

**Interim Conference 2004 Research Committee History of Sociology,
International Sociological Association
Marienthal, May 20 – May 23, 2004**

This year's interim conference will take place at historic significant location, the village where Paul Lazarsfeld, Marie Jahoda and their colleagues some seventy years ago investigated the consequences of long term unemployment on a worker's community. In Marienthal which is now part of Gramatneusiedl some of the old buildings remained, including parts of the old factory and some of the workers settlement. In addition to the scientific programme an exhibition about the history of Marienthal will be shown and two sightseeings will take place, a walk through Marienthal and a bus tour through Vienna.

Find below an overview of the programme, titles and abstracts of the presentations and particularities with regard to registration, accommodation, etc.

(1) Overview of Programme (May, 2004)

Thursday 20	17.00	Registration Opening ceremony Introduction to the exhibition "Looking backward to Marienthal" (Müller)	Sightseeing of historical site of factory and housing
	19.00	Reception by the Mayor of Gramatneusiedl	
Friday 21			
1	9.30-12.30	(1) Austrian Sociology	Frisby, Kaesler, König and Rieder, Fryer, Tulelli, Reiterer
2a	13.30-17.30	(2) Sociology textbooks	Guth, Lee, Platt, Sand, Pereyra, Crothers, Schrecker
2b	13.30-17.30	(3) Civil Society	Adair-Toteff, Sydie, Schmidt, Kettler and Nordeen, Verpraet, Eliaeson
3	4-5.30	(4) Impact of Classics in Non-Western Societies	Smith, Kultygin, Blanco, Zabludovsky
	18.00-19.00	RCHS Business Meeting	
	20.00-	RCHS Dinner	
Saturday 22			
4	9.30-13.00	(5) Community Studies	Fryer, Sulek, Rauty, Sand, Hess, Vosyliute
5a	14.30-15.30	(6) Public Understanding	Savelsberg et al, Wisselgren, Hess
5b	14.30-15.30	(7) General Session	Baehr, Bulmer, Crothers, Tiryakian, Gorges, Sheykhi, Suolinna
6a	15.30-18.00	(8) Author Meets Critics: Sven Eliaeson	Baehr, Gerhardt, Kettler

Sunday 23	9.30-	Sightseeing tour through Vienna "Places of Political and cultural historical significance"	Duration: about 3 hours, ending in the city of Vienna (luggage could be stored in the bus). Advanced Reservation needed (send an email to Christian Fleck, indicating your participation)
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(2) Titles of Papers and Abstracts

(1) Austrian Sociology

Chair: Christian Fleck (Graz, Austria)

David Frisby (Glasgow, England)

Georg Simmel in Vienna

Dirk Kaesler (Marburg, Germany)

Max Weber in Vienna

Thomas König and Karl Rieder (Vienna, Austria)

Rationality of Planning. Historical Background and theoretical aim of Otto Neurath's War Economics

Otto Neurath developed his conception of the functioning of an „economy in kind“ from his intensive investigations on war economics. Our report is on the one hand an attempt to critically confront the actual historical development of economic planning under war conditions in the period of Neurath's studies (1912-1918) with his theoretical generalizations concerning complete economic socialization.

Further we investigate the influence of Neurath's „scientific world conception“, which he developed in the context of the *Vienna Circle*, on his concept of a planned economy as a form of „social engineering“. Neurath held quite early a specific notion of rationality, which underlies his later criticism of the „market economists“ in the *Socialist Calculation Debate* of the 1920s and 1930s. On this basis he identifies the „Pseudorationalismus“ of the arguments provided by Ludwig von Mises and the *Austrian School of Economics*. Neurath offers the alternative concept of „in natura calculation“, not only against the idea of the necessity of money for rational economic calculation, but also against the quantitative approach in terms of labor-values that was held by Marxists. This concept illustrates Neurath's idea of „economics as sociology on materialistic basis“

David Fryer (Stirling, Scotland)

The meaning of Marienthal': critical subjectivity in social context

This paper draw on conversations and other communications between Marie Jahoda and the presenter over a twenty year period, and upon critical reflection on the role of the presenter's subjectivity in his sense making, to supplement some of the published material and give a very personal account of the 'meaning of Marienthal'.

Simona Tulelli (Rome, Italy)

Methodological triangulation and empirical sociological research: Paul F. Lazarsfeld contribution

This paper, that arises from the context analysis of *Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal*, offer us an *unusual* interpretation of Lazarsfeld contribution to social research methodology, mostly referring to the debate about the possibility of integration of qualitative and quantitative methods.

