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

Programme
The conference theme, Visions and Divisions, will be explored in plenary sessions on:
- Theoretical Divisions
- Borders and Boundaries
- New and Old Divisions in Everyday Life
- New Technologies and New Societies
- Europe and Global Divisions

Plenary Speakers include:
- Erik Allardt (Finland), Laura Balbo (Italy), Janina Bauman (UK), Daniel Bertaux (France), Heinz Bude (Germany), Lamo de Espinosa (Spain), Mike Featherstone (UK), Alona Ledeneva (Russia), Jane Lewis (UK), Jiri Musil (Czech Republic), Richard Sennett (USA), Jadwiga Staniszewski (Poland), Goran Thorborn (Sweden), Sylvia Walby (UK), Claire Wallace (Austria)

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

ESA Research Networks and Coordinators:
- Ageing in Europe
  Jana Grau Email: j.grau@surrey.ac.uk
- Sociology of the Arts
  Tiia Deinora Email: t.deinora@exeter.ac.uk
  http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/arts.htm
- Biographical Perspectives on European Studies
  Robert Miller Email: R.Miller@queens-ipkast.ac.uk
  http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/staff/jproos/esabio.htm
- Sociology of Consumption
  Jukka Gronow Email: jukka.gronow@helsinki.fi
- Disaster and Social Crisis
  Nicholas Petropoulos Email: nc@hetnet.gr
  http://www.anglia.ac.uk/ geography/d&ccm
- Economic Sociology
  Sokrates Konofidis Email: sok@soc.soc.uel.ac.uk
  Patrick Aspers Email: aspers@sociology.su.se
  http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/ecs.htm
- Environment & Society
  Jesper Grønlund Email: jjl@kofo.dk
- Sociology of Families and Intimate Lives
  Ulla Bjerreberg Email: Ulla.Bjerreberg@sociology.gu.se
- Gender Relations, the Labour Market and the Welfare State
  Eva Cyba Email: eva.cyba@univie.ac.at
- Globalization
  Bart van Steenberge Email: B.Saan.Steenbergen@fss.uu.nl
- Industrial Relations: Labour Market Institutions and Employment
  Frank Tavlar E-mail: turval@doc.bmt.univie.ac.at
- RENCORE: Methods for Comparative Research on Europe
  Nigel Gilbert Email: nigel.gilbert@exeter.ac.uk

Mass Media & Communications
Peter Golding Email: P.Golding@boc.ac.uk
http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/comm.htm

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

### Sociology of Professions
- Lennart Svensson
  - E-mail: lennart.svensson@sociology.gu.se

### Qualitative Methods
- Giampietro Gobo
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  - http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/qual01.htm

### Regional Network on Southern European Societies
- Gabrielle Lazzara
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### Science and Technology
- Raymond Werle
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### Social Movements
- Mario Diani
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### Social Policy
- Alan Walker
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### Social Theory
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### Youth and Generation
- Jean Charles Lagreer
  - E-mail: lagreer@msn.com

### Provisional Status:
- Education in Europe
  - Tuija Gordon
  - E-mail: tuija.gordon@uta.fi
  - Lars Holand
  - E-mail: lars.holand@oulu.fi
  - Henrik Kleiber
  - E-mail: henrik.kleiber@oulu.fi

### Research Network in the making:
- Society and Sports
  - Paul Marton
  - E-mail: martonp@edgehill.ac.uk

### Research Streams
- Biographical Archives
  - Paul Thompson
  - E-mail: paulth@dal.pipex.com

#### Cities in Europe
- Anne Halle
  - E-mail: anne.halle@helsinki.fi

#### Family, Work, Care, and Welfare
- Thomas Boje & Arnlaug Leira
  - E-mail: thomas.boje@soc.umu.se

#### Health and Society
- Ian Shaw
  - E-mail: ian.shaw@nottingham.ac.uk

#### Modern Approaches to the Sacred
- Niilo Kauppi & William Watts-Miller
  - E-mail: niilo.kauppi@helsinki.fi

#### New Technologies and New Visions of Society
- Kate Tosetti & Fabio Nivarro
  - E-mail: kate.tosetti@helsinki.fi
  - E-mail: fabio.nivarro@stanford.edu

### Important: Additional stream proposals can be made to J.P. Roca (j.p.roca@helsinki.fi) by December 31, 2000.

### Call for Abstracts

#### Abstract Submission

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

If you e-mail your abstract, you must make sure:
- send it in PC Word or WP - format
- use your surname as the file name
- include your full contact information

### Abstract Publication

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

### Content of Abstracts

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

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

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

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

### Accommodation

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

### Invitation

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

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

In organising the ESA conference in 2001 we are encouraged to be able to build on the success of previous conferences held in Vienna in 1992, Budapest in 1995, Essen in 1997 and Amsterdam in 1999. The Westermarck Society (The Finnish sociological association), and the Departments of Sociology and Social Policy of the University of Helsinki are proud to invite sociologists working at universities and research units as well as practitioners, policymakers and
Some of the Research Networks have issued special calls for papers at the Helsinki Conference. So, here they are:

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

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

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

Proposed Sessions:

1. From One Culture to the Other: The Life Stories of Migrants

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

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

Aki Aareland-Tart Department of Cultural Anthropology, Institute of International and Social Studies, Tallinn Pedagogical University, Eesikooli 7, Tallinn, Estonia Tel: +372-6454488 Fax: +372-6454027 E-mail: aarela@lats.ue.ee

2. The Narrativist Wave in Life Story Theory

There has been a great variety of articles and monographs published in the last 10-15 years, which offer interesting examples of discourse-analytic work with life stories and related topics of self-account. They need sorting. Which ones are mutually compatible and which are in conflict? Which ones offer easily adaptable analytical hints and concepts? Are there different terminologies for similar ideas? Are there different methodological traditions covering different ideas? The point of this session would be to conduct a dispute with realistic analysts of biographical accounts. The point of the session would be to conduct a dispute with realistic analysts of biographical accounts. The point of the session would be to conduct a dispute with realistic analysts of biographical accounts. The point of the session would be to conduct a dispute with realistic analysts of biographical accounts. The point of the session would be to conduct a dispute with realistic analysts of biographical accounts.

