

NETWORK

NEWSLETTER OF THE BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE EDITORS

The *Network* Editors try to encourage contributions from overseas and are delighted that Professor Maria Petmesidou has written about the state of sociology in Greece. As a consequence of political repression in Greece it was not until the fall of the junta in 1974 that sociology achieved legitimate status for inclusion in higher education. Professor Petmesidou describes the implications for sociology of its very recent development within the political and economic context of modern Greece.

POSTGRADUATE ISSUES

Postgraduate issues continue to be a focus for concern. *Network* has received a long account of one postgraduate student's 'horror story' and it is published in full on page 7. Joy Carter, a regular contributor on postgraduate matters has written to say that she will no longer be able to look after the Postgraduate Forum, potential applicants please see page 7. On a more positive note, Bob Burgess is chairing a new committee to launch the UK Council for Graduate Education. For more details, see page 8.

OBITUARIES

Sadly, there are more than the usual quota of obituaries in this edition. The obituaries for Tom Bottomore, Mary Farmer and Cathie Marsh are on page 5.

NEXT MONTH

For the next issue: Modularity, skills, capability, competence. These are all on the minds and lips of 80% of us as we strive to go modular or review our existing modular frameworks. With the first sixth formers applying to enter higher education with GNVQ level 3 next session, and with levels 4 and 5 on the horizon, we would invite contributions from anyone with views about the impact of modularity on British sociology and the implications for the sociology curriculum of the 'skills revolution' in British education.

PUBLISH OR BE POOR...

Also, following the last UFC assessments the message seems to be 'publish or be poor'. With that ethos in mind the next edition will have a special Bookends feature on Journals.

IN THIS ISSUE

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Sociology in Greece | Page 2 |
| The Collins Educational Research Aware | Page 2 |
| Not in Front of the Children | Page 4 |
| Obituaries | Page 5 |
| New Journals | Page 6 |
| Council for Graduate Education | Page 8 |

The Philip Abrams Memorial Prize

The Philip Abrams memorial prize for 1992 was won by Richard Sparks at the University of Keele for *Television and the Drama of Crime* published by the Open University Press.

1995 Annual Conference

At the BSA Annual Conference in Essex formal approval was given to the proposal from the University of Ulster and Queen's University, Belfast to host the 1995 Annual Conference on the theme *Social Change and the City*.

Occupational Mobility

Two new appointments have been made in Sociology at Strathclyde University recently. Helen Corr joined us from Durham University in October 1992 and Stevi Jackson arrived from the University of Glamorgan in January 1993. In addition to lecturing in Sociology Stevi will also take over the role of Co-ordinator of the M.Litt in Women's Studies at Strathclyde.

Angela Glasner, formerly Head of the Department of Innovation Studies at the University of East London, has been appointed as Head of the School of Social Sciences at Oxford Brookes University.

Professor Stephen Mennell is moving from Monash to take up the chair at University College Dublin. From the 1st of July his address will be: Department of Sociology, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland. Tel: +353-1-269-3244, Fax: +353-1-269-4409, E-mail: SMENNELL.

A NOTE ON SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN GREECE

Sociology as an autonomous academic subject and a profession with a clearly defined identity is of recent development in Greece. Until the middle of the seventies, due to the particular socio-political and ideological conditions in Greece leading to a succession of regimes with more or less openly suppressive character, social sciences and particularly sociology were considered subversive and, thus, non-legitimate subjects for the academia.¹ These conditions have gradually changed since the middle of the seventies and to this have contributed some major socio-political developments such as the fall of the junta in 1974 and the restoration of democracy in various spheres of social and political life since then, as well as Greece's accession to the EC in 1980. A new bill for higher education passed in 1982, when the Parhellenic Socialist Party was in power, brought about extensive changes in the structure of higher education and university curricula and contributed to the establishment of two departments of Sociology, one in the Panteion University (Athens) and the other in the University of Crete (the latter started operating in 1987). Up to now both of these departments offer a four-year undergraduate course in Sociology, on the basis of quite similar curricula, while opportunities for specialised studies in specific fields of sociology (or combined courses) at the undergraduate or post-graduate level are very limited.

Closely related to the above conditions in the very low degree of institutionalization of social research in Greece. Most often research activities depend upon personal, fragmentary choices of individual researchers rather than on any systematic and coherent research policy by the government, the universities and other relevant bodies. Besides, until recently, universities have lacked an institutional framework for organizing research on a collective basis and securing the required finances. In addition, as indigenous schools of sociological thought are lacking, methodological and substantive issues of research very much depend upon the educational background of the researchers built under the influence of the dominant theoretical tradition in the country in which they did their studies (mostly France, Germany, the UK and North America).

The small amount of resources allocated to social research (4.4% of the total amount of resources allotted to research by the General Secretariat for Research and Technology, or 0.01% of GNP, in 1991) is most often quoted as the main factor hindering the expansion of social research. Though one can hardly deny the significance of limited resources, some aspects of socio-institutional structure in Greece, which however we can only very briefly mention here, are equally important for understanding the causes of low development of social research.

Most importantly, the rudimentary institutionalization of social research manifests the absence of a social dynamics, in Greek society, which could create a need for society to increase its understanding of social problems in close relationship with a broadly accepted need for developing systematic and coherent social planning policies in many areas of social life. First, in a less developed country like Greece, where even today economic growth and industrial development are being considered a top priority by governmental officials and relevant economic agents, collective concern for social problems is rather

limited. Besides, until the middle of the seventies economic growth was sought through the suppression of collective demands; low wages were considered a relative advantage of the country, while welfare policies remained rudimentary. Second, in the postwar period Greek society has scarcely achieved a broad consensus for the development of systematic social planning policies, supporting the expansion of the welfare state.² Thus, public concern and debate about various social problems, such as socio-economic inequalities, social stratification, poverty and social mobility, unemployment, quality of life and environmental issues, have been rather rudimentary. The poor level of statistical information and research on most of the above issues is a further indication of this. Needless to say that the relationship between social planning policies and applied social research is bilateral: the designing and implementation of social policy requires a deep grasp of social problems, while on the other hand expanding social research contributes to the critical evaluation of social policy implementation, broadens public debate and feeds back the planning policy process. It is primarily these mutual relationships that are absent in Greek society.³

Let us very briefly mention that characteristics such as the weakness of civil society, the dominant role of paternalistic/statist structures and the significance of criteria of political affiliation in processes of distribution of the social surplus in Greece are all crucial factors for explaining the low degree of institutionalization of social planning policies and of social research to some extent. Clientelistic forms of social and political integration, in close relationship with the extensive practising of informal economic activities undermine the capacity of society to make explicit processes through which value is created and distributed, to promote consensus about welfare policies and an understanding of social problems. Yet, such a capacity has, indeed, been a precondition for the development of consistent planning processes and welfare state institutions in North-Western Europe, though in the last two decades these institutions have undergone significant changes.

Greek statism has far reaching effects in many aspects of economic organization, social integration and the functioning of various institutions. For instance, up to now it has restricted considerably the relative autonomy of educational institutions. Solutions to various educational problems are hardly sought on the basis of an internal logic of the functioning and organization of these institutions, but are constantly transformed into problems of political confrontations in the struggle for power. Similarly, as competition among economic actors consists mainly in confrontations among them for securing access to the state and political power, issues concerning for instance the enhancement of human capital and its efficient use, with significant implications for the structure of education and research, have scarcely become a public concern.

Greece's becoming a full member of the EC in 1980 gave a considerable push to social research. Opportunities were offered to Greece to join a number of research programmes financed by the EC which opened up new research areas in the country and exerted pressures for an increasing availability of relevant statistical data. For instance in the

context of the POVERTY Programme (organized and financed by DG-IV of the EC) some attempts – though still rudimentary – have been made to examine the extent of poverty in the country and the socio-economic characteristics of the poor. What remains to be seen is whether pressures exerted on Greece to join the EC programmes (and collaborate with her partners) will have any impact upon the socio-institutional structures that up to now have hindered the institutionalization of social research in the country. Though, as the required changes must bring about far reaching transformations in the structure and organization of institutions, the social relations of work and the state/civil relationship in Greece, one cannot be very optimistic for the near future.

1. Lambiri-Dimaki I. 1987. *Sociology in Greece Today*. Athens: Papazisis, p.35 (in Greek).
2. Petmesidou M. 1991. 'Statism, social policy and the middle classes in Greece'. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 1, 31–48.
3. Petmesidou M. and Tsoulouvis I. 1990. 'Planning technological change and economic development in Greece'. *Progress in Planning* 33/3, 175–262.

Marla Petmesidou
Department of Sociology,
University of Crete

REWARDING EXCELLENCE

The Collins Educational Research Awards Scheme is designed to recognise and reward the best pieces of original sociological research produced by students of Sociology in connection with their A and AS level examinations.

The scheme was launched in 1992 and was co-ordinated for Collins Educational by Tony Breslin of the School of St David and St Katharine, London.

Of the 150 entries received for the 1992 Award, 20 were short-listed. These were judged by a panel made up of Chief Examiners, authors and academics and the two winning entries were chosen.

The winners were:

Amanda Wragg, who studies at Norton College, Sheffield and whose research, entitled "Politics and Class", concerned the relationship between social class and voting behaviour;

Veronica Davids, who studied at St Angela's Ursuline Convent, London, and whose research, entitled "The Public's Enemy: Rebels without a Cause?" considered the relationship between political control and popular music.

The work of these students will be edited by Tony Breslin and published by Collins in 1993 as a free learning resource for schools and colleges.

The twenty schools and colleges whose students' entries were short-listed have received £100 worth of Collins Educational books. The two overall winners will receive a prize of either £100 cash or £200 worth of Collins books.

For further information, please contact Patrick McNeill (Further Education Editor) at Collins Educational (direct line 081 307 4019, fax 081 307 4110).

ESRC CORPORATE PLAN

The Economic and Social Research Council's mission and strategy for the next five years has been launched in its 1993 Corporate Plan. The plan outlines the long-term aims of the Council together with objectives for 1993/94. Professor Howard Newby, Chairman of the ESRC said, "The plan reaffirms our strategy to develop high quality social science in the 1990s – using our money and influence to strengthen social science's capacity to contribute both intellectually and practically, to economic and social change. We hope the promised White Paper on Science and Technology will provide a policy and organisational framework which is helpful in allowing us to progress further".

Included in the main objectives for 1993–94 are:

- to commission a new Research Programme on Crime and Social Order
- to further enhance the Research Centres portfolio with up to three new Centres
- to increase Advanced Course Awards and Research Training Studentships to 460 and

- 330 respectively in the 1993 competition
- to introduce part-time Research Studentships
- to commission a small portfolio of Resource Centres
- to complete reviews of science policy studies, socio-legal studies and management research
- to complete a review of the current state of research careers in the social sciences
- to consider the outcome of the consultation exercise on new forms of research organisation.

The plan also details achievement of objectives in the 1992 Plan.

Copies of the 1993 Corporate Plan are available from Information Division, ESRC, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon, Wilts SN2 1UJ.

For further information contact Tim Whitaker, Sarah Sleet or Andrew Smith, ESRC Information Division, Tel: (0793) 413115, 413032 or 413117.

Letters...