In fact, although Lazarsfeld is considered like the "Quantitative methods castle main resident" (Capecchi, 1999), in 1933 he carried out a research, *Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal*, where he utilized a qualitative and quantitative methods mix.

Moreover, in the same years, he wrote *Principles of sociography*, where he explained the *Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal* outcomes and the methodology (and methods) he used in Marienthal study. In *Principles of Sociography* Lazarsfeld clarifies the purpose of the *mixing methods strategy* and he gives the reason of its use: the mix of the methods, that we'll name *Lazarsfeld's triangulation*, is necessary to understand the complexity of a social phenomenon or, as Lazarsfeld says, its "manifold aspects" (Lazarsfeld, 1934).

In this paper *Lazarsfeld's triangulation* is seen like a part of the recent debate about triangulation in social sciences and it is first compared to Denzin's triangulation and then to *methodological triangulation* (the wide strategy of Campbell and Fiske *multitrait-multimethod matrix*).

This paper shows that both *Lazarsfeld's* and *methodological triangulation* share the same opposition to Bridgman's *operationalism*, an opposition to the *reduction* of sociological concepts to a single group of operations (or an operation).

This opposition, in terms of *triangulation*, is present in whole Lazarsfeld's work to preserve the complexity of social items: the principle of triangulation, from *Marienthal* to the latest Lazarsfeld's works, change into the indication of a "multiplicity of indicators". Nevertheless, in the second phase of his life and works, Lazarsfeld seems to neglect the strategy of mixing qualitative and quantitative methods, especially in the social survey.

This is more clear when Lazarsfeld tries to apply the principle of interchangeability of indices to resolve the problems of deviant cases.

and from here (hence) to the Campbell and Fiske *multitrait-multimethod matrix*, is as a matter of fact only an apparent remedy for the problems raised by an inadequate collection of data. In fact, the interchangeability of indices stays entirely into survey research perspective, since it is exclusively based on statistical elaboration of data.

In fact, as we show in this paper, the main Lazarsfeld's triangulation contribution to social research methodology is the fact that it is necessary to plan a careful collection of data by means of both qualitative and quantitative methods.

As we show in the final part of this paper is just this the reason to declare that *Lazarsfeld's triangulation* exceed the other forms of triangulation, especially by the point of view of empirical research: it exceed both N.K. Denzin triangulation (because Lazarsfeld's triangulation gave prominence to research methods while Denzin's triangulation purpose is (only) to settle the generic (non-specific) antagonisms between qualitative and quantitative Research) and Campbell and Fiske *methodological triangulation* (because Lazarsfeld's triangulation meets the requirements of both Qualitative and Quantitative Social Research while Campbell and Fiske methodological triangulation stays into the perspective of *only* quantitative methods (tests) combination).

Barbara Reiterer (Vienna, Austria)

Paul F. Lazarsfeld's Contribution to the Development of Latent Structure Analysis

The term 'Latent Structure Analysis' (LSA) was created by P. F. Lazarsfeld in order to describe the use of mathematical models for dealing with latent variables in the analysis of attitudinal measures from survey research. It can roughly be considered as qualitative data analog to factor analysis. Influential aspects – like Lazarsfeld's personal history, his professional background, institutional

pre-conditions, his specific working style, a network of highly skilled co-workers, his talent with regard to fundraising, the general historical background etc. - are traced back in order to get a picture of how this method, a more elaborate and altered version of which nowadays is a standard procedure in the social sciences, was created by the end of the 1940s, and to specify the role(s) Lazarsfeld played within this process.

(2) Sociology Textbooks

Chair: Jennifer Platt (Sussex, England)

Suzie Guth (Strasbourg, France)