Vladimir Andriy Department of Sociology, University of York, Heslington, York YO10 5DD, United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0)1904 433043, Fax: +44 (0)1904 433043 E-mail: v.a.n@york.ac.uk

3. How People Act in Situations of Precarity: One history of families: Studies of exclusion, poverty, or precarity framed by the European Union (on particular the FSER program (e.g., SOSTRIS): new perspectives on the lives of the working poor in Europe. Cases histories of whole families. How people in precarious situations (but not yet in poverty or 'exclusion situations') light daily against the odds, to avoid losing balance.

Daniel Bertaux Centre d'Etude des Mouvements Sociaux, 56 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France Tel: +33 1 49 54 24 59, Fax: +33 1 49 54 26 70 E-mail: daniel.bertaux@esss.fr

4. Rites of Passage

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

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

The difficult passage to adulthood, different meanings of age-determined categories.
The Economic Sociology Research Network (ESRN) of the European Sociological Association (ESA) invites proposals for papers to be presented at the Fifth Conference of the ESA scheduled to take place from August 28th to September 1st, 2001 on the city campus of the University of Helsinki, Finland.

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

Programme

Chair: Patrik Aspers - Sokratis Koniordos

2. Networks and Social Capital in the Economy
Chair: Sokratis Koniordos - Patrik Aspers

3. The Sociology of Markets and Financial Institutions
Chair: Patrik Aspers - Sokratis Koniordos

4. The Informal and the Underground Economy
Chair: Sokratis Koniordos - Patrik Aspers

5. Sociology of Consumption and Economic Sociology (joint session with the Sociology of Consumption Research Network)
Chair: Patrik Aspers - Jukka Gronow

6. The Social Economy
Chair: Ingo Bode - Sokratis Koniordos

7. Business Meeting

To register to the conference, please contact the conference secretariat, preferably by e-mail:

http://www.congcreator.com/esa2001/
or by e-mail: esa2001@congcreator.com

or by regular mail: ESA Conference, CongCreator, P.O. Box 762, FIN 00101, Helsinki, Finland

http://www.congcreator.com/esa2001/

The Sociology of Markets and Financial Institutions
Chair: Patrik Aspers

The Informal and the Underground Economy
Chair: Sokratis Koniordos

The Social Economy
Chair: Ingo Bode

Business Meeting

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

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

Abstracts should be sent before 30 January 2001 to Omnell Seippel (omnell.seippel@sofia.no) and ESA Conference (esa2001@concrete.com)

There will be sessions on the following sub-themes:

1. Markets and the Environment
   Markets, power and the environment are interconnected on several points. With the globalization of the economy, large markets have come to play a much more powerful role in environmental management. Furthermore, with the increasing marketization of European societies, environmental management has come to rely increasingly on market-based instruments, such as eco-taxes. Yet, there is no general consensus on eco-taxes, and their use has been severely constrained by resistance on the market side. These problems are further exacerbated by the transnational nature of environmental issues. Finally, it should be noted that the economic valuation is very much related to how well markets work.

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

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

4. Theoretical and Methodological Tensions in Environmental Sociology
   Understanding of the ever changing and dynamic nature of environmental policy is facilitated and complicated by deep and persistent tensions in the theoretical and associated methodological approaches applied. There are differences in diagnosis between the predominantly realist theories of environmental policy and those based on Brussels, society, risk society and on what is likely to be the main drivers of solutions in future environmental policy, and there are epistemological tensions between these theories and various kinds of discourse and social constructivistic theories about the environment and the willingness to act as public concern. Associated with these differences of epistemology are differences of methodology that remain largely unexplored in social theory.

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

The following major themes will be explored:
1. Divisions in Europe and global challenges: Borders and boundaries within and beyond Europe; Multi-layered citizenship, democracy and human rights; National and supranational elites; Divided cities
2. Theoretical discussions: Theoretical integration versus pluralism; Nation - State - Society; Trust, uncertainty and risks; Networks and the embedded subject
3. New and Old Social Divisions: Ethnicity and nationalism; Gender; Class and lifestyle groups; Migration; Age and generation
4. New Technologies and New Visions of Society: Information technology, work and social relations; Biotechnologies and human reproduction; New media and virtual societies

In recent conferences on sociology of professions, these topics have all been discussed and they constitute the themes for the call for papers in our network. These are as follows:
- divisions and challenges relating to decentralization and deregulation
- internationalization and European integration
- new and old social divisions in professional work
- new technologies and professional work
- organizational change, in health and other professions.

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

Abstracts should be delivered before the 31st of January 2001, ene each to: esa2001@concrete.com Lennart Svensson@sociological.gu.se and Julia Eteh@nottingham.ac.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. "Distasteful" movements
   Research in social movements is still overwhelmingly devoted to "tasty" movements, i.e., movements that are more or less sympathetic with. Given the dominant views on the social movements community, anti-democratic, racist, xenophobic, and illiberal movements are still under researched. The neglect is, however, being remedied and we invite contributions from colleagues who are conducting, or have conducted, research on these and related areas. Once again the main questions are both
As part of its contribution to next year’s ESA conference August 28th – September 1st, 2001, University of Helsinki, the Social Policy Research Network is running a symposium on the theme of Welfare and New Technologies.

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

1. Theories and ideologies of welfare;
2. The production, organisation and delivery of welfare.

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

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

Organisers: Professor Liam O’Donnell, Director Centre of International Borders Research (CIBR), School of Sociology and Social Policy, (www.qub.ac.uk/ss/ssp)
Queen’s University, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland
Tel: 044/028 90 335974, Fax: 044/028 90 320668, Email: l.odonnell@qub.ac.uk
Dr Henrik van Mierum, Nijmegen Centre for Border Research (www.kun.nl/cbbr), Department of Human Geography (www.kun.nl/scgeoce), Faculty of Policy Sciences, University of Münster (KU). Thomas van Aounstraat 3, P.O., Box 9008, NL-6500 HK Nijmegen, The Netherlands Tel: +31 (0)24-361 27 25, Fax: +31 (0)24-361 18 41 Email: henk.vanmierum@maastrichtuniversity.nl
Dr Tom Wilson, Institute of European Studies, Centre For International Borders Research, Queen’s University, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland
Tel: 044/028 90 274225, Email: tom.wilson@qub.ac.uk

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

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

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

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

National and Ethnic Identities at Borders: The sustained attention in issues of sovereignty and identity which seems to characterise confronts between and across borders in Central and Eastern Europe, and which are illegal to many ethnic and national conflicts alike, continue to have parallels in Western Europe (for example, in Ireland and Spain, and in increased resistance to the European integration, as in the recent Danish referendum). This panel explores issues of national and ethnic identities at and across European borders. In order to interrogate ways in which social movements and identities enhance, sustain and redefine national and global processes.

