Publications of the European Sociological Association

by Thomas P. Boje, Chair of the ESA Publications Committee

European Societies

The official journal of the European Sociological Association

The official journal of the ESA, European Societies, is now established. In Spring 1998 the ESA agreed with Routledge on the conditions for publishing the journal and signed a contract for 10 years. European Societies (ISSN 1385-478X) will be published three times a year by Routledge with Volume 1 beginning in 1999.

Aims and Scope:

Developed by the European Sociological Association as an international platform for sociological discourse on European developments, European Societies (ES) will publish research on Europe rather than research by Europeans and welcomes articles reflecting recent and significant changes in Europe, whether by Europeans or non-Europeans. The journal will cover social theory and analysis on three levels: the European level itself, comparative research on Europe, and Europe in international perspective. Concentrating on the present, ES articles will examine themes reflecting recent and significant changes in Europe from a cross-disciplinary viewpoint. The journal will be essential reading for all sociologists, economists, political scientists, social policy analysts and other social scientists wishing to keep abreast of the very latest debates.

Devoted to research on the sociology of contemporary Europe, European Societies will publish work by Europe's leading sociologists. This ground breaking journal will explore the massive social transformations currently underway throughout the continent. Utilizing a wide variety of sociological approaches, ES will cover such questions as:

- How are issues of gender, age, ethnicity and class being influenced by economic, social, and political developments in western as well as central and eastern Europe?
- How are societies and social groups in different European regions and countries responding to the multitudes of other changes which affect their employment opportunities, their citizenship rights, personal and community life, how they perceive themselves as a nation or social community?
- What is the sociological impact of the vast influx of immigrants into western Europe? What effect is this influx having on cultural, social, legal and economic institutions?

Editors of European Societies

The editorial structure of European Societies has been established during the last few months as follows:

Managing Editor
Gabriella Lazicdono, Department of Political Science and Social Policy, Universitat zu Duesseldorfl, Duesseldorfl, D-40014, United Kingdom.

Editor (Articles)
Jonni Almendinger, Institute fur Soziologie Ludwig Maximilians-Universität, Konrad-des-Adler-Strasse 6, D-80805 Munich, Germany

Editors for Book Reviews
Andreas Balog, University of Vienna, Austria (Germany and Austria)
Alexandra Coenen-Huther, University of Geneva, Switzerland (French-speaking countries)
Eszter Ferge, ELTE University, Budapest, Hungary (central Europe)
John Scott, University of Lsses, the United Kingdom (English-speaking countries)
Stefan Swallos, University of Umeå, Sweden (Scandinavia)

The Individual Editors for Book Reviews are responsible for a regional area of Europe as indicated within the brackets.

Two additional editors for book reviews will be appointed for southern Europe and east Europe respectively.

Editorial Group
Thomas P. Boje (Chair), Umeå University, Sweden
Andreas Balog, University of Vienna, Austria
Franca Bimbi, University of Padova, Italy
Ulla Börnberg, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Eva Cиф,a, University of Vienna, Austria
Zsuzsa Ergé, Budapest, Hungary
Jacqueline Heinen, University of Basel, Switzerland
Jean-Kenner, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Magda Novak, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Ivana Zdravomyslova, European University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Subscription details

As the official journal of the European Sociological Association, from 1999 European Societies will be part of the ESA membership package and will cost 40155 dollars for individual members paying the standard rate for membership (strong currency countries) and 25155 dollars for individual members paying the reduced rates of membership (weak currency countries).

Subscription rates for non-ESA members will be: £120155200 (institutional rate); £15015580 (individual rate). Individual subscriptions placed before 31 December 1999 will be available at a special introductory rate of £7515560. Orders should be placed with: Routledge Journals, Subscriptions, P.O. Box 362, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 3SB, United Kingdom. Fax: +44 (0)1235 401075; e-mail: routledge@carlisle.co.uk

Call for Papers

European Societies welcomes submissions-both social theory and empirical analysis - of sociological relevance to recent and significant changes in Europe. The journal also welcomes relevant articles from all other disciplines in the social sciences.

All articles submitted are subject to the usual academic processes of anonymous peer review. In the interest of double-blind reviewing, only the title of the paper should appear on the first page, with the author's name and address on a separate page with the title repeated. Articles should normally not exceed 8000 words in length. Each article should be accompanied by an abstract of at most 150 words, 6 keywords suitable for indexing and on-line search purposes, and, on a separate sheet, a brief biographical note on each author. Full postal and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers should be provided.

Submission of a paper to the journal will be taken to imply that it presents original, unpublished work, not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

More detailed Notes for Contributors can be requested from the Managing Editor or the Editor (Articles)

Six (6) copies of manuscripts should be sent to:

Dr Gabriella Lazicdono
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Tel: +44 1234 344 205 Fax: +44 1234 344 675 e-mail: g.lazicdono@dundee.ac.uk

The ESA Book Series: Studies in European Societies

The ESA is launching in cooperation with Routledge a series of books entitled Studies in European Societies. It is planned to publish four to five books per year in the series. The ESA intends to publish works by leading sociologists and the Book Series is devoted to research on the sociology of contemporary Europe - both social theory and empirical analysis.

Proposals can be for either co-authored books, monographs by individual sociologists, or themed edited collections produced by the Convenors of Working Sessions at ESA Conferences, ESA Research Network Coordinators or independent editors. Book proposals will be refereed. The editors of the book series in European Societies have the responsibility together with the publisher for deciding upon the referees and for the final decision as to whether to accept for publication.

Editors for the Book Series

Thomas P. Boje, Umeå University, Umeå Sweden
Max Haller, Karl-Franzens University, Graz, Austria
Martin Kohli, Free University, Berlin, Germany
Allison Woodward, Vrije University, Brussels, Belgium

Books to be published in Studies in European Societies

At the moment three proposals for publication in the ESA Book Series have been accepted and are in production:

- Thomas P. Boje, Bart van Steenbergen and Sylvia Walby (eds) European Societies: Fusion or Fission?

Guidelines for books to be published in Studies in European Societies

Proposals for publications in the Book Series must include:

- an introduction describing the theme of the book (7-8 pages)
- an evaluation of the potential audience for the book
- short abstracts of all contributions / chapters of the book
- short Curriculum Vitae of the editor (if any)
- short Curriculum Vitae of all contributors.

Proposals for publications in Studies in European Societies should be sent to:

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Sweden
Tel: +46 90 786 59 84 Fax: +46 90 786 66 94 e-mail: thomas.boje@soc.umu.se
4th European Sociological Conference

‘Will Europe Work?’

18-21 August 1999
Amsterdam

First call for papers

The ESA invites the sociological community to participate actively in answering these questions at its Fourth Conference, which will be held in at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands on 18-21 August 1999. Besides the four symposia streams, the conference will also host the activities of the ESA Research Networks as well as numerous sessions showcasing European research initiatives, funding opportunities and European sociological publications.

Preliminary Programme

SYMPOSIA

Symposium I: Working in Europe

Work in Europe is being reshaped by multiple factors and is reshaping European lives. Labour markets, work content, industrial relations and welfare contracts are all in transformation at the end of the millennium. How do new forms of work and changing technologies affect European societies and people? The processes of the labour market act on old divisions and produce new inequalities which in a European context have varying impacts on regions and industries. The instabilities of employment and new household patterns bring about different organisational solutions for individual life cycles and welfare regimes. This symposium examines the meaning of work in today’s Europe for those in and out of the labour market.