Dear Network,

I am writing to ask for your assistance in obtaining a 'classic' text which is long out of print. I have attempted to find a copy of Roy Turner's *Ethnomethodology* (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1974) in both Britain and the United States. Although I have turned up some interesting texts, Turner's collection eludes me. Having seen Professor Taylor's request for a copy of his book in your journal, I was wondering if you were able to include a similar appeal in this case. I would, of course, be prepared to pay a reasonable sum if a seller could be found. While I realise that you probably do not have the time to administer anything like the BSA book club, I had wondered, given the small print runs common in academic publishing, if you had considered running a 'books wanted' feature perhaps on similar lines to that in the weekend Guardian? May I thank you in advance for your help in this matter, I look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Roger S. Slack,
Department of Sociology, University of Manchester

1993 BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI AWARD FOR APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCE (SFAA)

Professor Ronald Frankenberg
Keele and Brunel Universities

Professor Ronald Frankenberg was on March 12th the guest of the (US) Society for Applied Anthropology in San Antonio, Texas and was presented, by the incoming President, J. Anthony Paredes (Florida), with the 21st Malinowski Award for lifetime service to applied social science.

It is the premier award of the society and is recognised worldwide as the major honour in this area. Earlier recipients include Gunnar Myrdal (Sweden, Development Economist), Everett Hughes, (US Sociologist), Alexander Leighton (Canadian Psychiatrist), Elizabeth Colson (US Anthropologist) and Fei xiao tung (Chinese Anthropologist). The only other Briton to have been honoured in its 22 year history is Sir Raymond Firth who received the award at the society's meeting in Edinburgh in 1981.

Professor Tom Weaver (Tucson, Az.), chair of the award committee, in his citation speech mentioned Professor Frankenberg's contributions to social work education over three decades at the Universities of Manchester, Zambia and Keele as well as to the development of medical education in Manchester and Zambia and his pioneering the teaching of anthropology to nurses in

Manchester. He recalled earlier work in town planning, industrial sociology and gender relations. He stressed his contributions to the practical application of Marxist thought in economic and medical anthropology, including in the past, visiting professorships at Dar es Salaam, Delhi, Case Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio and Berkeley, Ca as well as his continuing role in the development of medical anthropology through graduate teaching at Keele, Brunel and Oslo and through publishing and editing.

After being invested with the commemorative medallion, Professor Frankenberg delivered the annual Malinowski Lecture to the society, entitled:

Multicultural Products Incorporated. Help wanted! Cultural anthropologists please apply – terms to be negotiated.

It considered the lessons to be learned from the attempts by anthropologists to assist in the prevention of AIDS/HIV and in ameliorating its personal and social consequences throughout the world. He suggested ways in which applied anthropology in general might need to revitalise its thinking about the nature of culture as concept and as reality.

Are there any 'young' (age 24–30) sociologists with working-class backgrounds who would be willing to be interviewed about their family responsibilities during childhood and adolescence and the interaction of these responsibilities with their academic careers? If you are interested please contact Diana Leonard on 071–612–6322.

We hope to make it to your advantage!

The B.S.A. Executive Committee for 1993-94.

Prof Michèle Barrett
Dr Pamela Abbott
Dr Madeleine Arnot
Prof Joe Bailey
Ms Isobel Bowler
Dr Kevin Brehoney
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Mr David Chalcraft
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Prof Rosemary Deem
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Hon Gen Sec

Press Officer
Network

Nick Dalziel's term of office as Publications Officer for the BSA ended at Christmas (although we were all pleased to see him at Essex). He has written saying how much he enjoyed working for the BSA and would like to thank the members for their support and encouragement.

In turn, *Network* would like to say a big thanks to Nick for his considerable support and wish him well for the future.

NOT IN FRONT OF THE CHILDREN...

What hope for improving communication about sex and AIDS within the family?

Introduction

This article summarises the main findings of the research and development project, *Parents and Teenagers: Understanding and Improving Communication about HIV and AIDS*. The project was funded by AVERT (AIDS Education and Research Trust) and ran from January 1991 for eighteen months, based at the Centre for Applied Research in Education at the University of East Anglia. The research phase of the project investigated whether and how parents and teenagers discuss matters relating to HIV and AIDS and sexual behaviour. Where parents and teenagers were not talking to any great extent, the aim was to understand why such issues prove difficult to discuss in family groups. The development phase of the project involved the production of a research-based publication which aims to increase understanding about communication on sexual issues within families.¹

Scope of the Study

The project began with an interview survey of fifty parents. The interviews were semi-structured and covered the following areas: the parents' own experience of sex education, their approach to the sex education of their children, their feelings about HIV and AIDS, their experiences of talking about it with their children, difficulties encountered in communicating about such issues and a more general consideration of relationships within the family. Parents were encouraged to recount the details of their experiences and feelings wherever possible. Interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed.

The survey phase was followed by a case-study phase. All members of ten volunteer families were interviewed separately. The aim was to generate data which would help us understand in detail why talking about sexual issues was difficult. Themes from the survey phase were picked up with parents and young people and explored in-depth. Because both parents and their teenage children were interviewed, the experiences and perceptions of all parties could be gained and the appropriateness of encouraging talk within families could be gauged.

The parents who took part in the survey phase were invited to participate through a variety of routes. Most of the participants live in East Anglia, although the net was widened so that as wide a cross section of parents as possible could be included. Those who were interviewed for the survey phase of the project were then invited to become part of the case study phase. Despite considerable effort it proved difficult to find volunteers from ethnic minority groups and from working class backgrounds, so they are under-represented in the study. It was also easier to find female parent than male parent volunteers. This article is a summary of the main findings of the research.

Parents as Sex and AIDS Educators

Interviews began with an examination of parents' own sex education. The majority, the inadequacy of their own sex education provided the impetus for trying to do it differently with their children. This meant endeavouring to be open with their children so that they did not feel sex was a taboo subject. Open-ness was seen as the ideal that most parents were striving for. Talking to small children about sexuality seemed relatively easy, as far as the majority of parents were concerned, but problems began to arise once children themselves had stopped raising the subject. For the majority of

fathers, involvement in the sex education of their children did not continue beyond dealing with the question raised by their small children.

All the mothers in the study had talked about menstruation with their daughters. It seemed that for many mothers, menstruation provided a way of beginning conversations about sexual issues. There were few examples of either parent talking to growing boys about the body changes that they might experience during puberty, and there was the distinct impression that boys were missing out on sexual education from their parents. Several of the couples interviewed had obviously not spoken to each other about the sex education of their children, and this left both parties hoping the other was taking responsibility for it. Parents expressed greater anxiety about their daughters' emerging sexuality than the sons' and this meant that girls received a greater amount of information and advice. But parents also seem to find it much harder to accept their daughters' sexual activity. There seems to be a dual morality at work: boys get less information and advice but they get more freedom than their female counterparts.

Parents justify their reticence to talk about sex, or their concern to talk about it only in certain ways, as a desire not to give information that their children are not ready for. Many of them judge 'readiness' in terms of the sorts of relationships they feel their children are having and common was the confident expression their children were not involved or ready for "that sort of (sexual) relationship yet." What they seem to fear is a curtailment of their child's innocence. It is clear, however, that many parents find it difficult to judge when a child is ready for sexual information, and many of them do not want to see, or find it so hard to acknowledge their child's sexuality that 'readiness' may never be achieved.

Some parents claimed that there were no problems about talking about sex with their teenage children, although accounts from these teenagers did not usually confirm this. There were frequently discrepancies between the accounts of parents and their teenage children when describing communication about sex within the family. It seemed possible to be 'open' about only certain aspects of sexuality and at certain times.

There was some evidence to suggest that living out the ideology of openness was not necessarily going to be a cure-all, in fact. It only works if all parties feel the same way about being open. Forcing the issue can only make matters worse. Parents also seemed unprepared for the consequences of their children living out the ideology, for instance when they asked if partners could come and stay or when they asked advice about beginning a sexual relationship. Other parents who experienced openness from their children faced the problem of how open they were willing to be as parents. They felt happy asking questions of their children but were not always happy to answer questions themselves. It may be that such difficulties serve a practical function, acting as a sort of natural incest taboo, and there seems to be some evidence of this. If such a taboo does exist, it would explain, in part, the difficulty of communicating about sexuality with one's children. Anything which broke down the taboo would be avoided as a safeguard against sexual activity between the generations.

Teenagers' Views

In a high number of cases, the stories young people told about receiving sex education from

their parents were similar to the stories their parents, or what they had been told was minimal. Those young people who could remember receiving information from their parents said that it was of a purely biological nature and positive views about sexual pleasure, and broader issues about men's and women's sexuality were almost never mentioned. It is clear that young people also share with their parents a problem with language when it comes to communicating about sexuality. They had not learned from their parents a vocabulary to talk to their parents with and neither had they picked up a role model to inform how they should talk about sex.

With a small number of exceptions, the teenagers did not feel comfortable about talking about sex in any detail with their parents. There were certain aspects that some of them (more girls than boys) were willing to discuss (usually with their mothers) but this tended to be about general topics rather than about personal feelings or behaviour. This is not to say that they did not want to talk to them. In fact, the majority of them said that at one time or another they would have liked to confide in their parents, or ask questions of them but there were a series of reasons why this seemed problematic.

Often, young people were not sure how their parents would react if they raised issues about sexuality, and in this uncertainty decided on discretion. It appears that much of this reticence relates to their parents' silence on the subject; silence seems to equal disapproval when they are trying to 'read' their parents. The anticipated consequences of parents' reactions to evidence of a sexual relationship made some teenagers keep their own counsel. For a small number of teenagers in the study this meant putting themselves at much greater risk. One fifteen year old had had sexual intercourse several times without using contraception (the risk of HIV was not mentioned); she said her parents "would go up the wall" if they found out she was on the pill.

Another reason young people gave for avoiding the subject with their parents was located more in their fears for their parents than themselves. They were anxious not to embarrass them, or put them in a position where they felt unable to answer a question. The implication was that if the teenager needed to ask, then the parents might feel they "hadn't done their job properly".

Not surprisingly, teenagers talked to their friends about sex, although they were not unproblematic as sources of information or advice. Most of them described conversations about relationships rather than about sex per se. On the whole there seemed to be little factual learning taking place. Girls said they gathered the most detailed information from magazines, (another source which boys do not seem to have equal access to). Girls were more likely to talk to one or two close friends about the intimate details of relationships and sexual decision making than were boys.

The teenagers in the study were just as uncomfortable about acknowledging the sexuality of their parents as vice versa. In the most extreme case it appeared that hearing one's parents simply talk about sex, even in neutral terms, was unbearable. It was too clear an indication that the parents knew what it was all about. Those teenagers whose parents had talked to them about their own sexual experiences expressed extreme discomfort with these revelations. A small number of youngsters said that one of the reasons they

avoided talking about sex was because they feared their parents would begin to talk in this way.

Talking About Aids

The parents interviewed expressed a good deal of concern about AIDS and they wanted their children to be well-informed on the subject. The majority of them were pleased that their children had watched television programmes about it and about half of them had tried to talk about the subject. The coverage in the media had presented them not only with starting points for conversation about also, to an extent, with a language to use. They had also been assisted by their children, who on occasion had raised the subject themselves. Some parents obviously felt wary about talking about the subject because they did not feel confident about the information themselves. Many parents expressed relief at the fact that the subject was covered at school.