A new Research Network on ‘Social Theory’ has been set up and will run a stream at the ESA Conference Aug 28-Sept 1 2001 in Helsinki with six sessions planned. As the network will officially be established in a conference and meeting in Copenhagen, Dec 15-17 the titles of the sessions cannot be announced at the time being. However, there will be an open stream and ideas on session topics as well as abstracts of individual papers (about 150 words) are welcome. Final call for papers will be sent out immediately after the Copenhagen conference and the official deadline for abstracts is 31st of January, 2001 but abstracts and ideas submitted before the Copenhagen meeting will have the chance to affect decisions made in finalising the list of sessions organised. For further information and submissions contact either Margareta Bertholin, Professor Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, Universitetspark 22 DK-1361 Copenhagen K Denmark Email: Margareta.Bertholin@soc.ku.dk or Risto Hiskia, Fellow at the Academy at Finland, Department of Sociology, P.O. Box 18, FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland Email: Risto.Hiskia@Helsinki.fi
Gender and Borders: State borders are gendered phenomena. For example, the Association of the creation and maintenance of state borders with war, violence and armed guards suggest that they are predominantly male constructions. Papers might explore the extent to which men and women construct and experience borders differently, or how women subvert male definitions of borders, and how state borders are used for the purposes of the transnational prostitution and pornographic industries.

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

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

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

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

To those of you who belong to or want to belong to the network on families and intimate lives, please send your proposals, and to seeing you next year in Helsinki.

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

Sociology of Mass Media and Communications Research Network Advance Notice

The Mass Media and Communications Research Network will be meeting at the Helsinki conference as usual. Further details will be circulated later. Our Network is meeting for its own conference in November 2000.

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

The Network meetings in Helsinki will focus on the following topics: state borders and the mass media; the changing media environment; new communications and information technologies; the main conference theme, with its exploration of visions, may well open a door for researchers investigating the construction of identities, symbols, and narratives of a changing Europe via the mass media.

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

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

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

Announcement of Forthcoming Election of ESA Executive Committee for 2001 – 2003

To all members of ESA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some Recent News

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

At its last meeting in Helsinki (November 2000), the ESA Executive Committee began exploring the possibility of proposing a change in the procedures for voting for members of the Executive Committee at some point in the future. There was support for the idea of moving towards a system whereby members in good standing would be entitled to vote during the President's address instead of at the General Assembly which meets during the Conference. The advantage would be that the new Executive Committee would be in place during the Conference and would be able to move on its first meeting the discussions and decisions on the new procedure for voting with a proposal forward.

The deadline for sending in proposals is 1st April 2001.
**Publish and/or Perish?**

**Some Data and Some Thoughts**

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

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

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

- **Vol.2/2000, No.1:** Barrie or fate, individual or social? (Wim van Oorschot/Loek Helman); Vocational secondary education: Where diversion and where safety net? (Noriyuki Shioda/William Muller); Drug policies, prices, and wealth (Monica Braun); Networks, identity and (non)action. A comparison between Russian and Finnish teachers (Risto Alapuro/Markku Larila)
- **Vol.2/2000, No.2:** The battlegrounds of European identity (Martin Kohn); "European citizenship," or where neoliberalism meets ethnoculturalism. Analyzing the European Union's citizenship discourse (Pee-Hansen); Beyond unbelief. Religious uncertainty and religious indifference in countries with state-church and enforced secularization (Boran Meulemann); Protecting the long-term unemployed. The impact of targeting policies in Spain (Rodolfo Gutierrez/Anto M. Guiller)

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Authors of Articles</th>
<th>Authors of book reviews</th>
<th>Sum of authors</th>
<th>Reviewed books (publisher)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>35.0</td>
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<td>France, Spain, Italy</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>(29) (40)</td>
<td>(81) (53)</td>
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Table 1: National origins of the authors of articles and book reviews and reviewed books in the first 5 issues of European Societies (vol.1/1-3, 1999, vol.2/1-2, 2000)
Metamorphoses and the Identity of Sociology in Poland

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

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

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

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

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

Among the first sociologists of that period the most outstanding was Ludwik Gumpowsz (1836-1905) from Cracow, who even after his emigration to Graz continued to be a Polish sociologist. His influence on world sociology is widely known but the influence he exerted on Polish sociology and its most outstanding representative Florian Znaniecki (1882-1958) needs to be stressed. He took up the problem of conflict and cooperation between societies of different national cultures; a problem that has by no means lost its immediate relevance. The positivist program was also being formed by scientists of a distinctive socialist option and its beginnings Polns sociological was also inspired by Marxism in its open, not the dogmatic form. An important role here was played by Ludwik Krejcar (1859-1941). His analyses of changes in social bonds and the psychology of community life were highly praised by Stanislaw Ossowski and Jan Szczepanski.

In the early beginnings of Polish sociology an interest in the problems of the peculiarity of social science methodology can be observed. That question was to be splendidly analyzed by Florian Znaniecki in his "The Method of Sociology (1934)" and in Stanislaw Ossowskis "O stosunkowsach nauk spojsych (1962)" (On the Possibilities of Social Sciences).