Sociological manuals and the school of Durkheim

This paper studies the sociology curriculum in the Normal Schools after the first World War (official programme of Sep. 18, 1920). They expanded later to secondary schools and to college grades. Sociology had two functions in France: first, it had to be a course of civics which stressed nation building; second, it had to be a course of moral philosophy. Until 1967, sociology was taught in philosophy, as a unit of moral philosophy and sociology. We shall use the manuals of Contardarin (1927) for Normal Schools, Davy's manual which is only on Durkheimian sociology, and Hubert and Bouglé's manuals. Bouglé is the author of Les leçons de sociologie sur l'évolution des valeurs (Lessons of Sociology and the Change of Values) (1929), of Le guide de l'étudiant de sociologie (The Sociology Student's Guide) (written with Marcel Déat, who was excluded from the Socialist Party SFIO, founded the Rassemblement National Populaire, and in 1944 became Secretary of Labour during the Vichy government), and Éléments de sociologie (1939), a reader like the Davy manual. Finally, we shall look at Hubert's Manuel élémentaire de sociologie (1949); this can be compared with what is called in France 'the Cuvillier'. Before World War II Cuvillier had already written an Introduction to Sociology which had been translated into several languages. All these authors were Durkheimians; some, like Bouglé, had known Durkheim for a long time, others were old friends. Their references and source of inspiration come from the French socialists; Bouglé had published several books on Proudhon, on solidarism, and his main thesis was on egalitarian ideas from antiquity to the present day. The programme of 1920n will be examined and compared with these manuals, and Bouglé's reader will be compared with Park and Burgess' Introduction to the Social Sciences. The influence of German sociology will also be examined. All the French sociologists spoke German, and Bouglé translated into French a Simmel chapter ('Über soziale Differenzierung' which was read by Park for his dissertation *Masse und Publikum*. French sociology is distinguished from other sociologies. The influence of Durkheim, and his implicit and explicit commitment to the organic evolution of society described by Herbert Spencer and to the nation-building policy founded on the republican regime and secular state education, lasted for a very long period.

Ray Lee (USA)

Park, Bogardus and The New Social Research

The New Social Research, an early textbook written by Emory Bogardus, introduced a variety of methodological innovations into sociology. The paper analyses the content of The New Social Research, looking in particular at its role in the transition within sociology from methods based on the life history to the use of depth interview techniques. The paper also looks at the relationship between Bogardus and Robert Park and at the design and implementation of the Pacific Race Relations Survey, a much neglected study, directed by Park, which formed the context out of which the methods described in The New Social Research emerged.

Jennifer Platt (Sussex, England)

British Introductory Textbooks Since 1950

Data are drawn from analysis of every identified edition of an introductory sociology textbook aimed at first-year undergraduates written by an author based in Britain, and from course reading lists collected from a range of departments. The textbooks are characterised in terms of coverage, pedagogical style, market niche aimed at, and intellectual stances taken. Change over time in the topics covered is related both to broader developments within the discipline and to changes in society, and the extent to which it has been discipline-driven - rather than society-driven is discussed. One of the topics appearing more recently is globalisation; for selected books, the national character of the material used will be examined and the extent to which it has become global or international will be considered and related to consideration of the overall mission – if any - of the texts. Possible reasons for the relative popularity of different texts will be assessed, and related to the ways in which they appear to have been used in courses.

Hans Petter Sand (Kristiansand, Norway)

The Tradition Of Norwegian Textbooks

This paper looks at the tradition of sociology text-books in Norway written in Norwegian by Norwegian sociologists. In a small country like Norway there is a long and proud tradition of writing text-books in our own language. Some of them have also been much used in Denmark (Danish is a very similar language). The classic in this respect is Vilhelm Aubert's Sosiologi (1964), also available in English under the title Elements of Sociology. In the late 1970s he tried to upgrade his book into a two volume work consisting of a micro-sociology and a macro-sociology text book; however, he died before he was able to finish this work. To-day the most prevalent sociology text-book in Norwegian is Willy Martinussen's Sosiologisk analyse.En innføring (1984).

Diego Ezequiel Pereyra (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

A Review Of Sociological Textbooks In Argentina And Mexico, 1940-1960

Some local sociologists believed that sociology spread in Latin America only after 1960, but several sociological textbooks were published before that time in different Latin American countries such as Argentina and Mexico. Textbooks are useful to study the history of sociological ideas in certain regions, and they could also provide information on the situation inside the professional field. The aim of textbooks is to provide a relative brief introductory outline for students, so they reproduce the main sociological ideas within a professional field. In this paper I study the teaching of sociology in Argentina and Mexico. I will make a comparative study of a sample of Argentine and Mexican textbooks of sociology, looking for common and odd topics, concepts, research methods, authors, theories and cross-references. This will be placed in the context of other channels for the diffusion of ideas such as journals and meetings, in order to understand progress in the local institutionalisation of sociology and the general situation of the professional and intellectual field in the region from 1940 to 1960.