Few parents had tried to talk to their children about personal behaviour in relation to the risk of HIV infection. This was one of the reasons why parents seemed to find the subject easier to talk about that sex per se – it could be approached in a somewhat 'neutral' or academic fashion. When young people were asked how they felt about discussing AIDS with their parents, there was a general feeling that they also found it easier than talking about sex. Part of the explanation for this lies in their tendency not to see it as a personal issue, the majority of teenagers involved in sexual relationships were not using condoms to protect themselves from HIV infection. Other factors which eased communication involved the knowledge that their parents wanted them to be well-informed about the subject so that asking questions was less likely to be interpreted negatively. There was also a

genuine anxiety, particularly amongst the younger teenagers, to find out what they could from their parents. They had heard about AIDS but had not received AIDS education at school and did not like being kept in the dark.

One of the few teenagers who avoided the tendency to distance himself from the risk of HIV infection was a young gay man in the study. An interesting question to ask, in the context of family communication about sex and AIDS, is why this young man seems to have taken the subject so much more seriously. Part of the explanation may lie in the fact that he sees his sexuality as a fundamental part of his identity. For the majority of heterosexual teenagers in the study, sexuality plays a much smaller part in their identity, perhaps because it is talked about so little. It may therefore be much more difficult to think of something closely associated with sex as having anything to do with them.

It was clear that the majority of parents did not see the issue of AIDS as one that required changes in their own behaviour. For those in stable, presumed to be monogamous, relationships, this is understandable. Those who were not in such relationships, sometimes acknowledged the risk of HIV infection, and talked about how they knew they *ought* to be behaving in relation to it. What is clear, however, is that neither group talked to their children about how it might affect them personally. As in the case of discussions about sex, parents did not relish being asked about their own behaviour in relation to AIDS. Explanations for this probably involve their occurring reluctance to acknowledge their own sexuality to their children, and a fear of coming face to face with their own double standards. It seems that adults find it as difficult to apply information about HIV and AIDS to themselves as young people do.

Conclusion

Improving sex education in the family is not going to be easy. Good intentions on the part of parents are obviously insufficient. Giving 'tips' for better communication is unlikely to make things much easier, given the deep-seated problems on all sides. There are also real fears associated with acknowledging one another's sexuality, which makes living with 'openness' difficult for all parties. Making parents feel more confident by supplying them with additional information about HIV and AIDS would help to an extent, although a reliance on facts when talking with young people is unlikely to make a significant difference to their behaviour. Initiatives which aim to improve communication within families would have to take account of what may be a sort of natural incest taboo that helps to keep generations sexually apart.

Schools, health agencies and other organisations must continue to take primary responsibility for sex and AIDS education. This underlines the need for proper resourcing, training and support for those working in the field. Agencies could work towards forging better links between themselves and parents, so that effective partnerships are created. Parents would almost certainly become more confident if they were included in wider debate sex education but schools will need assistance in dealing with the diversity of parental aspirations that they encounter.

Jo Frankham

References

1. Frankham J, with MacLure M and Stronach I, *Not Under My Roof: Families talking about sex and AIDS* AVERT (1992).

O B I T U A R I E S

Mary Farmer

Mary Farmer, Lecturer in Sociology in the School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex, died on April 8th following what should have been a minor operation. Born in 1952, Mary studied Sociology and Economics at the London School of Economics and was appointed at Sussex in 1975. Bilingual in the two subjects, and equally expert in the philosophy of social science, she did path-breaking critical work on rational action theory, including a book for Routledge and a monograph for *Current Sociology* which were due to be completed this year. She played a key role in teaching and administering social science courses, including the interdisciplinary graduate programmes in Social and Political Thought and Social Implications of Economic and Technical Change, to which she contributed enormous energy and commitment.

Mary not only worked on rationally; she practised it, coolly assessing options and recommending or implementing the best available. While the rest of us were still reeling from the latest fatuous imposition from some bureaucracy or other, Mary would show how we could make the best of things at minimal cost. Yet hers was a rationality without self-interest; she worked selflessly at the University, and on the County Council and other local public bodies. Her death is a terrible loss to the profession, to her university and to friends and colleagues world-wide.

William Outhwaite
University of Sussex

Cathie Marsh (1951–1993)

An Appreciation

Friends and colleagues were stunned when they heard that Cathie Marsh had died on New Years Day. Cathie learnt she had breast cancer in April 1992. She faced with fortitude a mastectomy and the debilitating effects of radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and in characteristic style continued to work until days before her death. All who knew Cathie were particularly distressed by the rapidity of her final illness.

The tragedy is compounded by the untimeliness of her death, at only 41. As a year, 1992, provided just recognition of Cathie's prowess as a sociologist. She was promoted to Professor of Quantitative Methods at the University of Manchester, established and became the Director of the ESRC Census Microdata Unit at Manchester, and received the silver medal from the Market Research Society for the best paper published in 1991. Her career was at its height.

Cathie was a scholar in the fullest sense of the word with a remarkable breadth of interests, research and writing. In methodology her work spanned the history of the social survey, opinion polling and attitude measurement, the development of measures of segregation and inequality, and conceptual work on class, employment and unemployment. She will be remembered for her passionate and well-argued defense of the survey (*The Survey Method*, 1982, Allen and Unwin) and her lively and clear exposition of data analysis in

Exploring Data (1988, Polity Press).

Cathie was a far cry from any conception of a dry methodologist; her interest in methods stemmed from a search for better ways of understanding and ultimately changing the world. She was active politically; prominent in the AUT while a Lecturer at the University of Cambridge, and a founder member of Radical Statistics, editing several early issues of the *Radical Statistics Newsletter*. She had an enduring interest in inequality, employment and unemployment, for example, her work on the ESRC-funded Social Change and Economic Life Initiative.

Cathie collaborated with many researchers, inspiring all with her energy, good humour and critical insights. Fellow researchers, students and colleagues will have all been touched by her enthusiasm, dedication and high standards of scholarship. She was a searcher after the truth. Yet, she was a most congenial companion, with a strong sense of fun and *joie de vivre*.

The British Sociological Association has lost an active member, who made a substantial contribution to the work of the Association. She organised the BSA Summer School in Cambridge in 1982, was a member of the *Sociology* Editorial Board (1982–85), and joint organiser of the 1990 BSA Annual Conference on 'Social Divisions and Social Change' at University of Surrey. Her public role in representing sociology was impressive, as an Editorial Board member of the *European Sociological Review* (1985–89), and a member

of various ESRC Committees, including Research Resources and Methods (1985-87), Society and Politics Research Development Group (1987-89), and the ESRC Working Group on the 1991 Census (1988-90).

In future years her greatest achievement for sociology may prove to be spearheading the ESRC negotiations with OPCS for the release of a Sample of Anonymised Records (SAR) from the 1991 Census. Cathie skilfully chaired meetings with the Head of Census Office, Registrar General for Scotland and other senior government figures. Cathie believed in the power of rational argument based on firm data and a comprehensive review of the evidence. Under her guidance the subcommittee amassed a range of evidence (published in Marsh et al, 1991, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*), which against all odds persuaded the Census Offices to release a two percent sample of individuals from the 1991 census and a one percent sample of households. Shortly before her death, Cathie concluded delicate negotiations to establish the ESRC Census Microdata Unit and finalise details about the release of census data. Her legacy will live on through all those social scientists in the future who analyse census microdata.

Cathie's career was outstanding; this is all the more remarkable because she was a mother. She exemplified the problems facing women with children in Britain, giving up her tenured Lectureship in Cambridge following her husband's career move to Manchester: split-site working was an impossible option with young children. Cathie reestablished her career in Manchester, but always with the inevitable conflicts and sheer hard work faced by any woman who works full-time with children. Her loss to sociology and to her many friends cannot be compared to her loss to her sons Jamie (age 8) and Geoffrey (age 6) and to her husband, Dave.

The 360 people who attended the Celebration of the Life of Cathie Marsh on 13 January at the Church of St Peter and St Paul in Salford were profoundly moved by the experience, realising and appreciating all the facets of Cathie's life, both professional and

personal. She lives on, through her work and her example.

Sara Arber
University of Surrey

Tom Bottomore

Born 8.4.20 Died 9.12.92

Tom Bottomore was an utterly independent and self-reliant thinker, unaffected by fads and foibles in sociology and in intellectual life more broadly. Yet his life and career are in many ways emblematic of some of the best features of sociology in Britain in the second half of the twentieth century. Well before he devoted himself to sociology, Tom had discovered Marxism while still at school and was briefly a member of the Communist Party. This meant that, after a first degree at LSE in economics and economic history, and a period of military service in postwar Vienna, he was unable to take up a Rockefeller fellowship in the US itself. He went instead to Paris, where there was Marxism and much more besides: an intellectual climate which influenced his thought for the rest of his life. Back at LSE, Tom worked on Marxism and on sociological theory, publishing with Rubel a collection of extracts from Marx which was enormously influential at the time and remains a superb introduction to Marx's work. He also worked increasingly on what was coming to be called the third world, especially India. His textbook *Sociology* (1962) stood out for its attention to these three areas of the subject: Marxism, (the rest of) classical sociological theory and the third world. Forty years before Fukuyama rediscovered Hegel's end of history, Tom had been through English evolutionary sociology and French Hegelianism; he transcended them in a characteristic conception of society – essentially Marxist but with a Weberian conception of objectivity replacing easy appeals to dialectic and philosophy of history.

Tom had worked mainly on his own in the 1940s and 1950s; in the 1960s English-language sociology finally caught up with him and by 1968, when he returned to Britain after three years in Vancouver, sociological theory

was changing beyond recognition. Simmel, Lukacs, Gramsci, Levi-Strauss, Althusser, Foucault, Marcuse, Habermas, and sometimes even Wittgenstein were coming into the sociological canon – against a background of a politics which was at least intellectually, if not in the end politically revolutionary. Tom had been here before, and he guided generations of graduate students through the maze, sometimes warning against uncritical enthusiasm for the latest trends, sometimes drawing attention to neglected areas such as the work of the Austro-Marxists, always pointing out intellectual genealogies and contexts – all this with the most remarkable personal generosity and contexts – all this with the most remarkable personal generosity and courtesy. He somehow combined all this with writing a huge number of uniquely reliable and approachable books, and with an enormously active role in British and world sociology – he was president of the BSA from 1969 to 1971 and of the ISA from 1978 to 1982. When Tom retired from Sussex in 1985 we put him into a kind of context, at a conference when students, colleagues and friends from all over the world gathered to celebrate his continuing work and friendship.

Over the past few years, Tom became even more productive and creative, returning to some of the themes in economic sociology and the history of social thought which had concerned him much earlier in his career – notably the work of Schumpeter. As well as substantial editing work on a second edition of the *Dictionary of Marxist Thought* and on the *Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Social Thought*, he spent a good deal of time revising some of his own earlier books which remain a fundamental resource for students and teachers of sociology. In the month before his death he was beginning to write a long-planned book on socialist democracy. What he did not revise was his fundamental conviction in the power of Marxism as a social theory and in the possibility and desirability of socialism.

William Outhwaite
University of Sussex
Brighton

NEW JOURNALS

International Journal of Japanese Sociology

Foreword from The Japan Sociological Society
Kiyomi Morioka

Postwar Japanese Social Change Since Early 1970s

Introduction, Shujiro Yazawa; Environmental Problems in Postwar Japanese Society, Harutoshi Funabashi; *Contemporary Social Problems in Japan: A Study of the Suicide and Depopulation Problems*, Tsutomu Yamamoto; *Between the Welfare and Economic Institution: Japanese Family in Transition*, Yoriko Meguro; *Women and Stratification: Framework and Indices*, Michiko Naoi; *On Japanese-Style Neo-Corporatism: Era of a Tripartite "Honeymoon?"*, Takeshi Inagami; *Cultural Change and Gender Identity Trends in the 1970s and 1980s*, Kimio Ito; *Contemporary Youth and Youth Culture in Japan*, Akihiko Takada; *A Study of Inter-Ethnic Relationships: The Growing Ethnic Complexity in the Japanese City*, Tomio Tani; *Emerging Orientation to the Life Course Approach in Japan*, Kanji Masaoka; *Social Change in Postwar Japan: A Theoretical Consideration*,

Toshio Tomoeda.

