 for BSA members and; £290 for non-BSA members. All rates include attendance at the conference, lunch, dinner and refreshments during breaks.

Further information:
For further information about: abstract submissions, the conference, plenary speakers, the venue, the cost and the city visit the conference website: http://www.umist.ac.uk/wes2004

Important dates:
01-Feb-2004: Last date for submission of abstracts
01-Mar-2004: Contributors are notified of their paper’s acceptance/rejection
30-Apr-2004: Last date of registration for presenters
31-May-2004: Last date of registration for non-presenting delegates

Colette Fagan, Irena Grugulis, Mark Smith and Kevin Ward (WES 2004 Organising Committee)

Management, Work and Organization in Postsocialist Societies
19th Annual Employment Research Unit Conference,
Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University,
08-09 September 2004

Call for papers:
The dramatic economic and political changes in postsocialist societies have been well documented in academic and media sources.
Perhaps oddly, however, the crucial aspects of management change, organizational transformation and employee relations have often been omitted.

We know little about how former state owned enterprises have attempted to re-orient themselves towards 'free' markets and how managers and employees have dealt with this new era.

This conference aims to address this problem by providing an open environment in which all areas of economic transformation after state socialism can be discussed in a area-focussed, multi-disciplinary fashion.

Papers are invited on all aspects of work and employment, industrial relations, and management transformations in China, the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and other former socialist countries. Contributions towards theoretical development will also be encouraged. Keynote speakers will address the future of management research into postsocialist societies.

Accepted papers will be allocated one of the following streams:
- Transforming Ownership and Management Structures
- Organizational Forms and Inter-organizational Relationships
- Labour Market Changes and Reforming Enterprise Welfare
- Industrial and Labour Relations
- The Realities of Work
- Gender and Work
- Informal or 'Shadow' Economy
- Theorizing Postsocialist Management
- There will also be a doctoral stream, and papers from PhD students are especially welcome.

Publications:
We anticipate the publication of some of the articles from the conference in a Special Issue of International Journal of Human Resource Management.

For further information, please contact the conference organisers:
Leo McCann or Gregory Schwartz
Cardiff Business School
Cardiff University
Aberconway Building, Colum Drive
Cardiff CF10 3EU
Wales, UK

**Please email or send your submissions to the organisers:**
Leo McCann or Gregory Schwartz
Cardiff Business School
Cardiff University
Aberconway Building, Colum Drive
Cardiff CF10 3EU
Wales, UK

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**Ageing Societies and Ageing Sociology:**
**Diversity and Change in a Global World**

**International Sociological Association**
**RC-11 Sociology of Aging**
**Inter-Congress Conference**
**University of Surrey Roehampton, UK,**
**07-09 September 2004**

Hosted by the Centre for Research on Ageing and Gender (CRAG),
University of Surrey, UK

Members of the ISA and other sociologists interested in ageing are invited to organise a Symposium on any topic relating to the sociology of ageing, ideally addressing the Conference theme ‘Ageing Societies and Ageing Sociology; Diversity and Change in a Global World’. We also welcome offers to organise other types of sessions, e.g. panel discussions, critical debates on a current or controversial topic, or ‘meet the author’ sessions.

A session lasts 90 or 120 minutes, and usually contains four to six papers. The session should be as international as possible, and may contain theoretical or empirical research papers.

**Symposium organisation:**
Persons wishing to organise a Symposium or other type of session should email a proposal by 1 October 2003 to Sara Arber, Chair of Organising Committee at S.Arber@surrey.ac.uk

**Proposals should include:**
- a title of the proposed Symposium or session
- an abstract of approximately 200 words
- name(s) and affiliation(s) of possible presenters in the session

The open call for papers has a deadline for receipt of abstracts by 1 February 2004. Abstracts for paper should be emailed to Andreas Hoff, Chair of the Programme Committee, at hoff@dzza.de. Papers by researchers earlier in their career and doctoral students are particularly welcomed.

The Inter-Congress Conference will immediately precede the British Society of Gerontology conference held at the same venue from lunchtime on Thursday 9 September to Saturday 11 September. The venue at Southlands College, University of Surrey Roehampton is within easy reach of the centre of London by public transport, see: http://www.roehampton.ac.uk/southlands/conf.asp

Any queries about this Conference, please email Sara Arber - S.Arber@surrey.ac.uk

**Organising Executive Scientific Committee:**
Lars Andersson, Sara Arber, Kate Davidson, Susan Feldman, Michael Fine, Caroline Glendinning, Andreas Hoff, Anne Martin-Matthews, Tetsuo Ogawa

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**Poland in Europe:**
**Determinants and Perspectives**

**XII Congress of the Polish Sociological Association**
**Poznan, Poland**
**15-18 September 2004**

**Call for Papers:**
Deadline for the submission of proposals: March 31, 2004

**Session:**
Constructing Self and Society. European Variants of Symbolic Interactionism

* Symbolic Interactionist Tradition and European Social Theory
* Research on Strategic and Ritual Interactions in Various Contexts
* Research on Social Worlds, Discourses and Negotiations
* Problems of Constructing Social Identity, Personal Identity and Collective Identity in Europe
* Biographies and Collective Memory
* Internet as a Context of Symbolic Interactions and Identity Construction
* European Integration in a Symbolic-Interactionist and Communicative Dimension
* Methodology of Qualitative Research and Symbolic Interactions

**Session organizers:**
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Announcing the next ESA conference:
**Rethinking Inequalities**
Torun 09-12.9.2005

ESA Research Networks & Coordinators

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3. Biographical Perspectives on European Studies
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   Sociology of Sexuality Research Network
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Deadline for Contributions for Issue 18 of the European Sociologist is Mai 31, 2004