The third phase of the early Polish sociology was anti­positivist, Modernism - developing due to the influence of F. Nietzsche, H. Bergson and W. James - had its Polish representatives that in sociology, also, resulted in an anti­positivistic turn. Here a discriminating historian of ideas again finds trends, e.g. the philosophy of values of Stanislaw Brzozowski (1878-1931), that were to be creatively synthesized in Znaniecki's concept of a humanistic concept of a great nation of that period, scientists presenting different psycho-sociological concepts, e.g. Zygmunt Balicki (1859-1915), known also as a National Democracy ideologue who formulated ideas related to those of Ch. H. Cooley, or Edward Abramowski (1868-1918), an anarchistic socialist, were not recognized by the world of science. Only a few are today familiar with the name of Leon Petrynka (1867-1933), a theoretician of law and a founder of the sociology of law tradition in Poland. At that time, Poland as a center of sociology after the return of Znaniecki, known earlier in Poland as a philosopher, now a sociologist affiliated with Columbia University, contributed to the development of sociology after World War I. Moreover, Warsaw or Cracow, where it was also practiced, but Poznan emerged as a leading center of sociology after 1918. In Poznan, the biographic method became the specialty of Poznan sociology. At that time, during the inter-war period the biographic method became undoubtedly the most popular method in Poland sociology. At that time, along with Znaniecki's activity, an original inter­disciplinary sociological development and correspondence with G. Simmel was continued. As far as recent research methods are concerned it was connected with the Chicago School but theoretically it was more developed, similar to sociology at Columbia and Harvard, thanks to Robert W. M. Munch and Pitirim Sorokin. Znaniecki referred to Bergson as well as Durkheim. One of the followers of par excellence of the Durkheimian school, and more precisely of Marcel Mauss, was Stefan Czarnowski (1879-1937); an outstanding figure among sociologists of that period. If we are looking for the main identity-creating characteristics of Polish sociology - in the context of Czarnowski's cultural research - then not only Znaniecki's culturalism as a program of Polish humanistic sociology but also the achievements of the sociology of culture as a sub-discipline, continued by Antonina Kliszowska (b. 1919) of the generations of masters and classics, is worth stressing.

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

After the World War II, in the period between 1944 and 1989, we can distinguish - after Jerzy Szewc - four stages in the history of sociology in a communist state called the Polish People's Republic, legitimized by the Yalta Agreement. The Third Period was marked by a demand that wanted to be a successor to the pre-war period, the Second Republic, and in the year of 1939-1948 we can distinguish a short attempt to continue the pre-war sociological traditions, despite human losses and the fact that - Znaniecki - its leader - stayed abroad. The relatively common leftist leanings and the friendly attitude towards emancipatory social change favored neutrality and even moderate friendliness of sociologists in the first period of communism in Poland. The Stalinist period (1948-1956) and the complete negation of sociology as a bourgeois pseudo science and even an attack by Maria-Leninists on formerly Marxist-oriented sociologists was a period of destruction of traditions, although sociologists did not abandon their work entirely. The Polish October of 1956 and hopes for socialism "with a human face" opened for sociology a period of renewal in a situation of limited tolerance on the part of the authorities and self-limiting adaptive strategies by sociologists. The orthodox sociologists of the communist party and internal censorship in sociological institutions did not stop a relatively rich development of Polish sociology, focusing interest in the West and receiving support from foreign foundations (particularly Ford Foundation). It was mostly a different kind of sociology that started to develop around the world according to a new paradigm worked out on the one hand by Parsons and Merton and on the other by Blumberg and Lichtblau. Nevertheless, a ten but strong line still connected Polish sociology with humanistic pre-war tradition thanks to Szczepanski, Rybkowski, Stanislaw Ossowski (1897-1963) and his wife Maria Osowska (1899-1974) who published masterpieces of systematic sociology - classical works in Polish sociological literature.

A student of Ossowskis, and later of Lazarsfeld, Stefan Nowak (1924-1981) contributed to the development of poll research and to the popularization of advanced analysis of social phenomena in terms of the analysis of categories of variables. The following research of selected aspects of attitudes and values of society "building socialism" was not accompanied to the same degree by research on organizations and institutions, politics and authority. In their analyses Polish sociologists presented a broad picture of modern processes of industrialization and urbanization is a commensur with actually slowed down...
the development of civilization. Unfortunately, it was not they who foresaw and prepared the systemic transformation in Poland but, rather, social change through Solidarity's symbolic revolution of 1980 that influenced the way of practicing sociology, beginning with investigation of social movements and conflicts. It is worthwhile to remember here the cooperation of Polish sociologists with Alain Touraine in researching the 'Solidarity' movement. The year of 1980, revealing the decline of real socialism, released sociological criticism presented in uncensored publications.

The year 1995, considered the time when communism fell or when the 'communists converted to liberalism' (an expression of Jerzy Szczki), and the subsequent 'domino effect' in the whole Soviet Block marks the beginning of a new metamorphosis (the fifth in the post-war history) of Polish sociology. It is not an easy task, even after ten years have passed, to answer the question whether the systemic change, i.e., the change of political system and introduction of free market principles, started the 'golden period' in the history of Polish sociology. First of all, Polish science has been for the past few years in a state of crisis: lacking investment and not subject to a broad reform. Increased demand for higher education led to the establishment of over one hundred seventy institutions of higher learning, where additional employment is also found by sociologists who at the same time are drawn away from scientific research. On the other hand, many conduct research in areas where it is easy to find sponsors where they compete with polkters from the areas of psychological, marketing and management research. There is a worldwide tendency towards political philosophy and moral philosophy on the part of those sociologists who study the issues of sociology of politics and civil society. There is no doubt that the landscape of theoretical orientations has diversified and although the works of Zygmunt Bauman, who grew out of the tradition of Polish sociological thought are met with a lively response, there are not many postmodernists to be seen.

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

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**Some Trends in German Sociology**

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

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**Don’t be a stranger Make yourself at home at ESA's home page**

If you have access to internet (as everybody has, at least via the Internet Cafes) the easiest way to keep up with what happens in the ESA between the Newsletters is to go to the ESA homepage at the address: www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa/

The homepage is easily navigable and you will find all relevant information on the Helsinki congress, executive, research networks, contact addresses, publications.