Subscription orders and inquiries should be sent to: Subscription Department, Business Center for Academic Societies Japan, 5-16-9, Honkomagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan. Phone 03-5814-5811 Fax. 03-5814-5822.

Health & Social Care in the Community

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Details from Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL

Society & Animals

Society and Animals publishes studies which describe and analyse our experience of non-human animals. The goal of the journal is to stimulate and support an emerging content area within the social sciences consisting of studies of the ways in which non-human animals figure in our lives. Findings regarding non-human animal experience and behaviour are included only secondarily to that end.

Society and Animals will encourage data-based discussion bearing on ethical policy considerations in the current debate over the place of non-human animals in an increasingly human-centred world. The journal spans four broad areas: *Applied uses of animals* (research, education, medicine and agriculture); *Animals in the popular culture* (entertainment, companion animals, animal symbolism); *Wildlife and the environment*; *Sociopolitical movements*, public policy and the law.

Details from The White Horse Press, 1 Stroud, Isle of Harris, PA83 3UD, UK.

Postgraduate Forum News

The Postgraduate Forum has operated on a holding basis only over the past year. It now needs a new convenor. I unfortunately had to stand down in April after two years of involvement. It may well be that a new convenor will have been found by the time this article goes to print, if so interested persons should contact Nicola Boyne, executive secretary BSA (Tel: 091 383 0839) to find out who it is, or if they wish to take on this role. If there is no new convenor by April, then all data relating to the group will be left with Nicola for safe keeping.

I think it would be very sad to see this study group fold completely, and I do think that a small group from a single institution might manage the task very well. There has been some interest expressed by members, and those I shall follow up before standing down in April. It is time for all you postgraduates out there, who have expressed some enthusiasm for the Forum, to get active and take on the task.

Joy Carter
Lancaster University

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE?

Four years after completing a thesis for which I had received a three year ESRC studentship, it was submitted for examination for PhD. This research was informed by sociological theory and methods and I already had BSc and MSc degrees in sociology, but it was conducted in a Geography department and supervised by professors from each of these disciplines. The examiners chosen were also drawn from these backgrounds. I waited six months for the viva to take place and when it happened it appeared to be an appalling mix of highly selective reading arising out of prejudice on the part of the external examiner, combined with ignorance of the philosophical and theoretical ideas informing my work on the part of the other. The injustice of such a care-less 'examination' of a piece of work which had taken much time and painstaking effort to plan, execute, and write, created an immense desire on my part to fling the thick tome at the examiners and flee from the room.

The thesis was referred and I was asked to rewrite the final chapter. No written guidance was given as to what revisions were expected,

and I did not have access to the examiners report. From the University administration I discovered that the only avenue of recourse open to me was through the appeals process but as at that time my thesis had only been referred, this avenue was not appropriate. I was given six months to resubmit and I had to wait a further six months before I was informed of the result as the external examiner had taken AUT action which delayed its re-examination. My thesis was recommended for an MPhil without any offer of a further viva.

With the support of my two supervisors I set about appealing against this decision through the University's Independent appeals body. In a twenty-five page submission I appealed on the ground of 'inadequate assessment' on the part of both examiners and included the necessary deposit of £350 which is only returnable if the appellate succeeds in overturning the original decision. Six months later the three professors forming the Appellate Committee met. I was asked by the Chair whether I wished to appeal solely on the grounds of 'inadequate assessment' as I could also appeal on the grounds of 'prejudice'. After I had spoken to my submission and after hearing evidence from the internal examiner, my appeal was upheld. Nine months later, when two new examiners were eventually found who would consent to re-examine my work, [the difficulty lay in finding the external – a sociologist], my thesis was re-examined and awarded PhD, without further revision.

I received the examiners report together with the £350 shortly after the re-examination, but no apology or explanation was ever proffered. Quite an anti-climax after an excess of two years waiting for a result, the absence of which had severely weakened my position as a prospective employee. While this sort of reaction from a faceless bureaucracy did not surprise me the subsequent reaction of my fellow sociological 'colleagues' did. Throughout the various stages of this tortuous rites of passage and in the two years since they have never asked me about my ordeal and no sense of indignation that this should happen to a sociology student has ever been expressed. This has not arisen out of lack of knowledge, a student overturning the decision made by two senior academics is hardly commonplace, or is it? I was amongst the first to have achieved it within my University and I have been informed

by the NUS that this is one of the few with such a procedure in the country.

My supervisors and I have tried to break this 'conspiracy of silence' by explaining in references given to prospective employees why it took so long for my work to be awarded PhD. However, when I have spoken of this experience to other sociologists their response is either of the 'so what?' variety, 'I hope it doesn't happen to me', or 'Was it worth the trouble?'. No, it doesn't seem to have been worth the trouble to me. In the four years since the completion of my thesis I have only had one short-term teaching contract despite publications and ample management experience in the area of my research. I was naive enough to believe that I had righted an injustice – I now realise that that goal is unattainable and I am becoming resigned to a career outside sociology.

What disturbs me more than this professional exclusion is the fact that apathy can prevail in the face of proven injustice and incompetence and that such behaviour from the 'gatekeepers' of professional standards appears to have become the 'norm'. I feel saddened that such an unfair examination system continues to operate, bestowing unchecked power on two academics to make or break a candidate's career. Improvements in the quality of the examination system could be made by giving every candidate the right of appeal against an examination decision. At the minimum this would involve setting up an appeals process at all Universities which is free of financial consideration of the part of the appellate. Restrictions should be placed on the time taken by examiners to reach a decision about a candidate's work and the quality of the examination should be monitored from the perspective of the candidate. Finally, referral forms should be produced which detail the reasons for referral and a checklist of the expectations of the revised thesis. One copy should be sent to the candidate and one to the University administration. Many other suggestions could be made but I think it is essential that the right appeal is honoured in higher education.

I would be interested to hear if other sociologists have had similar experiences, whether other BSA members 'care' and if so, are willing to act on that concern.
Name and address supplied

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REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Report of the Inaugural Meeting of the UK Council for Graduate Education

University of Warwick, Wednesday 13th January, 1993

The meeting was in three parts:

1. A presentation from Professor Robert Burgess, Chairman, Graduate School, University of Warwick
2. Small Group Discussions
3. Plenary Session for feedback and to agree the way forward.

Of the 80 people on the participation list (attached) about 70 attended. We were also informed that institutions who were not able to send a representative had written to give encouragement for the initiative.

1. Notes from the Presentation (notes taken by Steve)

The principle aim of Council for Graduate Education would be the promotion of graduate education and training throughout the UK. It is important to ask

- What is the importance of graduate students in the UK?
- Why is it important to develop a Council for Graduate Education?

The last decade has seen the development of major concerns about graduate education. The Research Councils have been actively concerned with graduate education and the links with research. The British Academy, for example, has intervened in the education of graduates in the Humanities. So far the debate seems to have been driven by the concerns of the learned societies and research councils on the one hand and the reactions by academics on the other. This debate has identified a number of key issues;

- i) Value for money – Do funding bodies receive value for money; do graduates receive value for money?
- ii) The extent to which graduate education provides a training within subject; within faculties; and within institutions.
- iii) Submission rates and student completion.
- iv) Quality; including fitness for purpose in relation to the objectives of institutions within the context of their mission statements.

Of course, it is difficult to determine exactly who this applies to since the data for graduate education is inexact; one knows the real extent of graduates in Higher Education Institutions. For the 'traditional' universities the picture provided by USR data is shown below.

In 1990-91 there were at least 4,000 postgraduates (F/T and P/T) registered with the CNA.

These data reflect the importance of graduate students to UK HE Institutions. The trend is towards taught Masters and there is some evidence that employers regard the taught Masters as being more important than

PhDs. Further, graduate students cannot be confined to the traditional 3 term 30 weeks teaching year; graduate education is a year-long activity. Graduate education also is important in the interface with good quality undergraduate education as well as providing a base for research.

These data are problematic and there is no one body looking at trends and developments which makes planning very difficult.

A number of reports over the last ten years have been concerned with the availability of research training in relation to i) the length of time for training, ii) the incorporation of research training within Masters and PhD programmes; and iii) the relationship between research training and the submission/ completion rates. This concern, in part, relates to the growth in the number of PhD students. In the UK between 1900 and 1940, 3,000 PhDs were awarded; in 1990-91, 8,000 PhDs were awarded.

A focus on research training includes a concern with the extent to which a student chooses a research problem or is assigned a problem. This, in turn, becomes a question of the subject area and the framing of the research problem in a way which permits completion. Supervision is, therefore, important and the need for training supervisors. Research students in the social sciences and humanities, for example, have consistently remarked on the infrequency of meetings with their supervisors and it is a testimony to the quality of students that so many do successfully complete.

A concern with supervision and training leads to a number of sub-debates such as the relationship between the knowledge-based PhD compared with the research training based PhD. In the UK there is a move towards new types of doctorate. In Engineering, for example, there is now the principle that there should be a taught element to a PhD and an examination of research competence leading to greater productivity in research and the development of knowledge to the satisfaction of industry and commerce. This distinction was highlighted in a CVCP report in 1988 identifying two types of PhD;

- i) to enable young people to demonstrate the quality of originality developing new and significant ideas; creativity and knowledge;
- ii) to develop research training and advance the role of independent scholars who can plan a piece of research directed towards a given subject without the necessity of supervision.

The ESRC has also driven this debate with the requirement of minimal competence from research students – that students can perform at a minimal base level incorporating a wider range of endeavours than their own projects. The SERC is moving in a similar direction; towards a highly focused PhD.

This trend creates tensions; a tension between education and scholarship on the one hand, and training on the other; between the notion of apprenticeship and what some writers

have called the 'gentleman scholar' (sic) and training based competence; between a focus on the product and a focus on the process. It is also agreed that the transition from undergraduate to postgraduate is an important concern leading to a need that all graduate students be inducted into a collegial environment.

Conclusion

Within this context of change and the pressure from the research councils, British Academy and also the National Organisation of Postgraduate Students there is a need for a new, national independent organisation which would;

- i) Focus the interest in graduate education in all disciplines in all UK HE Institutions;
- ii) Provide for the quality and independence of education and research;
- iii) Promote leadership and management within HE Institutions;
- iv) Promote the professional development of students and supervisors including the development of minimum competence;
- v) Provide for sharing experience and promote 'best practice' in relation to infrastructural provision;
- vi) To champion the cause for graduate education by promoting meetings; training courses; publications and so on.
- vii) Generate finance to improve and develop graduate education.

With regard to the latter objective it is useful to look at the USA where public companies provide a much greater amount of funding for research.

The Council would focus on "practice, procedures, products, processes and purposes" and would "initiate, innovate, develop and sustain" in the context of graduate education.