Thematic groups:
- Inequalities: Changing Patterns of Stratification?
- Without Work in Europe: Unemployment, Poverty and Social Exclusion;
- Work and the Life Course: New Careers, New patterns of Work Time;

Symposium II: Working on Europe - Constructing Institutions

Europe is being structured by an architecture of new institutions, both at the national level, especially in areas of post-communist transition, and at the trans-national level. This presents a substantial challenge to European social theory, as the question about community, society and identity raised in the 19th century have renewed relevance for the trans-national societies in formation today. In what ways can sociological understanding offer alternative models to augment the critique of the construction process in the European Union and other trans-national bodies? How do the new-born forms of organisation meet the needs of European societies in transition and what fundamental questions do these forms of organisations raise for the discipline?

Thematic groups:
- Thinking Europe: Social Theory;
- Constructing European Institutions;
- New Social Europe: Harmonisation and Polarisation;
- Post Socialist Institutions;
- Beyond Legal Frameworks: Crime, Policing, Traffic.

Symposium III: Working on Europe - Constructing Identities

All across Europe identities are in flux as a consequence of the transformation of nations, populations, values about sexuality and life forms. New identifications flower, old are transformed or die. Politically mobilised identifications confront each other, resulting in social conflict and revival of traditional cleavages. New boundaries and borders emerge while old ones are demolished. To what extent is the construction of identities a conscious process of work at European and other levels by social actors? This symposium addresses the processes that led to the fabrication of multi-level identifications in European societies and their consequences for groups and individuals.

Thematic groups:
- Collective Identities: Local, Regional, National, European;
- Migration: Integration or Segmentation?
- Culture Encounters and Multiculturalism: Borders and Boundaries;
- Religions in Conflict;
- Constructing Differences: Body Culture and Sexuality.
### Symposium IV: Europe's Working in the World

Where in the world is Europe and what in the world is the effect of European social experience? The progressive unification of the European region is a challenge to the global social order, but the emerging of global society challenges Europe as well. What kind of actor will Europe be on an increasingly global stage? How will the European experience affect the global issues of labour and the environment? How do post-colonial lies and post war alliances assemble themselves at the end of the century in changing European societies? European societies are open to the world and flooded by the new possibilities of information, technology, capital and people, challenging their indigenous structures and rules. Yet European societies are the wealthiest, in part at the cost of the rest of the world. Thus social changes within Europe have wide reaching repercussions which are the subject of this symposium.

**Thematic groups:**
- Europe in the World System;
- Globalization of Work and Workers;
- Citizenship: National, European, Global.

**Open Streams:**
- Social Reporting on Europe.

The Research Networks of the ESA will be organizing their own paper sessions in tandem with those of the thematic groups. See the article on Research Networks in this newsletter for the contact addresses of the Convenors of these sessions:

- Biographical Perspectives on European Societies;
- Economic Sociology;
- Environment & Sociology;
- Family Sociology;
- Gender Relations in the Labour Market and the Welfare State;
- Globalization;
- Industrial Relations, Labour Market Institutions, and Employment;
- Methods for Comparative Research on Europe (RENCORE);
- Sociology of Consumption;
- Sociology of Mass Media and Communication;
- Social Movements;
- Social Policy;
- Youth and Generation.

**Submitting Papers**

The Thematic Groups will provide the framework for the presentation of academic papers. The European Sociological Association invites scholars working on European issues to submit ideas for papers. Abstracts of 250 words - Deadline January 15, 1999 including an indication of which Thematic Group they would prefer. Suggestions are also welcome for other activities such as round-table luncheon sessions.

### Reviewing Sociology

Reviewing Sociology has ceased paper publication and is now available on-line. Visit the Website at:

http://www.rdg.ac.uk/RevSoc

Reviewing Sociology is a review journal which publishes review articles, research review articles, and single reviews of books in the field of Sociology broadly interpreted. As well as the current issue, the website contains back issues from Volume 9, 1-3

### Communicating with the ESA

#### Secretariat

The ESA maintains its Secretariat at SISWO, the Dutch social science support organisation. General enquiries, Membership Applications etc all should go to the Secretariat at the following address:

Secretariat ESA
Bernard Knuthof/Jantine van Gogh
SISWO
Plantage Muidergracht 4
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The Netherlands
Tel: +31 20 5270646 Fax: +31 20 6229430
e-mail: bernard.knuthof@siswo.uva.nl

#### Research Networks

Communication with ESA Research Networks should be directly with their Convenors (names and addresses given separately in this newsletter). Queries about starting a new Research Network or general items about Networks should go to the ESA Secretariat or to the Vice President for Research Networks:

Marlis Buchmann
University of Zürich
Department of Sociology
Rämistrasse 69
CH-8001 Zürich, Switzerland
Tel: +41 1 257 2147
Fax: +41 1 252 1054
e-mail: buchmann@soziologie.unizh.ch

Virtual ESA

The ESA maintains a discussion list/bulletin board supported by the MAILBASE system at Newcastle University, United Kingdom. To join the discussion list, 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://web.qub.ac.uk/sssp/esas/ESAI

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

(Please do not join this list yourself; as it is intended as an internal communication device for the Executive Committee.) The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be 8-9 May 1998.

#### 4th European Conference of Sociology

Queries should go to the Conference Programme Organizer:

Mojca Novak
Institute of Social Science
Ljubljana University
Kardeljeva pl. 1
61000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Fax: +386 61 341522
e-mail: mojca.novak@guest.arnes.si

#### Erratum

An article in the last newsletter, "The Three ESA Conferences in Perspective" by Bart van Steenbergen, contained a table giving the numbers of conference ‘Participants distributed over the different countries’. A number of European nations that had participated in the conference did not appear in the table. This was an oversight mainly due to the omission of a category of ‘other countries’ that was to have included small nations that had only sent a few participants to the conferences. No sight was intended to the omitted countries and the Editor apologizes for any distress that may have been caused.
FORUM:
The Language Policy of the European Sociological Association

As with other organisations that attempt to span the whole of the European continent, at the time of its inception, the ESA had to deal with the ‘problem’ of language. The solution adopted at that time was on of pragmatism. The costs and practical difficulties underlying the organisation of translation into more than one language were major burdens for a new association with extremely limited resources. English was deemed by the Steering Committee that set up the framework of the ESA to be the only language of which the majority of prospective members of the Association would have at least a working knowledge. The Statutes of the ESA were written in English and English has been the usual working language of ESA Executive meetings, correspondence and of the European Conferences of Sociology. That said, under the rationale that to make any language or group of language ‘official’ would have the effect of excluding all other European languages, neither English nor any other language is recognised by the Association as ‘the’ language of the ESA.

Current developments in the ESA, especially the creation of an active publications programme including a journal and a book series, have led the Association to reconsider its current language policy. This reconsideration has coincided with a lively e-mail debate on the status of English as the de facto ESA language. The following comments by Treanor, Nieminen, and Gousgounis are drawn from this debate and have been presented here to give readers the flavour of this debate. Please note that the opinions expressed below are those of the contributors only and do not represent ESA policy.

English is Great - but there are Some Problems too

In my opinion, English as the most commonly understood global language is a great tool for communicating with colleagues from many different countries. In this sense I do vote for English as the first international language in social sciences. Yet, I see also a couple of problems here.