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

So, if you have not yet done so, check the ESA Home Page!!
The Case of Dr Ibrahim

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

Release Issued by the International Secretariat of Amnesty International
3 July 2000, AI Index MDE 12/02/2000, News Service Nr. 129

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

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

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

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

Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, WC1X 8JQ, London, United Kingdom

Baruch Kimmerling wrote to ‘europeansociologist’ email list on Friday 7th July, 2000: The NY Times this morning included the following editorial:

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

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

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

Received by the ESA Executive from the Hellenic (Greek) Sociological Association (Athens, July 20, 2000): The arrest in Egypt of Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and his associates: We, the executive board of the Hellenic (Greek) Sociological Association, are deeply concerned about the recent arrest (on 1 July 2000) of our fellow prominent Egyptian sociologist Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, president of the Egyptian Sociologists Association and director of the Ibn Khaldun Center for Development. Nadia Mohamed Abdel Nour and other associates of Dr. Ibrahim’s were also arrested. The arrests have been placed under administrative detention for 15 days pending the inquiry under a military order, but their detention can be renewed indefinitely. Their request for bail was denied. They are charged, among other things, of accepting funds from the European Union and harming Egypt’s image by making a voting rights video that discussed past election fraud. We call upon the Egyptian authorities to release our fellow sociologists Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim and Nadia Mohamed Abdel Nour, if they have committed a crime then they should be investigated and tried by the regular judiciary, which preserves necessary guarantees of a fair trial. We also call on the Egyptian authorities to lift all obstacles, actively facilitate and support the work of social scientists as their contribution is indispensable for the democratic development of Egypt and of the entire region.

On behalf of the Hellenic Sociological Association’s Executive Committee: Prof. Yannis Panoulias – President, Ms Katerina Kiklamiti – Vice-President, Prof. Konstantinos Kostkias – Secretary, Dr. Soiriatis Konoros – Member, Ms Veneta Bertopoulos – Member.

Do you have something sociological to say to your fellow Europeans? European Sociologist could be the place to say it.

Send short articles or other contributions (up to 750 words) to d.smith@lboro.ac.uk
Maarten Mentzel writes: As a delegate of the research committee 23 on Science and Technology I attended the last meeting of the Research Council of the ESA. According to the ISA Statutes the vice-president of Research of the ISA’s Executive Committee has the duty to gather the research committees delegates between two World Congresses to discuss research matters. This time Arnaud Sales, elected vice-president Research during the ISA World Congress in Montpellier in 1999, was the organizer of the meeting. Moreover, he prepared a conference on ‘Social transformations at the turn of the millennium’. Conference and the business discussions took place 28-30 July 2000 in the magnificent building of the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, Université de Montréal.

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

Since this official launching of the ESA in Bielefeld we had ESA Conferences in Budapest (1995), Essen (1997), and Amsterdam (1999). This was a very fast rhythm, ‘twice as fast as the ISA’. Sure, the ISA has to cover the whole world and it would be a very hard task and very expensive to have such big world congresses every two years. Nevertheless, the ambitions within the ISA are higher - according to my impression - than in the ESA. Of course this is connected with a longer history, as you can read in the 50th Anniversary booklet ‘History of ISA 1948-1997’, written by Jennifer Platt and distributed in 1998. (Let’s hope that there will be a comparable instructive booklet on ‘ESA 50 years’ in 2044.)

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

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

Maarten Mentzel Member of the board of ESA Research Network Sociology of Science and Technology (SSSTNET), E-mail: Mentzel@apha.tudelft.nl Address: 38 Johan de Wittstraat, 2334 AR Leiden N.

Some New Books by ESA Members

Market Killing: What the free market does and what social scientists can do about it
By Greg Philo and David Miller
(Longman, 292 pages, £16.99)

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

The authors point to the need for independent research which can criticise political policies and reveal their effects. It also examines the possibilities for a free and democratic media and calls for the development of critical and open public debate. With additional essays by Naomi Chomsky, Derek Bousfield, Angela McBride, John Cory, Chris Hammond, Andrew Gamble, Philip Schlesinger, Barbara Epstein, James Curran, Danny Schechter and Hilary Wainwright. The authors: Greg Philo is Research Director of the Glasgow University Media Unit, University of Glasgow; David Miller is a member of Stirling Media Research Institute, University of Stirling, Stirling Media Research Institute, University of Stirling, FK9 4LA. Tel: +44 1786 466 973 Fax: +44 1786 466 855 E-mail: david.miller@stir.ac.uk

Norbert Elias and Modern Social Theory
By Dennis Smith
(Oxford University Press, 2000, 610 pages, £20) (Sage)

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

This present booklet is not concerned with trying either to prove or “disprove” Elias. His work is present in every chapter but it is there as a means, not an end. The main object is to put his important ideas into fruitful interchange with some other major contributions to understanding the modern human condition (such as Michel Foucault, Talcott Parsons, Zygmunt Bauman and Hannah Arendt). This is done without making any prior assumption that Elias’ theory is in all, or in most respects, “the best.”
Almost the worst treatment for Elias, and for his exciting books, would be to tell him up in a temple to be tended only by the faithful. That is the way to drive away the curious, showing them off with the feeling that they are not "good enough" to be true Eliasians. This is not what Elias needs at this posthumous phase of his career. He has been guarded too long. A bit of rough and tumble would be good for him, in its time to release Elias into the wild.

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Across Visual Cultures

Sarah Pink, Loughborough University

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

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

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

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

I lived out my fieldwork by participating in the visual culture of the bullfight. I was interested in people’s visual knowledge and used photography to communicate my understandings to them. For example, I was told that to photograph a performance one must ‘know’ the bullfight. By showing informants my photographs I was able to ask if they felt the understanding represented in my photographs was correct, thus learning more about their understandings. However my work also involved participating in another visual culture. I returned to England to ‘write-up’ in academic culture — a context with its own written, verbal and visual culture, where I had to re-work my strategies of representation and communication. The challenge was to represent the visual and verbal knowledge that I had experienced in Spain.