The presentation was followed by a number of questions which revealed;

1. There was a concern whether society and the economy needed postgraduates.
2. There are many different kinds of graduate education including vocational Masters programmes. The training aims of these programmes may conflict with the aims of scholarship and research. The proposed Council would include ALL graduate education.
3. We need to distinguish between graduate education and graduate schools; not all institutions would want to develop graduate schools.
4. The objectives of the Graduate Education Council in the USA may not be the ones appropriate to this country; what does the USA Council do? It provides publications on 'best practice'; 400 institutions representing 75% of all graduate students in the USA are members; it is a powerful lobby for graduate education.
5. The proposed Council would save money in terms of sharing experiences although it is recognised that gaining the experience for oneself is valuable.

2. Small Groups

The Small Group I attended made the following points:

1. There was some concern about cost. We were informed that the initial cost of membership would be between £300 and £400 per year to enable the organisation to be established.
2. There was concern about the conflation of graduate education with graduate schools

| 000's | 1986-7 | 1987-8 | 1988-9 | 1989-90 | 1990-1 | % Change |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| Research Students | 42 | 43 | 43.9 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 3.2 |
| Total p. grads | 91.2 | 92.2 | 98.2 | 103.9 | 112.1 | 7.8 |
| Research Students as % of total | 46.1 | 46.6 | 44.7 | 42.6 | 40.8 | -1.8 |
| Total of all students | 360.8 | 366.9 | 383.6 | 404.8 | 428.8 | 5.9 |
| Research Students as % of all students | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 10.7 | -0.2 |

and it was agreed that graduate education should be the primary focus; that graduate schools would be deleted from the proposed title and that a concern with graduate schools should be included only insofar as it is a part of a concern with graduate education overall.

3. The proposed Council would be of political benefit to institutions. For example, the data collection would be useful. In Imperial College, we were informed, they recently became concerned about the differential completion rates in the respective Physics departments. In undertaking their own review they discovered that, to achieve a PhD in Astronomy a candidate needed to prepare 5 papers; in Particle Physics – 2 papers; and in Solid State – one paper jointly prepared with a supervisor.
4. In addition to looking at experiences in the USA, the Council should include developments in Europe and the possibility of an EC driven pan-European model; the EC Initiative in the development of 4 year Physics courses was cited as an example.
5. The Council would have an important role in promoting 'blue sky' research.
6. It was too soon to discuss the constitution of the proposed Council and its relationships with HE institutions.
7. Its focus should be on graduate education and not be based on disciplines which might lead to conflict between vested interests; nor must it be 'tied down' with traditional practices.
8. Membership should also include organisations other than HE institutions such as representatives from the business community.
9. The production of a newsletter would be an important first step.

3. Plenary Session – Summary of Feedback
Each group were asked to highlight the three or four main issues from their discussion.

Group 1:

- i) Support in principle for the initiative.
- ii) A concern with graduate education should include students from industry and overseas students.
- iii) It should have a heterogeneous focus.
- iv) Investment should be significant so that it does not become another 'talking shop'.

Group 2:

- i) Unanimous support (and gratitude).
- ii) The focus should be graduate education; not graduate education and graduate schools.
- iii) The proposed Council should not be fragmented; it should focus on education and the exchange of ideas.
- iv) A steering committee should be established to progress the initiative.

Group 3:

- i) There was some scepticism that this organisation would duplicate the work of research councils etc.
- ii) There should be very clear aims and objectives.
- iii) The Council should not try to do too much too quickly.
- iv) There was support for the lobbying role and information exchange role.
- v) It would be useful to disseminate new ideas and initiatives such as the development of taught PhDs.

The Meeting ended with support being given for the establishment of a small steering group

which will meet and report to all institutions with the aim that an 'overnight' conference will be arranged for the summer vacation to discuss more detailed proposals leading to the establishment of a Council for Graduate Education. The initial subscription cost will be between £300 and £400.

Further details of the Council have been sent to Vice-Chancellors. At the present time Bob Burgess is chairing the steering committee. The next conference will be held at the University of Warwick 28th and 29th July. All Vice-Chancellors have been notified of this meeting.

Steve Outram
Staffordshire University

BSA Conference 1993 – Reflections

As ever, BSA Conference was too big – but that might be a sign of the continuing health and growth of (mainly) British sociology, or a sign of the constant pressure to research and publish: as a school-teacher delegate, that is a pressure which I envy. This was my third annual conference and I think I'm beginning to get into my stride – for the first time I actually managed to attend every session I wanted to, and found them all useful and informative – some were even enjoyable!

One guideline from this organisers to those submitting papers suggested that the theme of "Research Imaginations" might be best supported through imaginative presentation. Not everyone took this advice to heart but there was a considerable improvement in the quality of presentation – no mumbling through a paper or refusal to take questions – and in the quality of delegate contributions – very little in the way of the sycophancy, self-congratulation and self-promotion that has typified some sessions in previous years. The format of 15 minutes to talk and 5 for discussion served to concentrate minds beautifully but was still inhibiting; after one highly original presentation-as-duologue the Chair asked that questions should also be original in format – it took me ten minutes to compose six rhyming couplets, by which time I'd missed the opening comments of the next speaker! Some papers shone through what I felt was a good year, and the atmosphere was so positive that I finally lost my post-modernist virginity in the first session of the last morning; I couldn't see what all the fuss is about but was still left wishing I'd done it sooner.

Given the generally disappointing plenary sessions this year, future conference organisers might consider allocating more time to research and discussion papers and less to personal titles. Howard Newby's opening session was highly informative both to those involved in research and to those of us left looking wistfully on, but rather low key as an opening session. Laurie Taylor was at his most Duracell-and-amphetamine, performing as a Madonnasque stream of consciousness verbal assassin of paucity of thought; had any of the other speakers failed to appear, I do not feel that the conference would have been any the poorer.

Lack of respect bothered me – those failing to present papers when expected threw time organisation into chaos. Not presenting a paper, while often disappointing, does not bother me as much as not telling people that it will not be presented. Even worse, perhaps, was the tendency of some delegates to appear twenty or even thirty minutes into a session –

that this often happened to clearly inexperienced presenters at the hands of some highly experienced 'names' made it all the more deplorable. Perhaps I'm being too schoolteacherish about this, but I do not believe that it is acceptable for those in positions of influence or authority to denigrate the work and efforts of those who cannot respond if they hope to carve out a career in academe. Fortunately I don't work in that sphere and can happily advise those professional latecomers that their arrogance appalled me.

Perhaps the most important aspect of any conference is the networking – some appeared to work so hard at it that I expect to see jet-propelled skateboards in next year's conference pack. I spent a fair amount of time explaining that my school is selective and state-run; isn't Catholic or a radio station. It was good to re-establish old friendships and to take some tentative steps towards new ones, to discuss students and courses with people now taking those I have taught and attempting to turn them into real sociologists. It was also good to have an ensuite room, excellent meals and relatively cheap beer.

The ducks and rabbits were cute, the conference organisers cannot be held personally responsible for the architecture of the Essex campus (but someone should be shot), and I felt that the conference was a great success – for which thanks are due to all those who presented papers or otherwise stimulated discussion, to the organising committee, to the Essex U staff and students who patiently showed many of us how to find our way around.

As a learning experience, four things stand out:

- (1) Parkinson's Law can be reversed – Leighton's Proposition states that sociologists can speak on or to any topic for exactly the right length of time, *whatever* that length of time, plus "one final point"; $S = nT + P1$
- (2) Post modernism isn't all that it isn't cracked up to be;
- (3) Whenever four sociologists agree to give papers, one will fail to appear;
- (4) If you leave your car lights on from Monday to Thursday, the battery will go flat. Therefore a final word of thanks to the very kind member of the Essex University security staff who gave my car a jump start. And a thank you to all those I met this year who had a similar effect on my research imagination.

BSA Conference Report

As a postgraduate researcher I had been excited about the BSA Conference on 'methodology' since I first read about it two years ago. I am in my third year of full time study and have been to several conferences (one previous BSA) and, based on the experience of these looked forward to *Research Imaginations* with a mixture of feelings. I felt nervous about my 'presentation of self' particularly in connection with the paper I was to give, excited about the sessions that I thought looked interesting and fearful of the presentations that appeared particularly relevant to my own work – was someone about to say it all before me or indeed disagree with everything I want to say? As several others from Staffordshire also attended the conference, and as there were faces that I recognised, there were spaces to share these feelings.

On the whole I enjoyed the conference. My paper went well, I went to others' papers that I enjoyed and I renewed old acquaintances and met some new people. The sessions I went to (predominantly those around feminist methodologies, emotions in research and auto/biography) indicated that many people find methodological and epistemological issues as fascinating as I do. The politics of research and reflexivity within research were recurrent themes. Inevitably I wanted to go to several sessions at once and was disappointed at missing so much. The first chance I got to browse at the book stalls was the morning the books were being packed away. At the end I felt exhausted which seems to me to be my usual state after a conference I've enjoyed. I would have preferred it there had been more time for discussion during many of the paper sessions and I heard from others that there was some confusion over the format of panels, roundtables and workshops leading to lack of opportunity for general debate.

More attention should have been given to practical issues such as childcare and security. I and other women I met were in bedrooms in ground floor flats and some locks were also broken. Men and women were housed in the same flats and individuals with children not housed near each other. Unfortunately the Women's Caucus (a space where informal childcare arrangements could be developed – necessary as there was no formal evening childcare arranged) was also given little priority by conference organisers as it was given no formal meeting times and was housed in a room away from central meeting places (i.e. no where near coffee and alcohol).

I am certainly glad that I attended the conference and came home with some of my intellectual hunger satisfied. Unfortunately my stomach didn't fare quite so well.

Gayle Letherby
Staffordshire University

BSA Conference Report

As Gayle's report largely reflects my experience of the conference, I will keep this brief. In my report last year, after my first BSA conference, I recommended that participants should take time off from papers and workshops to explore the city; I am sorry to say I did not take my own advice, and so like Gayle I was exhausted by Thursday. However, it was a satisfied exhaustion; there was just too much to do and too little time to do it in!

While the paper sessions, workshops and plenaries were informative and interesting, as a postgraduate, still rather in awe of well known writers and academics, I found the informal conversations in the bar and the dining room more enjoyable and fruitful. I actually found it easier to present my paper and answer any questions than to ask questions! I wonder if other people share this contradictory experience?

I would like to reiterate what Gayle has said about the priority given to the Women's Caucus and to the lack of evening childcare arrangements. In order to ensure that all members are equally able to participate, arrangements for the care of children must be given a high priority by next years conference organizers.

Overall, this was one of the most stimulating conferences I have been to and I returned to Staffordshire, motivated by my experiences at the conference, prepared for the last leg of the PhD!

Karen Ramsay
Staffordshire University

The Labour Process goes on Holiday

This year's Labour process conference broke with the last ten years of alternating between Manchester and Aston and went to the seaside instead. Paul Thompson and Chris Warhurst from the University of Central Lancashire hosted us in a large hotel on Blackpool seafront. Compared to most University conference venues this was the lap of luxury. A heated swimming pool, huge rooms with TVs and hairdryers and a gentleman tinkling on a piano while we ate – even if we did have to eat school dinners. What Harry Braverman might have said about such bourgeois trappings is not for me to suggest.