First, the usage of English might lead to the hegemonic position of an Anglo-American academic style and traditions and the dying away of other equally valuable academic traditions and ways of thinking (French, German, Nordic, Indian etc.). This substantive problem is, in my opinion, a more serious question than that nowadays everybody has to learn English in order to be able to communicate internationally. There is much more in a language than just words, with a language one learns a way of arguing, a way of thinking, a way of life...

Secondly, the strong position of the Anglo-American academic style is further strengthened by the fact that in many countries international publication and taking part into diverse international academic activities have become much more important things when creating and reproducing academic hierarchies (which is we people do when we ‘build careers’). If this causes a (hysterical) rush to produce ever more international publications that please the tastes of ruling academic discourses it might endanger the many-sidedness of European (and global) social thinking. In this connection it is worthwhile to recall that not everything needs to be shared ‘internationally’. The largest part of sociological study is still done in and for local and national needs, and it is also valuable to take part in national scientific and political discourses. Nor are the international publications necessarily better than what is written in more limited contexts. To sum this argument: Would it not be worthy if we sociologists could be less oriented towards the top levels of academic hierarchies and have a bit more egalitarian approach to sociology?

Thirdly, the question of possible problems created by the common usage of English is, of course, closely linked with other issues of international hierarchies. Obviously, the strong position of English stems from the actual hegemonic position of the USA (formerly occupied by the UK), and in any case, language questions are closely linked with historical changes in relations between core and periphery. Therefore, also when investigating European integration one could in many cases include questions of language and ruling discourses as additional aspects worthy of study.

Ari Nieminen
University of Helsinki

Language Roots

Bob Miller asked us to summarise for publication in the bulletin our opinions on the eventual language policy of ESA.

I think that somewhere Paul Treanor missed the point. As I have said, the point is not to have a Babel or panspermia of hundreds of unknown languages to express ourselves in the name of equal chances, but how to make ourselves understood to each other. I prefer a Chinese person speaking and writing very poor English—just a basic vocabulary of 500 words—committing grammatical and syntactical faults, but expressing through this linguistic medium interesting and original ideas, than hundreds of proficient English speaking people writing nonsense messages of technical or personal interests. What is of importance is the content and its meaning—not the form. The usefulness of a lingua franca such as actual English is not to ameliorate its linguistic or literate quality but to use it to make us understood to the most vast audiences possible. I hope that I made myself understood to everybody interested in this crucial point, English speaking or Chinese, Russian or African.

Racism is not to declare the rejection of a non understood language such as Inuit, but the refusal of publishers, reviewers, referees etc. to approach or just look at a text if it is not written in a ‘correct English’ way. This linguistic ‘correctness’ is for me
just as suspect as the now-so-famous American fashion for political correctness.

I guess that the usefulness of English language in the next Millennium will be its gradual transformation into Globsenglish. So far the influences of other languages in English have been important in its formation. Just count how many Greek roots are active in everyday English. Who introduced these roots if not educated scholars from the time of the Enlightenment? The same will happen in the very near future with other languages active in the world.

Nikos Gousgounis

The Legitimation of Monolingualism

The reactions on the issue of the English-language and its dominance repeat a number of standard claims. The first is the claim that there is a neutral standard of communication, by which all language use can be assessed. This is as fictional as other well-known neutrality claims. There is no single standard by which to measure 'communication' or 'communicative utility'. Exactly the same claim of 'communicative utility' is made for most artificial languages.

The alternative to English monolingualism in academic Europe is simply multilingualism. And the way to enforce that is miraculously simple: EU policy. Academics who defend English monolingualism should be excluded from EU grants, and from employment at any university receiving EU funds. Ten to one, that will convert them to multilingualism.

The debate about English monolingualism is not an issue linked to Britain alone. The basic divide in language policies in Europe is between bilingualism (a national language plus English) and different forms of multilingualism. The multiple-bilingualism position is politically associated with Atlanticism and economic liberalism. A limited multilingualism is associated with the national interests of the larger nation states (Italy, Germany, France). A broader multilingualism is typical of regionalist, separatist and national groups. (Supporters of the first option will talk of Europe des peuples, Europe des États. Supporters of broader multilingualism will talk of Europe des peuples, Europe des États). Finally, there are people who support multilingualism as specifically European, and especially as policy. Officially this group includes myself and the European Commission (but if I look at the real policies, I think it just includes me). Again I suggest people look at the collection of links at all of these tendencies (and others like Latin-revivalists and Esperantists) at the Language Futures Europe site: http://www.inter.NL.net/users/Paul.Treanor/eulang.html (About 40K, may take a minute to load).

So, there are at least three discernible groups taking positions on this issue: those who support some form of multilingualism in Europe; the supporters of global academic English, and the defensive attitudes of monolingual English academicians. This last category is the loudest (for they are the ones who stand to lose their jobs), but the least relevant for European policy. The conflict in organisations like the ESA is going to be between the 'Atlanticists' (the ones who are now switching to English as the language of teaching, like Amsterdam and Utrecht universities), and the 'Europeans'. In general, cross-border scientific associations in western Europe tend to attract older, conservative, and Anglophile members. I do not know if this is the case for the ESA, but if it does ultimately adopt an English-only policy, I hope it removes the 'E'.

Paul Treanor

The current Executive Committee has been considering mechanisms for broadening genuine access for ESA members whose first language is not English. These discussions have centred around innovative mechanisms including (but not solely based upon) use of Internet facilities. Instead of a 'quick fix', it is likely that the ESA will be evolving more inclusive language procedures over a period of time that will extend beyond the term of office of the present Committee. The ESA Executive invites its members to bring ideas for a more inclusive language policy forward; either by submitting ideas to this Forum in the newsletter or by approaching the Secretariat directly.

New Books from ESA Members


Bent Flyvbjerg,

Humphry Ter Horst,

Lutz Leisering & Robert Walker,


Vered Vinitzky-Seroussi,

Henk Vinken,
Political Values and Youth Centrism. Tilburg University Press 90-361-9618-3.


Derek Wynne,
Leisure, Lifestyle and the New Middle Class: A case study. Routledge 0-415-03834-0.
Comments on Sociology in Italy

This paper deals with sociology in Italy from a historical perspective and not with Italian sociology per se. In his classification, Filippo Barbano distinguished four periods: resurgence 1945-59; formation 1960-69; transformation 1970-79 and, fragmentation, the period from 1980 to 1990.

1. Modernisation and resurgence of sociology: 1945-58

The resurgence of sociology coincided with the re-establishment of democracy in the country during the post-war period, with the formation of a public, pluralist democratic ethos, based on parties, unions and public opinion. Scientific and cultural life was freed from the restraints that had bound it closely to Italian Fascism and was, once again, able to develop thought and research in relative freedom. In this new political and cultural climate, sociology was able to assert itself as a social science discipline and as a way of thought.

However, this process of legitimisation, at the scientific and cultural level, was not easy for the 'new' sociology. Indeed, this sociology found itself caught between two main schools of thought: a) that of Croce's neo-idealist, unrepresentatively committed to anti-sociological argument and b) the old organic sociology, which leaned towards the 'total' social that had developed during the fascist period. Articles and papers by young sociologists such as Ferrarotti, Barbano, Pennati, Cassese, Acquaviva and by philosophers such as Abbagnano, Santucci, Pietro Rossini, often appeared in journals such as Il Politico, Quaderni di sociologia, Il Mulino, Sociologia and clearly laid the foundations of the new science of sociology. They embraced both the neo-positivist methodological suggestions put forward by the Vienna Circle which were combined with Dewey's pragmatism and some of the positions of German historicism.