This meant departing from some issues and debates that have plagued ‘visual sociology’ in the past. Many sociologists have rejected the use of visual images in research and representation (cf. Prosser 1996), arguing that their subjectivity and specificity renders them invalid for the project of scientific sociology. Even many ‘visual sociologists’ have been slow to recognise that the visual may contribute beyond its use as a ‘recording method’ and ‘support’ for a word-based discipline. Some argue the visual can be incorporated into existing sociological methods and approaches. For example Gold recommends ‘further development of visual sociology’ through the established ‘grounded theory’ approach (Gold 1997: 4) and Prosser and Schwartz suggest how photography might be incorporated into ‘a traditional qualitative framework rather than adopt ideas emanating from postmodern criticality’ (1998: 115). Harper has argued that a ‘newly integrated’ visual sociology might engage with the critiques developed by reflexive approaches to the production of knowledge. However he notes how visual sociology should ‘begin with traditional assumptions and practices of sociological fieldwork and sociology analysis’ that treat the photograph as data (1998: 25). These approaches promote sociological uses of the visual, but do not engage with the implications of the visual for sociology.

I began suggesting that contemporary social scientists work in a context where the increasing presence of new communications and visual technologies are changing academic life whilst offering a range of new possibilities for experience and representation. Hypermedia, a media that can contain visual, still, moving and written texts and that facilitates the making of links between these texts and the specific sorts of knowledge they convey, offers new (but not hierarchically superior) opportunities to produce critical text, that might communicate not only in words but that may use still and moving images in relation to words when fieldwork actually try to rethink anthropology through use of a visual medium (1993a: 193). This implies a transformation of anthropology itself that would involve putting in temporary suspension anthropologist’s dominant orientation as a discipline of words and rethinking certain categories of anthropological knowledge in the light of understandings that may be accessible only by non-verbal means (1993b: 292). Such approaches use the visual as something that can transform social science.
to combine different experience and knowledge. To return to my original point however, in response to the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning, it is important first to engage with the question of the visual in sociology.

References
Sarah Pink is Lecturer in Sociology at Loughborough University. Her publications include Women and Bullfighting (Berg, 1997) and Making and Distributed graphs and other books designed for a small, essentially academic market, this is not unique to sociology, and the way to respond to the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning represents a new way of approaching the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning, it is important first to engage with the question of the visual in sociology.

Noticeboard
Conferences, web-sites, new ventures...

sociologypress: a new venture in publishing, ‘rethinking’ the University press
John Holmwood (University of Sussex, UK)
Sue Scott (University of Durham, UK), Managing Editors
sociologypress is a new undertaking supported by the British Sociological Association. It is a publishing house for low-price monographs and edited collections, reporting original and substantial sociological research. The background to the venture is the crisis in the publishing of research monographs and other books designed for a small, essentially academic, market. This is not unique to sociology, and the way to respond to the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning represents a new way of approaching the potential of hypermedia in teaching and learning, it is important first to engage with the question of the visual in sociology.

The visual in anthropology
In the past, such presses arose because Universities could provide infrastructure support for academic publishing. The past success of these models is evident, but is now in crisis. What would be the equivalent infrastructure support that would be most valuable in current circumstances? We quickly came to the view that the infrastructure of a discipline’s professional organisation could be a valuable resource. For example, the American Sociological Association presses are active across the range of disciplines and, therefore, have high marketing costs, requiring printed brochures and conventional mail shots. A discipline-focused press can be more focused and could target its audience sufficiently tightly to be able to rely on cheaper web-based catalogues and e-mailing lists. Moreover, the academic audience, perhaps more than any other, is familiar with the internet and books have been the most successful product distributed over the web. The very visible problems of dot.com businesses are primarily to do with the difficulty of making a profit out of the internet. The internet, however, is a great facility for non-profit undertakings like sociologypress.

There is another aspect of the professional organisation of the discipline that is crucial to the thinking that underlies sociologypress. If the publication of research monographs cannot be sustained than significant areas of sociology will become artefactised and published in journals. The medium would certainly affect the message. Yet journals are sustained on the goodwill of the profession. Colleagues on editorial boards, review submissions and write articles for no fee. We believe that the practices that sustain journals could be made to sustain monograph publishing. Low prices could be sustained by reducing our costs in these areas and so we have set up sociologypress to have an editorial board and review practices which are the same as an academic journal (the managing editors and other members of the editorial board at sociologypress, for example, receive no fees). At the same time, we can offer a tailor deal to authors in areas that count than can commercial presses. For example, publication decisions will be based upon academic judgements alone, not commercial marketing judgements. As a small press we can offer faster publication times from receipt of manuscript to published volume sales. Moreover, the academic audience, perhaps more than any other, is familiar with the internet and books have been the most successful product distributed over the web. The very visible problems of dot.com businesses are primarily to do with the difficulty of making a profit out of the internet. The internet, however, is a great facility for non-profit undertakings like sociologypress.

The British Sociological Association’s support for sociologypress includes access to the infrastructure of the British Sociological Association and the potential for a “call for papers” which could be a valuable resource. The medium would certainly affect the message. Yet journals are sustained on the goodwill of the profession. Colleagues on editorial boards, review submissions and write articles for no fee. We believe that the practices that sustain journals could be made to sustain monograph publishing. Low prices could be sustained by reducing our costs in these areas and so we have set up sociologypress to have an editorial board and review practices which are the same as an academic journal (the managing editors and other members of the editorial board at sociologypress, for example, receive no fees). At the same time, we can offer a tailor deal to authors in areas that count than can commercial presses. For example, publication decisions will be based upon academic judgements alone, not commercial marketing judgements. As a small press we can offer faster publication times from receipt of manuscript to published volume sales. Moreover, the academic audience, perhaps more than any other, is familiar with the internet and books have been the most successful product distributed over the web. The very visible problems of dot.com businesses are primarily to do with the difficulty of making a profit out of the internet. The internet, however, is a great facility for non-profit undertakings like sociologypress.

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Noticeboard continued...