The ghosts of many Blackpool Labour party conferences haunted this event as well as the memory that last year's conference was just prior to the general election. It is always possible to summarise multi-stream conferences but one key element was signalled last year in Paul Thompson's comment that ten years of Labour process conferences seemed to have had little or no impact on the Labour party's industrial or social policy. In a sense then this year was a 'what should be done' or 'must Labour lose' conference. Given the now huge body of neo-Bravermanian work in sociology and management it does seem that academics and politicians should be talking to each other more. On the left, the gulf between policy and practice, between intellectuals and practitioners, seems wider than ever. If only the same could be said of the right... The fact that the organisers could not manage to persuade a Labour politician to address the conference this year is another indication of the difficulty of crossing that divide.

However, at the conference there was little agreement about the political theory that might ground such an exchange of ideas. When, at the plenary session, Karel Williams and others proposed a package of economic ideas to halt Britain's industrial collapse they were effectively accused by others of wanting to run capitalism better than the capitalists. The divide between the left and Labour 'modernisers' or pragmatists appeared to be as wide as that between politicians and academics. Whilst some passionately advocated the nurturing of shop floor militancy and working class resistance, others seemed more sceptical about the very existence of the working class as a class in itself, let alone for itself. This was not a disciplinary divide but a political one – will it be 'one more push' or will the working class cavalry ride over the hill to the rescue? The fact that the British Rail strike caused problems for many on the last day was hence the cause of much ironic comment and solidaristic car sharing.

Of course that was not all. There were a large number of papers on women, gender and work that displayed considerable theoretical sophistication and political awareness. Many good papers were presented on the deficiencies of total quality management, lean production, Japanisation and related concepts. The international dimension of the conference was also clearly in evidence with papers from Scandinavia, Western Europe, Canada and Australia as well as increasing evidence of interesting collaborations with Central and Eastern Europe. The Labour process conference is thriving, though as a critical studies of work and organisations conference rather than one based on an explicit or shared Marxist manifesto. I did buy a copy of Braverman at the second hand bookstall, but

took it back to my room quickly in case anyone realised that I hadn't had a dog-eared and annotated copy for years. I've been busy dog-eared and annotating it ever since. Next year is Aston again, it is unlikely that seaside rock will be on sale and magnificent trams will rumble past the windows but it will still be well worth going.

PS: Readers will be pleased to know that I did not get locked in, or out, of anywhere this time. You may set your minds at rest – for the time being.

Martin Parker
Staffordshire University

PUBLICATIONS

Sport and Society

University of Warwick,
Working Papers No.1
This working paper explores the influence of postmodernism within the sociology of sport. It includes papers by: Fred Inglis on Madness, Value and Culture; David Andrews on Sport, Cultural Studies and Postmodernism: Some Observations on Baudrillard; Grant Jarvie on Play, Pleasure and Nostalgia: Some Critical Comments on Madness; Paula Ryan on The Gaelic Athletic Association in Northern Ireland (1966–1992) and Lynne Robinson on Images of British Athletes: A Content Analysis of The British Media.

The working papers are available from Grant Jarvie, University of Warwick, Westwood Campus, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Price £4 including postage and packing. Cheques made payable to the University of Warwick.

Teaching and Researching Qualitative Methods

Department of Geography, Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London
NEW – Teaching Qualitative Methods: A Symposium, edited by Roger Lee, Research Paper Number 6, 1993, 60 pages, £3.00 inc. p&p.

STILL AVAILABLE – Qualitative Methods in Social and Geographical Research, edited by John Eyles, Occasional Paper Number 26, 1986, 100 pages, £3.40 inc. p&p.

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Working Papers published by the
Department of Social Policy and
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RWP1, *The origins of women's collective action: the case of Greenham*. S. Roseneil, 1992; RWP2, *The new regional charitable trusts assisting black-run housing organisations: an overview*. M.L. Harrison, 1992; RWP3, *Workforce issues in learning disability services: the development and continuing importance of joint training*. I. Shaw, 1992; RWP4, *Housing association case studies: working towards good practice on minority ethnic issues*. M.L. Harrison, 1992; RWP5, *Housing schemes targeted on black and minority ethnic communities: some issues of design, security and development*. M.L. Harrison, 1992.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Forthcoming:

RWP6, *Anti-Poll Tax protest: a case study of Leeds*. P. Bagguley; to be published shortly; RWP7, *Ethnic monitoring of university admissions: case studies and review*. P. Robinson, with J. Gardiner, M.L. Harrison and I. Law; to be published shortly; RWP8, *Power, decentralisation and responsibility: the experience of health and personal social services*. I. Shaw.

To obtain copies send cash with order to the Department of Social Policy and Sociology, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT. All papers are priced at £4.50 (including postage within the UK), and cheques should be made payable to the University of Leeds.

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"Any library attempting to cover international publications more thoroughly might benefit from a subscription." – Christ Stueart (Charles River Associates, Boston), *Journal of Academic Librarianship*.

For further information, please contact David Bull, Journals Promotion Manager, Routledge, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE. Tel. 071-583 9855 Ext. 2181.

SPRU Papers

The Costs of Informal Care: looking inside the household by Caroline Glendinning, 1992, ISBN 0 11 701660 8, 119 pages, £11.95; *Dealing with Debt: an evaluation of money advice services* by Russel Mannion, 1992, ISBN 0 11 701656 X, 96 pages, £10.95; *Thinking about Workfare: evidence from the USA* by Robert Walker, 1991, ISBN 0 11 701616 0, 70 pages, £7.30; *Perceptions of Family Credit* by Anne Corden and Peter Craig, 1991, ISBN 0 11 701613 6, 104 pages, £11.50; *Moving in Old Age: new directions in housing policies* by Christine Oldman, 1990, ISBN 0 11 701483 4, 147 pages, £10; *Families Caring for People Diagnosed as Mentally Ill: the literature re-examined* by Christina Perring, Julia Twigg and Karl Atkin, 1990, ISBN 0 11 701495 8, 62

pages, £6; *Carers and Services: a review of research* by Julia Twigg, Karl Atkin and Christina Perring, 1990, ISBN 0 11 701494 X, 93 pages, £8.30.

University of Leicester

The Department of Sociology at the University of Leicester publishes a series of discussion papers arising out of the work of members of the Department. Those currently available or forthcoming are:

S91/1 – Paul Henderson, *A Case Study of Social Change: The role of the architect in the design team, 1850–1970*, April 1992; S92/2 – Eric Dunning, Patrick Murphy and Ivan Waddington, *Violence in the British Civilising Process*, July 1992; S92/3 – John Scott, *In Search of Wealth and Power (an inaugural lecture)*, April 1992; S92/4 – John Scott, *Citizenship and Privilege*, November 1992; S92/5 – David Mason, *Some Problems with the Concepts of Race and Racism*, November 1992; S92/6 – Philippa Davies, *The Flexible Firm: Practical Fact or Theoretical Fiction*, December 1992; S93/1 – Nick Jewson and David Mason, *Equal Employment Opportunities in the 1990s: A policy principle come of age?*, January 1993.

Forthcoming: S93/2 – Helen Peace, *The Pretended Family: A Study of the Division of Labour in Lesbian Families*, Early 1993.

Papers are priced at £2.00 and copies may be ordered from: Deborah Green, Department of Sociology, The University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH. Tel. 0533 522738. Fax. 0533 522746. Cheques should be made payable to: 'The University of Leicester'.

Salford Papers in Sociology

University of Salford

The Department of Sociology has published two new papers in the Salford Papers in Sociology series.

No.13 Social Research and Public Health edited by Jennie Popay and Gareth Williams. This paper first presented at a seminar sponsored by the King's Fund. The collection consists of three papers on social research in the aftermath of the health service reforms, the dilemmas involved in researching the people's health, and a method for defining priority needs within deprived urban communities. Each paper is accompanied by a discussant's response. An aim of the collection is to stimulate new questions about the public health problems we face at the end of the twentieth century, and suggest ways in which social scientists may contribute to our undertaking of them. Price £5.00.

No.14 The Role of Voluntary Organisations in the Welfare State: A Case Study of Victim Support by Sandra Walklate. This paper sets an understanding of the emergence of Victim Support as the support agency for victims of crime in a particular political and economic context. It differs from Rock's (1990) eloquent documentary analysis in a number of ways. Firstly, it is a view written from the periphery rather than the centre. Secondly, it locates an understanding of Victim Support in the more general context of the Welfare State. Thirdly, it

analyses the growth and development of this organisation in relation to the economic and political changes in the 1980s. Finally, it extends Rock's analysis, which ends in 1986, by considering the role and significance of the Victim's Charter (1990) as a landmark of achievement for Victim Support. Price £2.50.

Copies of these papers (and others in the series price £2.50) can be obtained from the Secretary to the Editorial Board, Salford Papers in Sociology, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT. Cheques, with order please, payable to University of Salford. A full list of papers in the series is also available.

Sociological Research Group

University of Cambridge Inequalities in Employment, I nequalities in Home-Life

G.A. Dunne, R.M. Blackburn and J. Jarman (eds). Conference proceedings for the 1992 Cambridge Social Stratification Seminar.

Jean Duncombe and Dennis Marsden, 'Workaholics' and 'Wingeing Women': Gender Inequalities in the Performance of 'Emotion Work' in the Private Sphere; Orly Benjamin, Towards a Notion of Emotional Equality in Home-Life; Jay Ginn and Sara Arber, Older Women's Working Lives: Household Ties or New Employment Opportunities?; Hirantih Jayaweera, Household and Employment Experiences of Afro-Caribbean Women; The Interaction of 'Race', Ethnicity, Gender and Class; Roberto Venosa, Family Structures and Mobility Strategies: Flesh and Bones of Brazilian Industrialization: 1880–1980; Elizabeth Shove, Accounting for Power: Formal Financial Systems and Domestic Power; Virginia Morrow, Family Values: Accounting for Children's Contribution to the Domestic Economy; Andrea Doucet, What Difference does Difference Make? Towards an Understanding of Gender Equality and Difference in the Household Division of Labour; Julie Seymour, 'Not a Manly Thing to Do?' Gender Accountability and the Division of Domestic Labour; Gillian Dunne, Working Women Loving Women: Balancing Home-Life and Employment Responsibilities in Lesbian Relationships; Norman Bonney and Elizabeth Reinach, Full-time Houseworkers: Changing Roles and Diverging Experiences; Anne Corden and Tony Eardley, The Same Difference? Aspects of Work and Home-Life among Employed and Self-Employed Family Credit Recipients; Jennifer Jarman, Robert Blackburn and Janet Siltanen, Measuring Segregation: A Feminist Methodology.

Working Paper Series

90–01 – Hughes, K. Developments in the Non-Traditional Employment of Women and Men in Canada, 1971–1986. 90–02 – Blackburn, R.M., C. Marsh, K. Prandy and J. Siltanen. A New Approach to Studying Changing Inequality. 90–03 – Blackburn, R.M., J. Siltanen and J. Jarman. Measuring Occupational Gender Segregation. 91–04 – Jarman, J. Equality or Marginalization: The Repeal of Protective Legislation. 91–05 – Beynon, H. and R.M. Blackburn. The Study of Work in Industrial Society. 91–06 – Doucet, A. Striking a Balance: Gender Divisions of Labour in Housework, Childcare and Employment. 91–08 – Jarman, J. Which Way Forward? Conceptual Issues arising from the Current Proposals to Amend the British Equal Pay Act. 91–09 – Blackburn,

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

R.M., J. Jarman and J. Siltanen. International Comparisons in Occupational Gender Segregation: Assessing Two Popular Measures. 92-10 - Morrow, V. Family Values: Accounting for Children's Contribution to the Domestic Economy. 92-11 - Prandy, K. Cambridge Scale Scores for CASOC Groupings. 92-12 - Blackburn, R.M. and J. Jarman. Changing Inequalities in Access to Higher Education.