Both the modernisation process and the knowledge that this process required new commitment on the part of intellectuals, were necessary in order to establish this 'new' sociology despite the fact that no one was really able to define which intellectuals and which commitment were really involved. Equally, the appeal to generic civic commitment allowed sociologists to link the specificity of Italian modernisation to the social sciences and to launch an important discussion on the relations between sociologists and policy makers, which was presented at the V World Congress of Sociology in Washington D.C. in 1962.

Initially, interest in modernisation took the form of the problem of the rationalisation of production and the application of the principles of 'scientific management'. This entailed defining new types of intra-firm relationships which would make it possible to foresee escalation in conflicts and to consolidate co-management in some areas of the firm. The kernel of the discussion was the 'human relations' approach, which can be summed up in the formula 'give the worker the feeling s/he is a human being and s/he will cease to create problems for you'.

Contemporaneously, there was more and more research which sought to understand the realities of the country 'Italy'; realities which, starting from a study of the 'ethos of local communities' that had initially been introduced by Edward Banfield, gradually spread towards the knowledge, or recognition, of aspects of social disorganisation which were linked to the processes of industrialisation, urbanisation, migration and rationalisation. The need for research, which was also part of the need for theory, encouraged the foundation of important research institutes such as the Centro nazionale di prevenzione e difesa sociale (National centre for social prevention and defence), the Centro studi 'Svimez' (The 'Svimez' Study Centre) in Naples, Ires in Turin, Iies in Milan, and the Centro di studi sociali e amministrativi (Social and administrative Study Centre) in Bologna. In 1957 the Associazione italiana di scienze sociali (Italian Social Science Association) was set up which, two years later, in 1959, organised the IV World Congress of Sociology.

2. The formative years, between conflict and consensus: 1960-69.

The 1960s were marked by economic boom and industrial conflict. Industrial development was encouraged by the existence of cheap labour and expanding demand in international markets: a model based on exportation. This production model, Fordian in structure but not yet regulated by the state as Keynesian ideals would have wanted it, led to the concentration of labour in manufacturing in the North of Italy, expansion of the tertiary sector and rapid urbanisation. It served to widen the gap in the allocation of resources and increased imbalances in industrial development between North and South, a duality of both production and consumption which resulted in large-scale internal migration.

Such industrial development re-introduced sociological themes such as Durkheim's problem of order, Parsons's reflections on the internalisation of values and of social integration, Weber's arguments on rationality and rationalisation and, the more familiar questions of power, the bureaucracy, social classes, economic relations, religion and transformation within the family. Methodological problems connected to the Weberian dichotomy of explanation/comprehension also entered the fray. One of the first neo-Weberian pieces of research was carried out by Alessandro Pizzorno on a municipality in the industrial suburbs of Milan. In the same period Ardigò undertook an important investigation of the transformation of class structure in the rural context.

The theme of industrial development and the related problems of urbanisation, secularisation and conflict attracted the attention and interest of many sociologists, for example Gallino, Ferrarotti, Acquaviva, Balbo, Beccalli, Bagloni, Leonardi, Pagani, Pizzorno and Rieser, who developed both historical and empirical sociological perspectives. Within the historical perspective, there were many re-interpretations of the works of Marx, Weber and Sombart; while within research the input from US economic and industrial sociology was important. Among all these 'debts' Italian sociology did develop its own, original approach to the problems of secularisation and religion which continued to represent an important theoretical and research theme until the 1980s.

Italian experts on the organisation of firms were aware of the passage of production units from engineering rationale to a system of dynamic and conflict relations based on the collectivity, which created evolutionary ferment throughout society. This passage rendered the 'human relations' model obsolete, the latter of which had been based on the myth of the rationality of organisations and on a pyramid-shaped structure of authority which posited the conflict between the motivations and ends of the wage-workers and those of the firm itself.

As youth protest movements spread, so the theories and critiques put forward by the Frankfurt School became very popular in Italy. Indeed, sociological theories were crucial for these movements. Eros and civilisation and One dimensional man both by Herbert Marcuse had already been translated in 1964, but interest in the Frankfurt School really dates from the years of student protest in the sixties which was most active in the Faculty of Sociology in Trento University (founded 1962).
3. The transformation of sociology and social crisis: 1969-80

As Barbano and Ferrarotti would argue, the passage from the 1960s to the 1970s was marked by the emergence of strong social movements which provoked a crisis within sociology. This theme was first made famous by Alvin Gouldner; the crisis in functionalist sociology ran through the work of both the sociologists of the past and those of the new generation. For the first time since the Second World War the relationship between social transformation and the role of social sciences was revealed. The traditional subjects of collective mobilisation were replaced by more dynamic, radical movements, students, feminists, urban and housing struggles, all of which had new identities and encompassed new cultural needs which threw functionalism into crisis. The 'autunno caldo' (hot autumn) of the worker's movements put economic, labour and industrial sociology into crisis.

Some groups of sociologists, who considered their discipline in terms of analysis, documentation and participation, did make an effort to escape from the crisis of sociology during the 1970s. Two journals were founded: Critica sociologica, directed by Franco Ferrarotti, and Inchiesta, which united a broad network of young sociologists and economists, social workers and political militants. Right from the start Inchiesta took a specific path which was based on an original reflection on the condition of women and paid particular attention to the socio-economic situation in Southern Italy, the conditions of wage labour and to social policies.

The category of 'crisis' dominated analyses of the social and political system spreading uncertainty and consuming entire sociological traditions. Categories such as the crisis of governability, of legitimisation, the crisis within the system, as analysed by Galli, Pizzorno, Pasquino, Donolo, Addario, Cavalli A., Cavalli L., Ardig6 and Rusconi exerted a important influence. All of these latter owed much to German sociologists, for example Offe, Habermas and Luhmann. Obviously, analysis of the crisis of the state was crucial, and here, two opposing theories emerged: the first, neo-conservative, which called for strategies of reducing political demands and drastic limitations on the actions of the state; the second was more neo-reformist, and sought strategies that would enhance or improve the capacities of the political government.

While in the field of political theory the problem was represented by the category 'crisis', in the field of sociological research it took a more concrete direction, investigating class structure in Italian society. In 1975, Barbano published a book which synthesised twenty years of research and analysis of social classes. Pioneering work on social class was also done by Gallino, who learnt heavily on a marxian interpretation of 'social formations', by Alberoni, who adopted the notion of the social division of labour, by Pagani, who analysed the social construction of class position and by Ardig6, who considered the connection between class composition and political structure. Important contributions, which revealed the tensions between these different approaches and theories, were the functionalist approach adopted by Sylis Labini, who identified the strong quantitative expansion of the middle classes and of the marxian approach of Paci, Calza Bini and of Braggin, Mingione and Trivellato. Contemporaneously, the first suggestion of the 'three Italy's' model began to appear, which contained a synthesis of the economic structure, class composition and political behaviour, and which outlined three different social formations: that of North-West Italy, with the big Firms; that of North-east and central Italy with small, widespread firms and, lastly, the Southern Italian model based on informal labour.

The unforeseen development of collective group phenomena, which exhibited very unusual needs and behaviour and, its counterpart, the establishment of a new individualism, favoured the development of phenomenological and interactionist sociologies, which focused on the analysis of the subject and the construction of both singular and plural identities. By adopting Touraine's suggestions, Melucci elaborated a theory of collective action based on the cultural identity of movements. Ricolfi and Scifola raised the problem of social action as a relationship between knowledge of common sense, rational action and, the social order. The analysis of mass movements proposed by Alberoni, based on the Weberian category of the 'status nascendi', is also important.