Charles Crothers (Auckland, New Zealand)

New Zealand textbooks

The intellectual and market dilemmas of developing sociology textbooks in peripheral societies are outlined and then the trajectory of New Zealand texts is described, with each item being described and critiqued. A close analysis is made of the extent to which indigenous texts are constructed from the findings of indigenous social research investigations, and the ways in which these have changed over time.

Cherry Schrecker (Metz, France)

A Transcultural Comparison Of Introductory Manuals

The paper compares French and British sociology teaching manuals published from the 1950's to the present day. The overall layout of the manuals is compared, revealing contrasts in the way the field is divided up and the priorities as far as theoretical perspective is concerned. A comparison of selected chapters shows both differences in both style and in the approach which characterises French or British sociology. Not only do the two differ on the divisions by which sociology is separated into specialist domains (e.g. sociology of organisations, sociology of crime) but also in the theoretical approaches considered important and the way in which these are presented. Another contrast is that British manuals tend to use a more colloquial language and a less formal structure than the French, where a more academic style and a structure which owes more to theoretical perspectives than to areas of activity are preferred. Changes that have occurred in sociology in each of the two countries over the period in question are also revealed. In particular, there are changes in the type of divisions that predominate, shifts in the specialist domains which receive attention, and stylistic transformations.

The aim was to select books comparable in terms of length and date of publication, but exact matches were impossible, mainly due to the small number of French manuals - which, of course, is in itself a result of differences in the status of sociology and the way in which it is taught in the two countries. The other criterion which guided the choice of textbooks was their popularity. Those compared are: T. B. Bottomore (1962) Sociology: a guide to problems and literature, Peter Worsley (1970/77) Introducing sociology, M. Haralambos with R. Heald (1980/85/2000) Sociology, themes and perspectives, Anthony Giddens (1989/93/2001) Sociology compared with (G. Gurvitch (1960), A. Cuvillier (1950/62/63), H. Mendras (1975) J. P. Durand and R. Weil (1989/93/2000).

(3) Conceptual History of ‘Civil Society’

Chair: Sven Eliaeson (Warsaw)

Christopher Adair-Toteff (Mississippi State University, USA)

Weber, Toller and the Paths to Civil Society

For Max Weber, the ideal of a civil society was largely only an ideal, for him political life was, is, and always will be a continuous struggle among competing powers. In contrast, during the time he was a revolutionary pacifist and a member of the Webers' Sunday group, Ernst Toller believed that the ideal of a civil society not only could be, but should be, realized. For Toller, the operative words were brotherhood and peace; for Weber, they were conflict and power. Weber is known for condemning the revolutionary literary people in part because of their insistence on taking a stand in spite of likely consequences. These people were idealists holding to what Weber referred to the "ethics of conviction" whereas he endorsed politicians if they acted according to the "ethics of responsibility". However, Weber had an extremely complex attitude toward Toller. Weber said that of Toller that "God in his fury made him a politician". But, Weber also intervened in a Berlin meeting and instructed the audience to listen to Toller because he "is a man to be taken seriously". And, Weber defended him against the charge of high treason stemming from Toller's leading role in the Munich "Räterepublik". Weber both condemned and praised him for his idealistic convictions. In this paper I will analyze not so much the idea of civil society as the differing paths endorsed by Weber and Toller leading up to the possible reality of civil society

Rosalind A Sydie (Alberta, Canada)

Civility and Civil Society in the Works of Mary Wollstonecraft and Harriet Martineau

Civility, defined as social conduct appropriate to order and good government, was a significant concern for several women writers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The appropriate behaviour and relationships of the sexes in a civil society was tied to an educational

programme designed to produce the good citizen. The paper will examine the work of Mary Wollstonecraft and Harriet Martineau in respect to their position on civility and good citizenship.

James Schmidt (Boston University, USA)

How Civil Society Got Religion

More often than not, civil society has been defined in terms of what it is not. Thus, at one time or another, civil society has been opposed to “domestic society,” to the “state of nature,” to “rude societies,” to “political society,” or to “ecclesiastical society.” The conceptual history of civil society involves, in part, a shifting of emphasis between these different oppositions and, in a few of the more striking cases, a redrawing of the lines of demarcation. Thus, while the term “state” and “civil society” were employed by natural law theorists as synonyms, the two terms had come to be opposed to one another in a pattern of usage that originates with Hegel’s *Rechtsphilosophie*.