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

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

First Books Published by sociologypress

- September 15th 2000

Cottages and Casuals, The Gendered Organisation of Labour in Time and Space

Miriam Glucksmann

Cottages and Casuals explores the connections between women's work in different spheres since the 1930s: paid employment, at home, and in the community. Women's own testimony and an array of other source materials are used to develop a rich picture of the connections and patterns of living and working. The book examines changes in the organisation and commodification of domestic production and consumption, the use of technology, housing, family structures, gender relations and intergenerational mother-daughter relations. Different temporalities of work are highlighted, as are their far-reaching effects for the organisation of peoples' lives and life courses. The significance of varying locations and spatial organisations of work for communities, streets, families and gender relations provides another important focus. In the process, Glucksmann addresses the nature of the research process, reflecting on her sources and her own work in the production of knowledge. September 2000 215pp/ Pb: £15.00 ISBN: 1-903567-00-9

Miriam Glucksmann is Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex

For Sociology: Legacies and Prospects

John Eade, John Macinnes, Sue Scott, Chris Warhurst and Anne Wilke (editors)

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

Contents: Editors introduction; Liz Stanley, For Sociology: Theorists past and present; John Holmwood Sociology and its audiences: changing perceptions of sociological argument; Gregor McLeman The new positivity, Andrew Sayer For post-disciplinary studies; sociology and the curse of disciplinary parochialism/interparochial; Steve Jasanoff For a sociological feminism; Dan Ingles, Norman Stockman and Paula Sutcliffe Boundaries and methodological polytheism; taking sociology into the 21st century; Stephen Cook, Science, technology and the relevance of sociology;

Steve Fuller The coming biological challenge to sociological theory and practice, Pat Spillone, Tom Wilke, Elizabeth Etter, Erica Halnes, Tom Shakespeare, and Meg Stacey Putting the sociological into the 21st century; Larry S, Memory, violence and identity, John Eade, Sociology and the third way, Richard Dannell Work and its narratives, September 2000 215pp/ Pb: £15.00

The editors are the organisers of the Conference of the British Sociological Association held in Glasgow, April 1999 from which these essays are drawn.

The books are available (plus £2.50 post and packing) from: York Publishing Services Ltd, 64 Hatfield Road, Leithbridge, York Y031 7QQ, UK Fax (01904) 7034 63688 Email: sales@yorkprav.co.uk

sociologypress went online with the research of the BSA website on September 1st

www.britsoc.org/sociologypress

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

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

Best regards from Dragon Bagic, president of Discrepancy Sociology Students Club, University of Zagreb

Email: dbagic@filozof.ffzg.hr

The focus of this conference will be on European unification with the rising importance of the EU as a supranational entity and the emergence of 'fragmentation' within Europe. Some of Europe's nation states have already distanced themselves from the EU's ethos of citizenship and European identity. The possible with students and student associations across the EU. Some of Europe's nation states have already distanced themselves from the EU's ethos of citizenship and European identity. The establishment of connections and acquaintances should thus begin at the student level. ESSA - European Sociology Students Association is our vision of the actualization of this need. ESSA is conceived as an NGO that would gather sociology students from Europe. Its activity would include annual conventions, student exchange programs, common research and dialogue.

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

Against this background, the symposium aims to explore a number of related questions: What are the new forms of mobility in Europe, originating both within and within the continent, which represent adjustments to economic needs, political changes and new forms of consumption? How are these new movements redefining old, and creating new forms of identity, both amongst the migrants and other established migrant communities? What are the experiences of national and supra-national institutions to the citizenship challenges constituted by these new forms of mobility? What are the possibilities and contradictions inherent in the notion of European citizenship when faced with the realities of national state interests and the complexity of the new mobility? How will the prospective multi-speed enlargement of the European Union generate new forms of mobility and migration both within its boundaries and with the European non-European states that lie beyond these? And does this have implications for the operationalisation, or the viability, of 'Fortress Europe'?

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

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

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

Dr. Grisselle Lassaint

Second International Conference: Globalization, Culture And Everyday Life

The Research Unit for Global Studies, Dept of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, Great Britain
http://www.mmu.ac.uk/hr/sis/soc/rugsconf.htm

July 5th to July 7th 2000

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

These broad themes may give rise to several possible lines of inquiry, including the following:

- Many areas of social life may be directly exposed to globalising forces but the possibility of either containing any consequent adverse effects or of making positive choices in response may vary between different spheres of life. Leisure, for example, whether in the fields of sport, leisure, social lifestyles, music, the arts, holidays, hobbies etc.- would appear to be one area that does offer prospects of choice and control. How, reflexively and deliberately, are leisure practices and activities negotiated and accommodated in the face of vast global changes and continuous flows of cultural meaning? How do different individuals and collectivities feel threatened by the assault on the local and which resort to coping strategies, including, perhaps, an emergent cosmopolitanism, and why? Indeed, does the notion of the "local" continue to pass over any meaning? How far do the dissemination of cultural meanings give rise to what we might loosely call transnational communities? Such identities may be sustained less by ongoing social interactions than by a shared sense of symbolic solidarity - perhaps partly dependent upon networking in cyber-space - which empowers those who participate and may carry messages and signs that further reinforce a sense of transnational unity and participation. How do such experiences translate into local outcomes?

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

Call For Papers: Although we are especially interested in papers on the themes already outlined, contributors are welcome to offer papers on other topics pertaining to the socio-cultural consequences of globalization. The conference will aim to welcome papers on a wide range of topics. Further information about attending or giving a paper, please contact the conference convenor. Paul Kennedy - The Research Unit for Global Studies, Department of Sociology, Manchester Metropolitan University, Geoffrey Martin Building, Rosemary Street, Manchester, M15 6LL. Tel: (44) 0161 247 0066 (call on or make faxing arrangements). Fax: 0161 247 6321. E-mail: P.Kennedy@mmu.ac.uk

From those offering papers we require: a provisional list as soon as possible and a brief abstract of no more than 400 words. Please ensure that the text is typed double spaced on A4 or US letter paper. In addition, a copy of the text must be supplied on a DOS disk in either a3 disc or MS Word format. Just like last year, a major publisher is being approached with a view to producing at least one book based on a selection of conference papers. When these regulations are decided, full details will be available and you will be provoked to contact the conference convenors.