4. The years of fragmentation: 1980 and 1990

The transformations which had taken place during the 1970s left their mark on subsequent developments during the 1980s, which latter can be traced back to a conference held in Rome in 1981 entitled 'Consenso e conflitto nella società contemporanea' (Consensus and conflict in contemporary society). The main themes that had emerged during the crises that hit Italy during the 1970s, the questions of governance and legitimation (unGovernability and legitimation) were taken up both by sociologists and by public opinion. To these were added the first 'post' formulations, post-industrial, post-modern and, in the early 1990s, post-Fordist with which latter other key-words were associated flexibility ed efficiency (flexibility and efficiency).

Barbano identified three predominant areas of sociological study during the 1980s: a) order, complexity and the social system; b) social action, exchange and decisions; c) the social actor, subjectivity, intersubjectivity and symbolic mediation.

The first theme, social complexity, is perhaps that which most pervaded sociology, appearing contemporaneously in disciplines such as social psychology, anthropology, sociolinguistics, organisation sciences and communication theories. The work by Niklas Luhmann proved crucial for this development. He re-introduced such concepts as social order, system, environment, differentiation and structure into sociology, terms which had originally been coined by sociologists of the 'callisto of Conte, Spencer, Pareto and Durkheim, but which had been subjected to semantic and hermeneutic manipulation. However, his approach did not only produce the usual imitators but also critical interpreters who, rejecting the idea of 'systems without subjects', proposed an interpretation based on a combination of the strategies of the actors and of the constraints and possibilities offered by the system.

The second area of interest concentrated on the theory of action, reinterpreting Weber from the point of view of decision-making processes, of the systems of rules and norms and of the creation of consensus. Approaches of this type, grouped under the heading 'theories of rational choice', are important empirically for phenomena such as electoral behaviour, the functioning of the system of representation and social and political exchanges. The spread of such phrases as 'free rider', dilemma of the prisoner' and 'the perverse effects social action' can be attributed to this group of theories.

The third area referred to the theme of the social actor and developed in two directions: that of identità soggettiva (subjective identity) which derived from the phenomenology that prioritised the analysis of the subject's transactions with society on the basis of the concepts of empathy, body language, way of life and intersubjective objectivity; and the socio-biological direction, developed by Gallino and Acquaviva, which was based on models that could predict the behaviour of the actor, models which were influenced both by biological and cognitive sciences.

Today's problems and questions pass freely from one area to another, stimulating both discussion and research. New kinds of analyses are developing such as of time in everyday life and analysis of social networks which seeks to explain both social mobility and the construction of identity and the far more radical approach taken by women to sociology is renewing study in the areas of housework, the family, welfare and the new poverty.

Notes
1 F. Barbano, Storia della sociologia in Italia, in Enciclopedia Treccani, up-dating volume.
3 Gini C., E' la sociologia estranea alla cultura italiana, oppure chi lo dice ignora i sociologi


5 This refers to the arguments put forward by Otto Neurath and Rudolf Carnap, and by sociologists such as Hempel, Laxfeldt, Parsons and Merton.


11 See works on economic and industrial sociology by L. Gallino, F. Ferrarotti, B. Beccalli, in 'Quaderni di Sociologia', n. 4, 1965.

12 See papers by Alessandro Cavalli which appeared in 'Quaderni di sociologia'.

13 Works by sociologists such as Neil Smelser, George Homans, Peter Blau and Edward Ross were also widely read.


1511 gl'interventi sul tema il Sociologo e il lavoro, in Rivista di sociologia, n. 2, 1963.


20 Barbano F., La sociologia in Italia negli anni ottanta, in 'Studi di sociologia', n. 4, 1989.


22 Pizzorno, Sulla razionalità della scelta democratica, in 'Stato e mercato', n. 7, 1983; Dario Padovan.
Rudolf Andorka (1931-1997)

It has been already a year since our Hungarian colleague and friend Rudolf ANDORKA passed away. A renowned demographer and sociologist, professor at the Budapest University of Economic Sciences, he had become its Rector since 1991. For the last year of his life he fought against a deadly illness with the same outstanding courage and firmness of soul with which he had fought numerous earlier uphill battles during his life. He was only 66 years old.

The road which eventually led him to be recognized internationally as one of the leading scholars in social mobility was by no means a straight and easy one. To be sure Rudolf was born, on April 30, 1931, in an upper-class family of Budapest. His father, a high-ranking officer, became Hungary’s Ambassador to Spain in the late thirties; he was patriot and as such, he disliked the Nazi regime; when German troops came into Hungary he was sent to Dachau. He survived and came back a strong anti-communist, in a country that was soon going to fall under Stalin’s hegemony.

Rudolf had hardly begun to study at the Faculty of Law and Political Science in 1950 when the whole family was deported to a remote part of the country. He was expelled from the University because of his ‘wrong’ social (and political) origin, and had to work digging ditches in the countryside (he once told me he had actually kept rather fond memories of these times, because of the warm and tight solidarity he and his fellow rural workers of the brigade had developed against their petty boss). He spent two years in the Army doing forced labour, came back to civilian life in 1954 and although he was longing to study, he was assigned to an unskilled job in a chemical factory making rubber balls for children. At least this was in Budapest.

In October 1956 the uprisings took place, in which Rudolf actively participated. For this he spent five months in jail. When released he had to take up the same factory job again. He was already 27 years old.

It is only in 1960 that he could reenter intellectual life through a backdoor; his knowledge of foreign languages got him a job as translator of technical texts. Two years later he was able to land a job at the library of the Central Statistical Office; teaching himself demography and survey research he eventually moved to the Demographic Research Institute of this Center, where he worked for the next twenty years and which he developed greatly.

The Hungarian mobility survey he organized was immediately recognized abroad as one of the best ever made; all the more interesting as it was the first one to be made in a socialist country. It showed patterns of intergenerational mobility which appeared indeed quite higher than in Western countries; but as Andorka himself pointed out, these differences could be interpreted either as a sign of socialist equalitarianism, or as a consequence of the relative backwardness of the Hungarian economy... He began to attend regularly the yearly meetings of the ISA’s Research Committee on Stratification and Mobility, of which he eventually became the President. While Western scholars were eagerly disputing whether structural mobility flows (from agriculture to industry, from industry to services) were upward, or lateral, or perhaps even downward social flows, he called them simply ‘des flux dans la direction principale’ - flows along the main (modernisation) trend - leaving aside the issue of defining a ‘vertical’ dimension - as Goldthorpe would do years later. Although his (largely self-made) training was in demography and statistics he was open to other approaches. I did not have much difficulty in convincing him to organize the collection of case histories of families in Hungary to complement the picture given by his own surveys: he knew by his own experience that the kind of tormented life courses that many Hungarian families, including his own, had known during the troubled times of prewar, wartime and Stalinism did not register well on surveys. The paper where he compares the views of social mobility yielded by surveys and by case histories of families may be considered as the first one of its kind (it is published in Pathways to Social Class, which I have edited with P. Thompson, Oxford 1997).

Given the formidable odds against which he made a professional career, recognition came somehow late - but grew very fast. By the time he was nominated rector he was one of the key figures in Hungarian intellectual life. Always ready to give a hand to a collective venture he was one of those Hungarian colleagues which made for the success of the ESA Congress of 1995, which took place in his own University.