David Kettler (Bard College, USA) Patricia Nordeen (University of Chicago, USA)

The Myth of Spontaneity: Adam Ferguson's Contested Legacy

There is little dispute that Ferguson's concept of civil society was part of a political design. The actual character of that design, however, is very much contested, ranging from the claim that it entailed a materialist critique of bourgeois society (Ronald Meek) to the claim (Friedrich Hayek) that it provided a still valid understanding of the natural principles upholding the order to which the concept of bourgeois society is pejoratively affixed. The aim of our paper is to offer a fresh look at the relations between Ferguson's politics and his concept of civil society. Apart from the intrinsic historical interest of such an exercise, the paper is offered as a contribution to present-day debates about the concept, notably among students of democratization, who have become increasingly uncomfortable with the enthusiasm for "civil society," as it is understood in that cont

Gilles Verpraet (CNRS, Grass, France)

The concept of civil society between Gramsci, Dewey and Habermas

We want to reassess the different interpretations of the concept of civil society after the initial definition of Hegel (1821) as State religion and public spirit. The concept of civil society can be questioned within the Hegelian filiations. Gramsci introduced more flexibility inside the state vision with the dynamic of social group and culture, between State and civil society. The European tradition is sensitive to the differentiation of institution as separation of power (Montesquieu; Luhman, Habermas).

The American progressive tradition is more attached to the consistency of the public domain and to the responsive pragmatism. This overlapping tradition of market and cultural pragmatism has been “influenced on the late work of Habermas, on the theory of communicative action.

These crossed filiations emerging during the 1930’s and the 90’s are questioning the sociological basis of the public domain :

- the change of relations between law and individu
- the expanded relations between individu and social practices (Dewey, Habermas)
- the relative separation between the public domain and the private domain (Arendt)

Sven Eliaeson (CSS/IFiS PAN, Warsaw)

Conceptual History of ‘Civil Society’: Swedish Exceptionalism

The Swedish case is peculiar. Civil society re-entered the stage as a neo-liberal and social conservative reaction against the Social democratic ideology of “the strong state”, in which state and society were almost conceived of as synonymous. This somewhat odd “marriage” soon turned

out to be a mismatch. If the state is an enemy to civil society, so is the market. Debate goes on; old wine in new skins.

The Swedish revival of an old concept evidently contrasts to the reception East of the Elbe in recent decades, where “civil society” served as a label for grass-root protest movements, directed against the nomenklatura in so called command-economies, with a smack of revolutionary romanticism. This seems to be totally lacking in the Swedish case, where the distinction between top-down and bottom-up historically is less discriminating, less useful for classificatory purposes. Long lines in history are required to understand this consensus-oriented background. Civil society in Sweden has a history *avant la lettre*, in the form of a number of local initiatives to improve the infrastructure in various respects, be it electricity, insurance or banking, creating institutions that later grew into the centralized “apparatus” of state power, in a corporatist and consensual pattern. The background history goes back to late Medieval times. The Swedish case illustrates the need for “long lines in history, for the proper contextualization required to understand the battles of conceptualization even today.

(4) Impact of Classics on Non-Western Sociologies

Chair: Irmela Gorges (Berlin, Germany)

Jeremy Smith (University of Ballarat, Australia)

Western Sociology, Japanese Social Thought: Inter-Civilizational Encounters During the Meiji Era

Contemporary comparative social science analyses Japan’s modern trajectory by way of civilisational sociology and a paradigm of multiple modernities rather than within a metanarrative of modernization. The development of sociological thought itself in Japan could also be interpreted through this framework, although there has been little research to date along these lines. This paper explores how Japanese sociology coalesced in inter-civilisational encounters in the 1870s and 1880s. It analyses the radical reinterpretation of classical Western sociology in the reception of Comte, Mill and Spencer by Japan’s scholars and modernisers in the nascent public spheres of Meiji society. Special attention is paid to the social thought of Nishi Amane.

Vladimir Kulygin (Moscow, Russia)

P. Lazarsfeld And The Revival Of Sociology In Russia

Russian sociology has experienced very diverse stages in the process of its development. During the second half of the 19th century many Russian sociologists performed functions of the social opposition to the absolutist regime, while the tsarist regime did not allow any manifestations of alternative values in every social field. Rather paradoxically, the earlier Russian so-called "legal Marxists" at the beginning of 20th century were the first ardent and most energetic proponents of the capitalist values and the emergence of capitalist relations in Russia. Another less known fact is the flourishing of institutionalized sociology in the country at early 1920s, during the first years of the Soviet regime. The darkest period for the Russian sociology came from the 1930s and lasted for a quarter of a century, during which this academic discipline was totally banned in the country.