Conference Cost and Organisation: The conference will be run from lunchtime Wednesday July 5th to breakfast Thursday July 7th. There are three options:

1. The conference will cost £150. This includes the conference fees, three lunches, teas/coffees throughout the two days, the conference dinner on Wednesday evening of a reinvented Manchester restaurant, and breakfast for two nights in our own campus student accommodation. A copy of the bound proceedings will be available on a plenary session.

2. Alternatively, for those visitors who would prefer to stay locally with friends or in hotel accommodation the conference will cost £115 and will include all the above facilities except bed and breakfast. If visitors choose to stay in a hotel we will arrange and book this for them using accommodation two miles south of the university at a cost, per night, of around £50 for a single room and £65 for a double. However, hotel payment will be organized separately by the visitors themselves.

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

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

The Research Unit for Global Studies (RUGS) was formally established in 1997 by Dr. Grisselle Lassaint and colleagues attached both to the Department of Politics and Philosophy and the Department of Sociology. RUGS also includes a number of other staff at City University. We are well located with close proximity to UK one of largest conference venues. We have a commitment to the value of multidisciplinary research and teaching and a common interest in furthering understanding of global and transnational relationships, problems and issues, both at a substantive and theoretical level. For further information contact the conference convenors. As of October 2000, RUGS has become the Institute for Global Studies.
Europe And The Asia-Pacific: Culture, Identity And Representations Of Region

University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK

Thursday/Friday 10th and 11th May 2001

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

The conference is being organized jointly by UEA's Centre for Research in European Studies (CREST) and the USA Asia-Pacific Group. The conference convenor is Professor Stephanie Lawson. Director of European and International Studies in the School of Economic and Social Studies. Initial enquiries and offers of paper should be directed to the conference secretary, Dr Michael Drake, School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ. Email: M.Drake@uea.ac.uk Tel: 01603 594415, Fax: 01603 250434

ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC28): Mannheim Meeting April 26-28, 2001, on Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retreatment and Theme: The Social Stratification. The spring 2001 meeting of RC 28 will be held from April 26-28 at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, University of Mannheim, Germany. The conference is organized by Professor Walter Muller and colleagues. Details can be found under:
http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/rc28
For all communication please email: rc28@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

The theme for the conference is Market Expansion, Welfare State Retreatment and their Impact on Social Stratification. Papers on this topic will be given preference. Papers not related to this topic should be at least congruent to RC 28's interest in cross-time and cross-national comparisons in stratification research. Other planned features of the programme include an "Authors Meet the Critics" session. The meeting will start on April 26 at 9:30 a.m. and will end in the evening of April 28. Please organize your travel in order to arrive in Mannheim at April 25. The Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MSES) is an institute of the University of Mannheim. It focuses on comparative European research and research on European Integration. Participants must submit the registration form and paper propositions (title and abstract) by December 31, 2000 at latest. Registration form to be submitted preferably by e-mail/online registration ([cf.http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/rc28], otherwise to Stefani Scharer, MSES AB, University of Mannheim, 68131 Mannheim, Germany. Fax: +49621-181 2803
Submit this form by December 31, 2000 at latest.

Re-Presenting The Shoah In The 21st Century: Conference to be held at University of Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland, 13-14 March 2001

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

Papers are invited from all disciplines about the meanings of the Shoah in the 21st century using a multiplicity of media, from the written word, through various art forms, to footnotes. Among the sessions: Shoah representation: the ongoing silence, the Shoah and the 'second generation', Transnistria - the forgotten Holocaust, teaching the Shoah. Keynote speakers: Aharon Appelfeld and Zygmun Bauman. Speakers already confirmed: Ada Aharoni, Jarina Basman, Heldrun Friese, Esther Fuchs, Nava Segal.

For more details about the scheme including details on eligibility and application procedure please visit:
http://es.msu.ac.uk/ccsr/marie.htm
Fellows will have the opportunity to gain high-quality training through the MA Programme in Social Research Methods and Statistics.

The Shoah In The 21st Century: http://es.msu.ac.uk/ccsr/courses/ma/mastercourse.htm

The conference is being organized jointly by UEA's Centre for Research in European Studies (CREST) and the UEA Asia-Pacific Group. The conference convenor is Professor Stephanie Lawson. Director of European and International Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ. Email: M.Drake@uea.ac.uk Tel: 01603 594415, Fax: 01603 250434

Rene Bekkers writes: There is a reasonably new mailbase list designed to encourage debate and the sharing of information about the Shoah, or anywhere else, and its broad objectives match those of HEN. To join the list, send the following message in the main text to
join-health-equity-network YOUR NAME

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

Rene Bekkers is director of European and International
Associate webmaster ESA
Reply to: r.bekkers@fss.uu.nl
List address: european-sociologist@lists.mbase.ac.uk

Organic Quarterly, an international journal of social sciences and contemporary issues, is published quarterly in English and French, including articles, special issues, interviews, cultural reviews and letters to the editor. We are calling for papers, and are encouraging you to take part in the following issues: 1st issue (November 2000), development in perspective; 2nd issue (February 2001): body and civilization. See:
http://www.geoqueries.com/organicl_revue/
Where will the SIXTH conference of the European Sociological Association take place in 2003?

Will it be in sunny *****?
Or historic ************?
Or, perhaps, futuristic *******?

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

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

Send an e-mail to Jantine van Gogh at jvangogh@siswo.uva.nl.
If you want to ‘talk it over’, e-mail Jiri Musil, ESA President at ceu.prague@ecn.cz.
## Getting in touch with the ESA

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

Secretariat ESA  
Jantine van Gogh  
Plantage Muidergracht 4  
NL-1018 Amsterdam  
The Netherlands  
Tel: +31 20 527 0646  
Fax: +31 20 622 9430  
E-mail: esa@siswo.uva.nl

### Research Networks

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

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

### Virtual ESA

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

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

The ESA also maintains pages on the WorldWideWeb. Their entry-level address is:

http://www.valt.helsinki.fi/esa

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

esa-exec@mailbase.ac.uk

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

d.smith@lboro.ac.uk

## Membership Form

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

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

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

### Total to Pay

**Payment** (in order of our preference):

- Credit Card authorisation
  - Visa
  - Mastercard

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**For members from countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and from Turkey:**

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Please return this completed form to:

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