What his friends remember is not only his intelligence and professionalism, but his personal qualities. Although he remained very discrete about the battles he had had to fight, from the first time one met him one understood that he had not spent all his life locked between the walls of a university. He was oriented towards other people, was very fond of engaging into meaningful conversations; his was a unique mixture of great wisdom and youthful curiosity, sense of responsibility for the fate of his country and keen attention for the simple moments of everyday life. Looking always for the truth in all walks of life, honest, active and dedicated, he stands to me as the ideal-type of civil society’s committed citizen. Such a rare alliance of high professionalism, firm moral commitments, generosity and deep humanity - all qualities no doubt forged by enduring hardships - cannot be forgotten; and it won’t be.
Concerning the Amsterdam Declaration on Social Quality

Dear colleagues,

On June 10, 1997 at a public ceremony in Amsterdam a group of European social scientists made a solemn declaration on the future of the European Union. The declaration was signed by 80 leading scientists from the fields of social policy, sociology, political science, law and economics and was formally presented to the Rectors of the University of Amsterdam, the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Tilburg as well as the mayor of the City of Amsterdam. During the ceremony a copy of the Declaration was also presented to four students, symbols of Europe’s future, who were asked to convey it to the President of the European Parliament. On 25 September the four students (Thomas Beck, Marco Keizer, Christina Mercken and Matthieu Segers) presented the Declaration to the President in Brussels. Copies have also been distributed to all MEPs and mayors of the capital cities of the EU’s Member States.

The intention behind the Amsterdam Declaration is to remind policy makers and citizens about the unique nature of the Western European model of development, which comprises both economic growth, competitiveness and social justice. The promoters of the Declaration are committed to the European Union, but fear that too much emphasis on monetary union will lead to a downgrading of the other, social, half of the European model and, with it, a loss of legitimacy for the Union. Thus the Declaration was made at the same time as the Heads of State gathered in Amsterdam for the European Council meeting under the Dutch Presidency.

We have chosen the concept of ‘social quality’ to represent the essence of the social component of the European model. Social quality is defined as the extent to which citizens are able to participate in the social and economic life of their communities under conditions which enhance their well-being and individual potential. The level of social quality experienced by citizens depends on: the degree of economic security, the level of social inclusion, the extent of social cohesion or solidarity and the level of autonomy or empowerment. The concept of social quality is distinctly European in character and is designed to assist in the development of social priorities within the EU. This emphasis will ensure that the EU is inclusive, something that every citizen can engage with positively. This concept and its background are explored in a new book The Social Quality of Europe. The concept of social quality and the Amsterdam Declaration builds on the work of the commission’s Observatories on Social Exclusion and Ageing and Older People and on the important contribution of the Comité des Sages (indeed the Chair of the Comité has warmly praised the Declaration as representing the next step in their work). Especially, SISWO’s three recent international expert-meetings paved the way for this concept.

A European Foundation on Social Quality* has been set up in order to further the scientific research on this subject and to assist European policy makers in developing new approaches to the quality of life and to social protection. Our aim is to create a social policy which has its own independent rationale and legitimacy so as to counterbalance the dominance of economic and monetary policy within the EU. At the same time we are keen to work with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to see how far social quality may be promoted and achieved. The full text of the Declaration is printed below. If you agree with it and are willing to sign it, please notify the Secretary of the Board of the European Foundation, giving your professional title, institute and address.

Amsterdam Declaration on the Social Quality of Europe

Respect for the fundamental human dignity of all citizens requires us to declare that we do not want to see growing numbers of beggars, tramps and homeless in the cities of Europe. Nor can we countenance a Europe with large numbers of unemployed, growing numbers of poor people and those who have only limited access to health care and social services. These and many other negative indicators demonstrate the current inadequacy of Europe to provide social quality for all its citizens. We want, in contrast, a European society that is economically successful, but which, at the same time, promotes social justice and participation for its citizens. This would be a Europe in which social quality is paramount. Its citizens would be able and required to participate in the social and economic life of their communities and to do so under conditions which enhance their well-being, their individual potential and the welfare of their communities. To be able to participate, citizens must have access to an acceptable level of economic security and of social inclusion, live in cohesive communities, and be empowered to develop their full potential. In other words, social quality depends on the extent to which economic, social and political citizenship is enjoyed by all residents of Europe. In a globalized economy competitiveness should go hand in hand with the promotion of social cohesion and the realisation of the full potential of each European citizen.

Social quality requires the following basic conditions:

- security and protection from violence and ecological threats;
- decent housing, heating, clothing, and food for all;
- access to health care and other social services for all who are in need of them;
- the opportunity to organise one’s personal life in conformity with one’s preferences, including the possibility to set up a common household and to raise children as well as to spend sufficient time with family and friends;
- sufficient work for all, including not only employment in the labour market but also other non-paid activities upon which society depends;
- an income for all workers that allows them to fully participate in society;
- a decent income for all who cannot work or who, because of age or ill health, cannot be required to work;
- the opportunity for all young, older, and disabled people, people belonging to an ethnic minority, and immigrants to fully integrate into the society and local communities they live in;
- access to social protection systems which enable citizens to maintain, in solidarity, their standard of living in case of social contingencies;
- these social protection systems should focus first on the prevention of social risks and only then address their cure and, finally, their financial compensation;
- a lifelong access to education and training opportunities for all;
- an equitable tax system;
- the elimination of discrimination on the basis of nationality, age, gender, race, religion, political or other beliefs, marital status, and sexual orientation.

These aspects of social quality must be realised through the recognition of enforceable

*Members of the Board of the European Foundation on Social Quality are: Alan Walker (University of Sheffield); prof. dr Ines Berghmans (KUL); prof. dr Kees Kröpsch (VU); prof. dr Kees Schuyt (UvA); Laurent van der Maesen (SISWO). Advisor to the Board, dr Wolfgang Beck.

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e-mail: laurent@siswo.uva.nl
Prof. dr Alan Walker, Chair
European Foundation on Social Quality
European Funds Available for Participation in the Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) Programme 'Large Scale Facilities (LSF) Activity'
Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, University of Cologne

TMR-LSF funds of the European Union are available for supporting access to Large Scale Facilities in the Social Sciences at the University of Cologne and University of Essex. The Large Scale Facility located at the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (ZA) at the University of Cologne, Germany, invites researchers to work with comparative data sets, participate in training seminars in social science methods and train in data management and archiving in the research environment of the ZA.

Data available at the Zentralarchiv
The Zentralarchiv collection of comparative data consists of major collections such as the Eurobarometer surveys, the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer, the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), the ICORE-collection of election studies to national parliaments in Europe, the Civic Culture Study, the Political Action Surveys, the USIA Studies and the European- and World Values Survey. In addition, the Zentralarchiv holds an extensive collection of political manifestos provided by the 'Comparative manifestos Projects' presenting the programmatic profiles of political parties in 20 countries from 1945-1988. Altogether, there are some 4000 data sets and collections available for secondary analysis.

What is provided by the Zentralarchiv?
Access to the LSF will be provided free of charge and will include access to training seminars as well as infrastructural, logistical and scientific support. Within the TMR programme financial support is given to cover international travel and subsistence expenses in accordance with travel expenditure regulations for researchers participating in LSF-activities. Researchers from the European Union or associated states may apply for financial support for a period ideally between one and six months. Researchers from Germany can only be supported to a limited extent.