Copies of Working Papers (£2.00 each) and of *Inequalities in Employment, Inequalities in Home-Life* (£7.00 each) are available from: Sociological Research Group, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cambridge, Free School Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. Telephone 0223-334549.

Social Research Update

University of Surrey

Social Research Update is a new quarterly newsletter available FREE of charge to UK social researchers. It is published by the Department of Sociology at the University of Surrey to help social researchers and sociologists keep up to date with methodological developments, as part of the Department's role in developing and teaching methods of social research.

The first issue of *Social Research Update* is out now and is about analysing qualitative data. An article by Nigel Fielding reviews a number of programs for qualitative analysis and provides suppliers' addresses and prices.

To receive the first issue, send your name and address to: Social Research Update subscriptions, Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH, England.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society* resumed publication in a new series in January 1991. Now edited and published in the United States under the sponsorship of the Gypsy Lore Society (formerly Gypsy Lore Society, North American Chapter), the *Journal* publishes twice a year. The *Journal* welcomes articles in all branches of sociology dealing with the cultures of groups traditionally known as Gypsies as well as traveller or peripatetic groups. These groups include, among others, those referring to themselves as Ludar, Rom, Roma, Romnichels, Sinti, or Travellers. The *Journal* also publishes reviews of books and audiovisual materials, notes, and annotated texts. The *Journal* is a refereed publication, and is widely indexed or abstracted. Inquiries and manuscripts should be sent to the editor, Sheila Salo, 5607 Greenleaf Road, Cheverly, MD 20785 USA.

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General Editor: Robert Burgess. Editorial Advisors: Sheila Allen, Richard Brown, Chris Bryant, Liz Stanley.

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For those offering an advanced text please send: (a) a two page outline of the book; (b) the names and addresses of two sociologists who can be consulted about your work.

Please send all material to Professor Bob Burgess, Department of Sociology, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL by 30th June 1993.

Language in the National Curriculum (LINC)

The LINC project - a £21.4 million in-service language education programme was completed in April 1992. The project materials, banned from formal publication by the British government, have been produced in desk-top published form and are available for purchase. The project and its latest outcomes were described in the last issue of the *BAAL Newsletter* by Professor Ronald Carter of the Department of English Studies, University of Nottingham, national coordinator of LINC Project 1989-1992. Over 20,000 copies have been distributed so far and BAAL members have been distributed so far and BAAL members are invited to obtain copies of the training materials and accompanying BBC/LINC TV and Radio programmes by direct order to Nottingham University. The government have agreed that the materials may be used for purposes of teacher training. For further details contact: Mrs Ann Collins, LINC Secretary, Department of English Studies, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG2 2RD, England.

Projects in Mission Research

The Overseas Ministries Study Center, New Haven, Connecticut, announces the Research Enablement Program for the advancement of scholarship in studies of Christian Mission and Christianity in the non-Western world. Projects that are cross-cultural, collaborative, and interdisciplinary are especially welcome. The deadline for receiving 1994 grant applications is December 1, 1993. For further information and official application forms please contact: Geoffrey A. Little, Coordinator, Research Enablement Program, Overseas Ministries Study Center, 490 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511, U.S.A. Tel: (203) 865-1827, Fax: (203) 865-2857. This program is supported by a grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society

An International, Interdisciplinary Journal publishing modern scholarship in all branches of Gypsy Studies

Founded in 1888, the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society* published in four series up to 1982. Now edited and published in the US under the sponsorship of the Gypsy Lore Society (formerly Gypsy Lore Society, North American Chapter), the *Journal* features articles on the cultures of groups traditionally known as Gypsies as well as traveller and peripatetic groups. These groups include, among others, those referring to themselves as Ludar, Rom, Roma, Romnichels, Sinti, and Travellers. The *Journal* publishes articles in anthropology, art, folklore and folklife, history, linguistics, literature, music, political science, and sociology, as well as review of books and audiovisual materials.

Recent articles: Case in Romani: Old Grammar in New Affixes, Victor A. Friedman; A Case Study of Rom Gypsy Residential Mobility in the United States, David J. Nemeth; The Earliest Known Text in Balkan (Rumelian) Romani: A Passage from Evliya Celebi's *Seyahat-name*, Victor A. Friedman and Robert Dankoff; Ethnic Identity Among Gypsy Groups in Bulgaria, Elena Marushiakova; The Flight into Mexico, 1917, Sheila Salo; Gypsy Music in Yugoslavia: Inside the Popular Culture Tradition, Ljerka Vidic Rasmussen; Health and Illness Among the Rom of California, Anne Sutherland; Hedging the Bets: Risk Reduction among the Rom Gypsies, Rena C. Gropper; "Lambada" in Kosovo: A Case Study in Gypsy Creativity, Svanibor Pettan; The Little Maple Tree: A Transylvanian Gypsy Folk Tale with Songs, Katalin Kovalcsik and Endre Talos; Nazi Policies Toward Roma and Sinti, 1993-1945, Sybil Milton; Preparation for the Education of Gypsy Children in Bulgaria, Hristo Kjachukov; The Rom Migrations, Angus Fraser; Some Sample Texts in Greek Romany, Gordon M. Messing.

The *Journal* is abstracted or indexed in *America: History and Life*, *Anthropological Literature*, *Historical Abstracts*, *International Bibliography of the Social Sciences*, *International Current Awareness Series*, *Linguistic Bibliography*, *Linguistics and Language Behaviour Abstracts*, *MLA Bibliography*, *RILM*, and *Sociological Abstracts*.

The *Journal* appears twice a year. *Journal* subscription is a membership privilege of the Gypsy Lore Society. Society members also receive a quarterly *Newsletter* and discounts on other Society publications. 1993 membership rates are \$30 to individuals; \$35 to institutions. Add \$5 for airmail delivery outside North America. ISSN 0017-6087.

Order through your subscription agency or directly from: Gypsy Lore Society, 5607 Greenleaf Road, Cheverly, MD 20785 USA, (301) 343-1261. Make cheques payable to Gypsy Lore Society. Please pay in US dollars. Foreign orders, use bank cheque or international money order.

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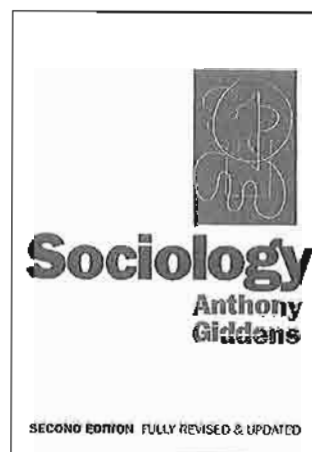
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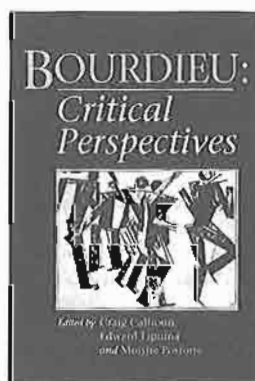
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Joseph A. Schumpeter

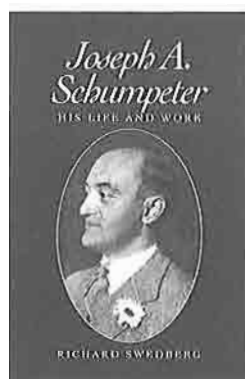
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

26th Annual Meeting at the University of Salford, 10-12 September 1993. *Language In a Changing Europe*.

For details on registration and programme please contact: Stephen Thomas (BAAL annual meeting), Department of modern languages, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT. Tel: 061 745 5000, Fax: 061 745 5999. For submissions of abstracts on all aspects of applied linguistics and applications for student scholarships please contact: Marlin Bygate, meetings secretary, Centre for applied language studies, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 218, Reading RG6 2AA, United Kingdom. Tel: 0734 318 511, Fax: 0734 756 506.

ETHICAL REVIEW OF CLINICAL RESEARCH

A Training Conference for Ethics Committee Members, 15th-17th September, Lancaster University Conference Centre. Convened by The Association of Independent Clinical Research Contracts and The Centre for Philosophy and Health Care, University of Wales.

For further details, please contact: Dr Peter Dewland or Mrs Jill Williams, telephone (0443) 690977.

SOCIOLINGUISTICS SYMPOSIUM 10

'Discourse: Practices and Identities', Lancaster University, March 23rd-25th 1994. Keynote speakers: Peter Auer, Charles Ferguson, Shirley Brice Heath. Deadline for submission of abstracts: June 15th 1993. For further information or to submit an abstract please contact: Mark Sebba (Tel. 0524-592453; e-mail: m.sebba@uk.ac.lancaster.central1) or Marilyn Martin-Jones (Tel. 0524-593037; e-mail: m.martin-jones@uk.ac.lancaster.central1). Department of Linguistics, Lancaster University; Lancaster LA1 4YT, England. Fax: 0524-843085. Main office telephone: 0524-593034.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS SEMINAR ON 'BILINGUAL CLASSROOM DISCOURSE'

Lancaster University, July 22nd-24th
The aim of this seminar is to provide an opportunity for researchers working on bilingual classroom discourse to meet the exchange perspectives and experiences. Researchers working in different language contact situations and in different types of educational contexts will be presenting papers related to the theme of the conference. All papers will include accounts of recent classroom-based research. There will be contributions from Africa, Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Catalonia, Denmark, Finland, Hong Kong, The Philippines, Switzerland and the United States.

The seminar will run from 2.00 p.m. on Thursday July 22nd to 1.00 p.m. on Saturday July 24th 1993. *Seminar activities will include:*

- Plenary address by Monica Heller, Director, Centre for Franco-Ontarian Studies, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto
- Presentation of papers on recent classroom research;
- Workshop on: 'Ethnographic approaches';
- Poster sessions. *Working Languages: English and French.* (Wherever possible we will also try to accommodate the needs of speakers of other languages.)

Conference Registration/Further Details: For further details and/or booking forms for this BAAL Seminar, please contact: Marilyn Martin-Jones or Anne-Marie de Meija, Department of Linguistics, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YT. Tel: (0524) 593034/593037; Fax: (0524) 843085; Email: m.martin-jones@uk.ac.lancaster.central1

TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH PROMOTION AND THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

8th/9th September 1993, University of Teesside, School of Health, Social & Policy Studies

Health promotion and the New Public Health now form key elements of contemporary health policy. The aim of this conference is to explore the sociological implications of these new forms of governance. Of particular interest is the emergence of new forms of health consumption, the creation of new lifestyles and the formations of new identities. Thus the conference will be of interest to sociologists of health and illness, and those people working in the areas of sociology of consumption and lifestyle and of course health promotion and public health. The aim of the conference is to generate debate on the sociology of health promotion and the new public health.

Speakers include: Robin Bunton, Charlie Davidson, Norma Deakin, Judy Green, Mike Hepworth, Mike Kelly, Richard Parish, Maggie Pearson, Jenny Popay, Jenny Naidoo, Gareth Williams, Lauren Yen.

Accommodation will be available on the 8th and 9th September. Those wanting to go on to the BSA medical sociology conference at the University of York may well want to take advantage of the Accommodation on both nights.

For further details and booking forms contact: Andrea McLeod, Conference Administrator, School of Health, Social and Policy Studies, University of Teesside, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland. Tel: 0642 342344.