The revival of sociology in Russia started after the denouncing of the cult of personality of Josef Stalin and the launching of empirical sociological research in many spheres of social life since the end of 1960s. During this period some talented young social scientists were sent to the West to learn the recent advances in sociological science in order to cope with the world sociology. More important was the fact that some leading Western sociologists have been invited to deliver lectures in the Soviet Union and their major works have been translated and published in Russia.

Among the elite representatives of the world sociology, Lazarsfeld was the person who actively participated in this process. His works on methods, especially on statistical and mathematical processing of empirical data, were among the first books to be translated and widely spread among the professionals. His manuals became immensely popular among practical sociologists and played a substantial role in maintaining rather high methodological quality of the empirical research in the country since the early 1960s. Due to his immense popularity in Russia much attention has been paid to the appropriate use of mathematics in sociology.

Although it is known that the neophytes' enthusiasm plays funny jokes with them sometimes. During the 1970s the author of this paper worked in the USA and had very constructive and fruitful contacts with Lazarsfeld at the University of Pittsburgh. In response to sincere and enthusiastic appraisal of Lazarsfeld as father-founder of mathematical methods of sociology, he modestly stated that he practically used the methods, that has been proposed before him by the Russian scholar Alexander Chuprov a couple of decades earlier. The especial value of Lazarsfeld's works and his personality for Russian sociology was caused by the fact that he was not only immensely efficient in implementing high methodological quality during the redemption of Russian sociology but he also helped us to pay due tribute to our home predecessors.

Alejandro Blanco (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

The reception of Talcott Parsons in Gino Germani 's work

In this paper I discuss the relationship between Germani and functionalism, in general, and Talcott Parsons' work, in particular. The research is addressed at highlighting the influence of Parson's work on Germani's, highlighting the need to understand it in connection with the debates occurred in those years regarding the problems for economical and political development in Latin America. In this sense, the paper traces the chief features of these debates and analyses the impact of the topics of Parson's works on both the development of Germani 's sociological approach and the constitution of his theory of modernization.

Gina Zabłudovsky (Mexico City, Mexico)

Positivism and organicism in Mexico

(5) Community Studies

Chair: Christian Fleck (Graz, Austria)

David Fryer (Stirling, Scotland)

Marienthal: Classic study in the history of community psychology?

Community psychology, a manifestation of psychology is found in Europe, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, North and South America, South Africa, is internationally one of the most vibrant, exciting, conceptually and methodologically creative and ideological progressive manifestations of the 'critical turn' in psychology. Perhaps because of this it is also academically and professionally marginal and contested. The origins of community psychology are routinely claimed by the USA and generally located in 1960s domestic political events yet Marienthal increasingly appears not only a manifestation of community psychology in 1930s Europe but also one of the most radical exemplars of the approach.

Antoni Sulek (Warsaw, Poland)

The Marienthal study and contemporary studies on unemployment in Poland

This paper will contain an overview of Polish research on unemployment in the 1930s, compare their background and methodology with the Marienthal study, and describe interrupted (by the war) reception of this study in Poland

Raffaele Rauty (University of Salerno, Italy)

Park, the men of Chicago school of sociology and the concept of community

Theoretical approach to "community" problem from the standpoint of Chicago School of Sociology is part of the long interest of Robert Park and other colleagues about questions and problems of modern society. This theme is present, also if in different ways, from his doctoral thesis, "The Crowd and the Public" (1904), until Burgess' *The Urban Community* (1964).

New historical context caused a deep and general change of community from the rural condition to the urban context with not only new relationships between men and environment, but also within every man and inside urban context. From this derived a new approach and renewed pressures to surveys as goals and methods in a specific characterization of sociological tradition.

Hans Petter Sand (Kristiansand, Norway)

A Norwegian Community Research project

The paper is on the most well-known and most ambitious community research project in Norway and connects this to the tradition of community studies in the country. The project in question was conducted in the late 1960s and the results were published in the beginning of the 1970s. The project was called "Nord-Odal-prosjektet" in Norwegian and was a study of a decaying small farm and forestry community where most of the workers had become long-distance commuters to Oslo, the capital of Norway.