Who can participate in the TMR-LSF Activity?
All researchers from the EU member states and the Associated States Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Israel may apply for participation. They must be entitled to publish the results of their work at the LSF in the open literature. An international board will select applications on the basis of scientific merit through an independent peer review procedure. If you want to apply please contact:
Ekkehard Mochmann
Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung an der Universität zu Köln
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D - 50331 Köln, Germany
Fax: +49 221 47694-77
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For further information:
http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/eurolab

Trans-European Research and Education Networking Association - Conference
5-8 October 1998.
Dresden, Germany

The theme of the conference, organised by the Trans-European Research and Education Networking Association (TERENA), will be "Are you ready for the year 2001?". Governments and the EU are promoting the development of the Information Society in which networking services are of crucial importance to public services, business and the citizen. Universities and research institutes face a major challenge to adapt and succeed in this new networked world. The conference will include both presentations and debate/discussion sessions. The organisers are seeking papers for presentation at the conference, as well as proposals for presentations and tutorials.

For further information and to register, contact:

TERENA Secretariat
Singel 466-468
NL-1017 AW Amsterdam
Tel: 0031 20 6391131
Fax: 0031 20 6393289
E-mail: tnc98-sec@terena.nl
http://www.terena.nl/tnc98/
Research Networks

ESA Research Networks will have paper sessions at the 1998 European Conference of Sociology in Amsterdam. These sessions will run in parallel with those of the thematic groups. At present, the Research Networks are organizing their programmes for the Conference. If you wish to present a paper to one of the Research Networks or to become involved in the organization of Research Network sessions, contact the Convener listed below.

Biographical Perspectives on European Societies
J.P. Roos
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Sociology of Consumption
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Economic Sociology
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Zoltan Szanto
Budapest University of Economic Sciences
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Fovam ter 8
Hungary
E-mail:szoc_szanto@pegasus.bke.hu

Environment and Society
The aim is to organize a conference program around:

- Social change in industrial societies;
- Attitudes and behaviour towards the environment;
- 'Ecological' transformation and modernization;

- Quality of life and the environment;
- Risks, environment and institutions of a European Society.

A call for papers will be delivered in September. Suggestions will be welcomed.

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Gender Relations, and the Labour Market and the Welfare State
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Sociology of Mass Media and Communications
Number 1 of this Research Network's electronic newsletter appeared in April 1998 and consisted of a call for papers for a conference of the Network in Siegen, Germany which will take place in November 1998 and a register of those who expressed interest in cooperating within the network. In its next issue, the newsletter will broaden its scope to presenting further information on recent publications and original articles themselves. The newsletter editors are: Rosella Savarese (savarese@unina.it) and Georg Schuette (schuette@fsb240.uni-siegen.de).

International Meeting:
'European Information Societies and Media Cultures'
A conference of the Research Network and the German Research Council's Special Research Program 'Screenmedia' will take place at Siegen University, Siegen, Germany, 14-15 November 1998. There will be three themes:

- The Role of Different Media in European Societies;
- Towards a 'European Information Union';
- Media and Cultural Studies.

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RENCORE: Methods for Comparative Research on Europe
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Social Movements
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Youth and Generation
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Research Network Coordinator
The ESA invites applications from groups interested in forming new Research Networks. Queries about starting a new Network, or enquiries about existing Networks or their activities should go to the ESA Vice-President for Research Networks:

Marris Buchmann
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ETH Zürich
Universitätstrasse 13
CH-8092 Zürich
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British Sociological Association
Annual Conference
6-9 April 1999
University of Glasgow
Call for Papers

The momentous social changes of the 19th and 20th centuries, which originally gave rise to sociology, have continued to shape and reshape it into rival theoretical and empirical approaches.

- But does this diversity necessarily mean disarray?
- Ought we to recognise that in a 'postmodern world' there can only be sociologies?
- Should we be embracing diverse analyses of culture and discourse, and focusing on biographies, identities and subjectivities?
- Or should sociology pay more heed to its core classical strength: providing a radical and progressive analysis of the logic of global capitalism in charting the axes of class, status, gender and ethnicity?
- Is there a case for continuity or change in terms of sociology's core concerns, key concepts, theories and methodologies?

We welcome papers, with any theoretical or empirical focus, in any area of sociology, which address these issues. We seek to encourage contributors to reflect on the way in which their work relates to the discipline of sociology, its traditions, its future, its relationship to other disciplines and its relevance to contemporary social issues.

This conference is timely and we hope attract wide participation with balanced and lively debate.

Abstracts of no more than 250 words should be sent to the address below by no later than 30 September 1998. You should include with your abstract your name, institutional affiliation, full postal address, telephone and fax numbers, and an e-mail address (if you have one). There is no abstract submission form.

All abstracts will be refereed by the Organising Committee. Abstracts will be either for presentation in formal sessions or as posters or for tables. There will also be plenary speakers and a range of events usually associated with a BSA conference.

Organising Committee:
John Eldridge (University of Glasgow);
John Macdanne (University of Edinburgh);
Sue Scott (University of Strirling);
Chris Warhurst (University of Glasgow);
Anne Witz (University of Strathclyde).

Send your abstracts to:
1998 BSA Conference
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The making of health policies in Europe
ESHMS Conference

The European Society of Health and Medical Sociology (ESHMS) will hold its 7th conference "The making of health policies in Europe" at Rennes, France, between August 27 and 29, 1998.

The various health policies are the result of social trends which have to be identified. The analysis of the making of health policies informs us on the social issues that are both similar and different throughout Europe. Political authorities, whether on a local, national or international level, aim at different, sometimes antagonistic, goals. What are the processes leading to the various health policies? From a socio-historical point of view, under which conditions can a health problem be seen to emerge? What lines can be drawn between the health and the social (aspects)? Do the principles presiding over the health policies reflect the complexities of social issues?

Thematic sessions will include: Disabilities; Bodies, gender and caring. Chronic illness; Comparison of health systems and policies; Equity and resources allocation; Exclusion, inclusion; Family and health; The making of health problems; Health inequalities; Health issues of young people; Health professions in Europe; Hospital development; Quality of life; Lifestyle and health; Medical technologies; Mental disorders, suicide and substance abuse; Occupational and environmental health; Death and dying in the west; Social policies; Risks and health; Empowerment of patients; Teaching medical sociology; Theoretical advances in medical sociology; Women, health and reproduction; Urban policies and health; Ethics and health; Local policies.

Conference Fee:
ESHMS members 1300 FF
Non members 1500 FF
East Europeans 600 FF
Students 600 FF.

Registration:
Catherine Dechamp-Le Roux
CRESP
74, rue Marcel
Cachin 93017-BOBIGNY CEDEX France.

Additional Conference information can be obtained via the ESHMS www page at: http://www.kttl.helsinki.fi/data/eshms.htm

Workshop on the Ethics of Interdisciplinarity
November 20, 1998
Brunel University, Middlesex, UK

Over the last few years notions of interdisciplinarity, or working across disciplinary boundaries, have acquired an increasing prominence. Attempts are being made to break down traditional disciplinary frameworks allowing ideas and knowledge to flow more easily between individuals and organisations. Although a dictionary definition of interdisciplinarity is 'involving two or more fields of study', interdisciplinarity is also often understood as a synthesis of knowledge, a working together to create something new which may not perfectly 'belong' to any individual discipline. Interdisciplinarity engenders new fields of study and practice which may attempt to develop their own distinctive procedures, frameworks and cultures.

The Brunei workshop on the Ethics of Interdisciplinarity intends to address those ethical issues which arise when people cross disciplinary boundaries, when they work with individuals who are primarily located within other disciplines, and when new disciplines or fields of study are developed.