Andreas Hess (Dublin, Ireland)

Jesuit Work Ethic? Max Weber And The Basque Country

While staying in the Basque Country in the summer of 1897, Weber wrote two long letters (recently made public by the official journal of the Spanish Sociological Association, REIS No 100, Dec 2002) in which he speculates about why the Basque Country is so different when compared to the rest of Spain. Having visited a few Basque communities, he had encountered a very different attitude vis-a-vis work, religion, social and culture life. A further visit to the Jesuit Center in Loyola made him think and speculate about the link that might exist between religious values as taught by the Jesuits and the modernisation he had observed in Bilbao and its surroundings. In the paper I will discuss Weber's thoughts on the Basque Country and I will try to present some hard empirical evidence whether his speculations have any validity.

Anele Vosyliute (Vilnius, Lithuania)

The types of social monographs of Lithuanian localities

In the paper the author analyses the works of humanitarian and social sciences related with localities: people's way of life characteristics, social institutions, the methods of investigation. The first knowledge about communities we can find in the descriptions of localities by Lithuanian historians, social scientists and ethnographers. The second stage – the social monograph by V. Stanevicius about the village Matuizos Balandiskiai (Vilnius, 1923). He was continuator of Polish rural sociologist F. Bujak; the monograph was grounded on participant observation, the data of questionnaires, statistical material of locality.

The third types of communities research – new localities in Siberia space, which were constructed by Lithuanian people in exile during the soviet deportation. The author displays the adaptation to the new hard social situations of poverty and marginalization, the features of places in exile communities, the order of the disciplinary society. The peculiarities of those places (related with

deportations, imprisonment, killing) as the networks of social relations and communication from the memory of inhabitants are revealed.

4th type: Using the case study method the sociologists in modern local socio-ethnographic monographs examine the attitudes of people's social and cultural life. The written texts about villages and towns stimulate the inhabitant's identification with these places, confirm the rebirth of the national memory and the understanding of the villages as the places of an authenticity.

(6) Public Understanding

Chair: TBA

Joachim J. Savelsberg, Lara Cleveland, Sarah Flood, and Ryan King (Minnesota, USA)

Sociology Fizzling Out At The Edges: Conditions, Consequences, And The Case Of Post-WW2 Criminology In The United States

Several areas of sociological research have joined forces with other disciplines to form multi-disciplinary fields with their own institutions, associations, journals, undergraduate and graduate programs. Increasingly these fields have taken the shape of disciplines themselves. Sociology is thus at risk of fizzling out at the edges. This paper discusses the conditions and consequences of such processes for the case of criminology in the United States during the second half of the 20th century. While the conditions are discussed based on a growing body of literature on the history and sociology of criminology, the consequences for knowledge production are investigated based on content analysis of 1,612 articles from leading American sociology and criminology journals, published between 1951 and 1993. Results indicate that the process of differentiation, in the competitive environment of American academia, was advanced by government programs. Increasing differentiation of the field of criminology, outside of sociology, with its own journals and degree programs and government funding, also affected the nature of criminological research.

Per Wisselgren (Uppsala, Sweden)

Crossing the boundary between private and public: Kerstin Hesselgren and Swedish extra-academic social research 1900-1930"

What I intend to do in the paper is to discuss the fluid and changing boundaries between private, public and academic social research during the period, by focusing on some of the investigations carried out by Hesselgren (who in a way is possible to label a "public intellectual")

Andreas Hess (Dublin, Ireland)

A French Intellectual in Emerald's Isle: Gustave de Beaumont's *L'Irlande: Sociale, Politique et Religieuse* (1839)

In the perception of most social scientists Gustave de Beaumont is commonly known as the travel companion of Alexis de Tocqueville. However, Beaumont was a scholar in his own right and his work deserves more attention. As I will try to show, his study "L'Irlande: sociale, politique, et religieuse" (two volumes, published in 1839) has all the hallmarks of a neglected classical study in political sociology.

(7) General Session

Chair: Charles Crothers (Auckland, New Zealand)

Peter Baehr (Lingnan University, Hong Kong)

Schicksalsgemeinschaft (Community of Fate): A Concept Interpreted and Applied

What are the conditions under which human communities disintegrate? Conversely, what are the conditions under which they find solace and strength of purpose? Sociologists have offered various answers to these questions over the years, but an early concept employed to express some of the key issues was *Schicksalsgemeinschaft* (Community of Fate). The concept found many uses: by Max Weber in his sociology of ethnic groups and of war; by Otto Bauer, in his theory of nation building; and by many others on the "right" - including Adolf Hitler - to express Germany's plight and potential after the Great War. In this paper I begin by examining a range of uses of *Schicksalsgemeinschaft* (Community of Fate) but then proceed to operationalize the concept. My subject is social responses to disasters in general, and to epidemics in particular.

Martin Bulmer (University of Surrey, England)

Sociology and social research in British central government

This paper provides an overview of the part played by sociology within British central government, and some reflections upon the institutionalisation of empirical social research within the British government apparatus. The two activities designated by 'sociology' and by 'empirical social research' are not, of course, co-terminous, and part of the paper will discuss this tension, and the primacy within government of 'social research'. The paper will also consider the relative importance of policy and of administration, and the use of both sociology and social research as an aid to both elements within the government. Some contrasts will be drawn with Economists and Statisticians, organised into parallel professional groups within government. The issues of value-freedom and professional autonomy will be considered, and a foundation laid for a proper appreciation of the role of the applied sociologist.

Charles Crothers (Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand)

The Rise And Fall Of Theory-Traditions in Recent Sociology

Data from *Sociological Abstracts* is drawn on to trace the relative trajectories of different theoretical approaches within the sociological journal literature.

Edward Tiryakian (Duke University, USA)

The Neglect of Tocqueville in Introductory Texts

My paper is an examination of various popular sociological theory textbooks in the United States, compare them with some leading introductory texts, to see whether the neglect of Tocqueville is at both ends of the curriculum, and raise questions about the passing up of Tocqueville when the largest set of consumers of these textbooks are American students.

Irmela Gorges (Berlin, Germany)

The publication policy for research findings in sociology in the former German Democratic Republic 1949 – 1989

The paper presents findings of an ongoing research on the unpublished social research in the German Democratic Republic 1948 through 1989. We try to analyse the reasons why the socialistic regime did not want to publish specific data. In a first step the economic, political and cultural development of the GDR is opposed with the rise and fall of research institutions as well as research themes and results of selected research fields. In a second step the decisions on secrecy imposed on a multitude of research findings by the officials of the GDR government responsible for research and education in the field of sociology are compared and interpreted with regard to the official's demands for and reactions on research issues and research results. In a third step the secrecy policy for research results of officials is analysed in front the general development of the social sciences in the former GDR.

Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi (Teheran, Iran)

A General Appraisal of the Development of Sociology in Iran

The paper explores how sociology was dominated in Iran by perspectives and assumptions drawn from functionalism, and regard the development of sociology as largely beneficial. It will be argued as to how economic growth and social improvement are related to sociological development in the country. As a precondition to human capital formation and human resource mobilization, powerful movements of structural transformation and mass-conscientization will have to be set in motion, and that could be achieved through the development and application of sociology to identify the most pressing issues.

Kirsti Suolinna (Åbo, Finland)

The Westermarck Society's role in establishing modern sociology in Finland.

This paper concentrates on the 1950s and 1960s and closed the story at the student movement and the radicalization of the sociological community. In the 1950 the actors in Finnish sociology is quite small and during the 1960s it grew fast. Two professors have a central role, namely Erik Allardt and Knut Pipping, both belonging to the Swedish speaking population. The paper covers Nordic contact and contact with the ISA. It uses protocols and letters that belong to the Westermarck Society.

(8) Author Meets Critics

Sven Eliaeson, Max Weber's methodologies : interpretation and critique (Cambridge, UK: Polity Press in association with Blackwell Publishers ; Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2002).

Critics:

Peter Baehr (Hong Kong)

Uta Gerhardt (Heidelberg, Germany)

David Kettler (Bard College, USA)

(3) Practicalities

REGISTRATION

Please send an email (or letter) to Christian Fleck, Institute of Sociology, University of Graz (with a copy to the Hotel) with the following information.

christian.fleck@uni-graz.at, copy to: maria.dietrich@gpa.at

Name, Address, Accommodation requirements, Intended Travel arrangements after arriving in Vienna, Whether/not Participating in Vienna Tour (Sunday 23rd)

Websites of interest:

<http://www.gramatneusiedl.at/ggg/lageplan/start-lageplan.htm>

http://www.eco-tour.org/company/cnr_at_189en.html

Hotel: Seminarhotel Velm

B&B per person EUR 36,80 per night and breakfast.

Transport:

Note that Thursday May 20 is a Catholic holiday in Austria. Arrival by Bus, train or car. Bus service from Vienna International Airport by advanced reservation, or by local trains from Vienna's South Station.