We would like to invite speakers for this workshop who have personal experience of interdisciplinarity, or who have particular interests or research in this area. Speakers need not be specialists in Ethics; we are primarily looking for stimulating and informative contributions that will lead to fruitful discussions.

There will be 5 speakers and an audience of approximately 30. There will be no charge for attendance. It is intended that a special journal issue will be published from the proceedings.

If you would like to participate in this workshop, please contact:
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Organised by Brunel Division of Management Studies in conjunction with the Centre for Management Knowledge, Queen's University of Belfast.
How do European workers and the trade union movement react to job insecurity and the threat of unemployment? These issues will be investigated at an international conference organised by the Higher Institute of Labour Studies (HIVA), Catholic University Leuven (Belgium), in collaboration with the European Centre for Workers’ Questions (EZA).

The recent reduction of the workforce in Europe, due to restructuring and massive plant closures, has confronted us with a major (and ever increasing) social problem. Much attention has been given to unemployment and its (individual and social) consequences. Less attention, however, has been paid to the problem of job insecurity among those still at work. In this conference, we would like to highlight two aspects of this phenomenon.

First, we would like to establish an inventory of the consequences of job insecurity for the individual worker. We especially want to assess the way job insecurity influences their trade union participation. Does job insecurity influence membership rates, voting behaviour in union elections, participation in union activities or the willingness to become a 'union activist' (e.g. a 'militant' or 'shop steward')? Do feelings of job insecurity prevent workers to take part in trade union actions (e.g. because of fear to be dismissed when participating), or do they rather stimulate workers to participate (e.g. because they hope to gain stable employment)? It might be relevant to discuss the consequences of flexible or contingent work on trade union participation as well, since the increase in flexible contracts in Europe might also contribute to feelings of job insecurity. In addition, the consequences of job insecurity for the individual worker, his/her firm, and society as a whole might be addressed, since these consequences indirectly affect trade unions. This includes topics such as the consequences of job insecurity on job satisfaction, involvement and productivity of workers, their attitudes towards their supervisors and the company as a whole, and towards larger institutions (such as society and the EU).

Second, we want to make an inventory of the way trade unions have been reacting towards restructuring and plant closures. Researchers as well as representatives of trade unions from different member states of the European Union are invited to present information concerning the way unions handle this problem and concerning the results of their actions: what kind of strategies did they use and how effective were they?

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Call for Papers

The Transformation of Knowledge: theorizing production and application

University of Surrey, January 12-13 1999

The idea that the structure of knowledge is undergoing a transformation has been widely argued, and has a number of dimensions. It is noted, for example, that increasingly research is carried out in the context of application, and shaped more by specific problems than by traditional disciplinary frameworks. It may no longer be viable to conceptualise knowledge application as separable from knowledge production; yet the implications of this for a range of issues and traditional distinctions are as yet poorly understood. The conference is intended to address and develop a better theoretical understanding of these phenomena, and to consider their implications for teaching and research. It is aimed at researchers in science education, mathematics education, and science and technology studies, and at fostering co-operation between these areas of scholarship.

The following are just some examples of possible topics:
- the implications and limitations of concepts such as 'dissemination', 'technology transfer' and 'recontextualisation'
- the distinction between academic and 'everyday' knowledge, or between theory and practice; the notion of 'discursive practice'
- alternatives to essentialist and instrumental definitions of disciplines and disciplinary boundaries; interdisciplinarity; hybrid knowledge
- the construction of new identities and subjects

People who wish to give a paper are asked to submit a 500 word abstract to Geoff Cooper by 31st August, 1998. If you wish to attend, but do not wish to present a paper, you should send a 300 word description of your current research interests by the same date. Decisions will be communicated by 30th September. Attendance will be restricted to 30 people.

Organisers
Geoff Cooper, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH, UK
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Anna Tsatsaroni
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International Summer School/Conference

Europe & Nationalism - National Identity vs National Enmity

Island of Korcula, Croatia  22-25 September 1998

Background
As a part of the EU-sponsored project, 'Confidence Building in former Yugoslavia: Reconciliation through direct communication and interaction', a forum is being initiated at which the issue of nationalism can be freely and openly discussed. The acute problematicities of the successor states of Yugoslavia in recent history have made it almost imperative that the first Korcula Summer School/Conference concentrates on national identity versus national enmity. The Conference proposes to examine closely the various strands which define that phenomenon which is understood in colloquial and academic parlance as 'nationalism', taking both a theoretical and empirical approach in addressing the issue.

The event will be multi-disciplinary in approach and submissions are therefore invited from historians, sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, political analysts, lawyers, philosophers, economists, writers, journalists, politicians and others concerned with the issue and the region. Although the emphasis will be on issues pertaining to the successor states of former Yugoslavia, a comparative approach is also welcome.

Details
The Summer School/Conference will take place from 22-25 September 1998, when the main working sessions are to be held. Workshops will run throughout the week (21-28 September), taking the form of less formal gatherings, with contributions and suggestions invited by individual participants. Short abstracts of proposed papers should be submitted, as well as topics for the workshops. A selection of papers delivered will be published both in English and the local languages, and will provide the basis for further discussion and research in the region. Contributions of work not previously published will be given preference in selection.

There is a limited budget which will provide for some of the costs of the main contributors. Wherever possible, however, contributors (especially from outside the successor states of former Yugoslavia), are encouraged to seek financial support from their home or other institutions.

Registration
Stg£196, inclusive of registration fee, conference kit, and seven days' accommodation [21-28 September] with full board in an A-category hotel. Additional accommodation will be available on request, at extra charge.

Due to the limited number of available places, potential contributors and participants are advised to book as early as possible. A printable booking form is available online, which can be completed and returned to SEERU. All payments are to be made to the University of Glasgow, and sent to: South East European Research Unit (SEERU) Adam Smith Building 40 Bute Gardens Glasgow G12 8RT, Scotland.
Tel.: +44 141 330 6445/3941 Fax: +44 141 330 4438 e-mail: SEERU@gla.ac.uk.

European Association for International Education Conference

22-24 November 1998 Stockholm

The theme of the tenth annual conference of the European Association for International Education (EAIE) will be 'International Education: Interactions with the wider community'. Sessions will look at international education in its wider social context, at ways in which it influences, and is influenced by, broader currents in the surrounding community and in society at large. Alongside these themed sessions, different special interest groups of the Association will also hold meetings addressing their fields of interest.

For further information and to register, contact:
EAIE Secretariat
Van Driemstraat 344
NL-1013 CR Amsterdam
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e-mail: eaie@eaie.nl
Web page: http://www.eaie.nl/

12th International Congress on Criminology

Seoul, Korea
24-29 August 1998

As many as 2,000 scholars and practitioners are expected to attend the 12th International Congress on Criminology (ICC), 'Crime and Justice in a Changing World: Asian and Global Perspectives', to explore and discuss current trends and research in the fields of criminology and criminal justice systems.

Plenary sessions will feature keynote speeches by world renown criminologists on such topics as domestic violence, organized and white collar crime, corrections, historical and comparative perspectives on criminology, victimization, and more. The 12th ICC will provide a great opportunity for criminologists from around the world to meet and discuss fundamental issues, make new international contacts, and set up future collaborative networks.

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APPLICATION FORM

Send this form to:
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The Netherlands

Membership fee for 1998
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O 1 year / US$ 40 or Dfl. 80,-
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