BRITISH SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION/LEISURE STUDIES, ASSOCIATION JOINT STUDY GROUP

The next meeting of Study Group members will be Friday, June 11th 1993. The theme for the workshop will be *Leisure and the Politics of the Environment* with the speakers being, Lincoln Allison (University of Warwick), David Crouch (Anglia Polytechnic University) and John Urry (Lancaster University). The workshop will be hosted by the University of Warwick. For further details please contact Grant Jarvie, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, (Tel: 0203-523523 x 2496).

SOCIAL POLICY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1993

Social Policy and the City, The University of Liverpool 13-15 July 1993

Plenary Speakers: Nicholas Deakin, Suzanne MacGregor, Robert Moore
Sub-group themes will include: Ageing, Comparative, Crime, Education, Race and Housing, Safety in the City, Sex and the City, Social Divisions, Urban Policy, The Voluntary Sector, one free standing theme not directly related to the conference.

Sub-group papers are invited. It is intended that a number of papers from the conference will be published, and copies of papers will be required in advance.

For further information contact: Dr Helen Jones, Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work Studies, Eleanor Rathbone Building, Myrtle Street, PO Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX.

FACING THE EUROPEAN CHALLENGE - THE ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONS IN A WIDER EUROPE

Conference to be held at the University of Leeds, 13-15 July 1993.

This major international conference will be held in Leeds in July 1993. It will provide an opportunity for academics, researchers and members of professional institutions to discuss the changes wrought by the single European market on professions and their practices.

The keynote address will be given by Mr Michael Chamberlain, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

The programme includes over forty papers by contributors with experience of a wide range of professions. Twelve speakers are from professional associations, both British and pan-European. The experience of practitioners will be complemented by academic researchers from at least eight European countries.

The conference will comprise a mixture of plenary sessions, panels and workshops on a range of topics. These will reflect the five themes of the conference, which are: Creating European Professionals, Generating Professional Cooperation, Professional Education in Europe, Questions of Integration and Mobility, and Theoretical Issues of Professionalism.

Of particular interest to professionals and academics working in the sociological area will be papers on topics such as "The Challenge for Social Work" by Hugh Barr and Bernard Hall from the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, "Vocational Competence and the Professionalisation of Adult Education in Western Europe" by Dr Terry Hyland from the University of Warwick, and "Qualifying for Europe - internationalisation of Basic and Further Education in Three Swedish Professions" by Dr Lennart Svensson from the University of Gothenburg.

For application forms and administrative information, please contact Mrs Sheila Speedy, Department of Continuing Professional Education, Continuing Education Building, Springfield Mount, Leeds LS2 9NG, Tel: (0532) 333226, Fax: (0532) 333240. For an informal discussion about the conference, please telephone Mrs Pauline Neale on (0532) 33239.

British Sociological Association ANNUAL CONFERENCE

28–31 MARCH 1994

at the

University of Central Lancashire, Preston

SEXUALITIES IN SOCIAL CONTEXT

First Call for Papers

The 1994 BSA Conference will focus on the broad theme of 'Sexualities in Social Context'. This reflects both a growing interest amongst sociologists in the understanding of human sexualities, and a rapidly expanding research base in a wide range of contexts and areas. The new sociology of sexuality is not only casting a new light on sexual behaviour itself, it is also illuminating a wide range of issues, from gender to race, from class to the dynamics of power relations. This conference will provide the opportunity to link the existing theorising and practice of sociology with a range of challenging new perspectives.

We are now inviting preliminary proposals for papers for this conference from as broad a range of participants as possible. We are particularly concerned to encourage proposals for papers arising from feminist research, research on 'race' and ethnicity, and work being carried out around HIV/AIDS. Given the international scale of recent work on sexuality, we also hope that the conference will reflect work being carried out in Europe and other parts of the world.

Potential themes include:

- The Social Construction of Sexuality
- Representations of Sexuality
- Sexuality and Social Policy Issues
- Sexuality and Power
- Sexuality and Law
- Love, Trust, Romance
- Intimacy and Relationships
- Sexuality and Health
- HIV and AIDS
- Sexual Identities
- Religion, Sexuality and Gender
- Education and Sexuality
- Science, Technology, Epistemology
- The Future of Sexualities

Other suggestions will be welcomed

As well as proposals for formal papers, we would also be interested in proposals for a variety of other forms of presentation: workshops, displays, round tables etc.

As usual, there will also be an Open Session for papers not addressing the conference themes, and all the other events and meetings associated with the BSA Conference.

Please send abstracts (250 words) by 31st August 1993 to Vicki Merchant, 1994 BSA Conference, Adelphi Building, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire PR1 2HE.

The organisers reserve the right to refuse papers.

Conference Organising Committee:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Lisa Adkins | University of the West of England, Bristol |
| Janet Holland | Institute of Education, University of London |
| Vicki Merchant | University of Central Lancashire, Preston |
| Jeffrey Weeks | University of the West of England, Bristol |

WORKSHOP OF THE FAMILY STUDIES GROUP

The BSA Family Studies Group will meet to explore *THE FAMILY: images and ideologies* on 8th September 1993 at Staffordshire University.

For further details please contact: Pamela Cotterill or Gayle Letherby, School of Social Sciences, Staffordshire University, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DE. Tel: 0782 744531 Ext. 3466/3581.

TWO DECADES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

July 2 1993, Nuffield College, Oxford

The three research projects funded under the ESRC's Programme on 'Understanding Social and Political Change' are holding a joint day conference on the theme of analysing recent trends in British society, using data from large social surveys. The following papers will be presented: Anthony Heath & Roger Jowell on Social Attitudes & Political Behaviour; Anne Harrop & Peter Moss on Family Structures & Employment; Joan Payne & Clive Payne on Labour Markets & Unemployment.

This event is sponsored by the ESRC. Attendance (including lunch) is free, and open to all. In addition, travel expenses can be paid for a limited number of participants. Further details and registration form from: Marie Crulckshant, University of Oxford, Social Studies Faculty Centre, George Street, Oxford OX1 2RL. Tel. 0865-278718.

THE 2ND EUROPEAN FEMINIST RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Graz/Austria, July 5th-9th, 1994.

The conference will focus on feminist perspectives in technology, work and ecology.

For more information contact: Inter-University Research Center for Technology, Work & Culture (IF2), A-8010 Graz/Austria. Phone: +43 316 813909. Fax: +43 316 810274.

MASTER CLASSES FOR HEALTH PROMOTION

University of Central England in Birmingham, 24th March.

Health Promotion will be discussed at the highest level when a series of public lectures and master classes organised by the University of Central England in Birmingham begins on 24th March.

Established in response to demand from leaders of specialist health units, it is hoped that the events - some of them concerning controversial topics - and subsequent papers will provide credible feedback to the professions and the government on health promotion issues.

Public lectures preceding the master classes will be addressed by a series of prominent speakers including Professor Keith Tones and Margaret Whitehead. The master classes themselves will be attended by an invited, "unashamedly elitist" group of experts and health managers in the field.

The School of Postgraduate Studies in the

Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, organiser of the events, has already been described as a "Centre of Excellence" by the Health Education Authority. This programme will further develop the School's profile by mounting stimulating debates on priority needs in Health Promotion.

For further information, please contact the External Affairs Unit, University of Central England in Birmingham, Perry Barr, Birmingham B42 2SU. Tel: 021 331 5575.

The 1993 Master Class Programme

June 23rd - Polly Wright - *The effectiveness of drama in the promotion of women's health.*

September 22nd - Professor Alan Maynard - *The economics of promoting health.*

October 20th - Margaret Whitehead - *Needs assessment in health promotion.*

November 24th - Professor David Cox - *Professionalism and health promotion in the re-organised NHS.*

February 23rd 1994 - Master Class A.G.M.

SOCIOLOGY AND NURSING: EQUAL PARTNERS?

Wednesday 21 July 1993, Avon and Gloucestershire College of Health,

Glenside, Blackberry Hill, Staleton, Bristol
Christine Webb 'Sociology in Nursing'. Who teaches Sociology? Workshops on Gender / Theory / Curriculum Issues / Power and Policy. Debate: Feminism has failed nursing.

Details from Margaret Bawm, Secretary, Avon and Gloucestershire College of Health. Tel. 0272 758557. Fee: £45. Creche available. Disabled access.

I.S.A. WORLD CONGRESS, BIELEFELD, 1994.

Call for Papers

The Research Committee on the History of Sociology of the International Sociological Association is planning the following sessions at the 1994 World Congress of Sociology in Bielefeld; anyone interested in submitting a paper should get in touch with the relevant organiser as soon as possible, and certainly before September 1993.

History of sociology and public audiences. Organisers: Dirk Käsler and Hans-Peter Müller. Abstracts of papers offered should be sent to Prof. D. Käsler, Institut für Soziologie, Universität Hamburg, Allende-Platz 1, D-2000 Hamburg 13, Germany (Fax 49-40-491-1515).

The nature and status of classical Sociological theory. Organisers: Prof. N. Stehr, University of Alberta, Dept. of Sociology, 6-11 H.M. Tory Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2H4 (to whom correspondence should go in the first instance), and Prof. E. Tiryaklan, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706, USA.

History of empirical research and its relations to policy and to theory. Organisers: Dr R. Edmondson, Dept. of Political Science and Sociology, University College, Galway, Ireland, and Privatdizentin I. Gorges, Hagenstraße 31, D-W 1000 Berlin 33, Germany.

Early emergences of sociological discourses. Organisers: Prof. S. Eliæson, Box 3524, S-710 60 Grythyttan, Sweden, and Prof. B. Eriksson, Sociologiska Institutionen, Uppsala Universitet, Kyrkogårdsgatan 10, Pa Box 513, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

Stalinism and sociology in Eastern Europe, 1994-1995. Organisers: Prof. M. Keen, Dept. of Sociology, Indiana University South Bend, South Bend, Indiana 46634, USA, and Prof. J. Mucha, Dept. of Sociology, Nicolaus Copernicus University, ul. Mickiewicza 121, 87-100 Torun, Poland.

Traditions of social thought in East and Central Europe: origins and emigrations. Organiser: Dr Eva Karadi, Dept. of Philosophy, University ELTE-AJK, Budapest, Egyetem ter 1-3, Hungary 1364.

The history of applied sociology. Organiser: Prof. M. Bulmer, Dept. of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO0 5NH, England. (Fax +44-703-593859); please send offers.

Sociology of religion: from classic to modern approaches. Organisers: Prof. J.A. Prades, GRAIGE, Université du Québec a Montréal, CP8888, succursale A, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3P8, to whom titles and summaries should be sent, and Dr R. Cipriani, Dipartimento di sociologia, Università degli studi di Roma 'La Sapienza', via Salaria 113, 00198 Roma, Italy.

Rethinking the sociological origins of the sociology of education. Organisers: Prof. F.O. Ramirez, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2348, USA, and Dr J.C.C. Rupp, Amsterdam School for Social Research, University of Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstraat 24, 1012 CE Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Changing technology and the division of labour: a historical approach. Organisers: Prof. J. Kulpinska, Institute of Sociology, University of Łódź, Rewolucij 1905 r.Nr 41/43, 90-214 Łódź, Poland (fax 48 42/78 39 58), and Dr Y. Lucas, ERMOPRES, Université de Toulouse le Mirail, 5 allées Antonio-Machado, 31058 Toulouse CEDEX, France.

History of the Sociology of Art and its relations to general sociology. Organisers: prof. M. Cantor, Dept. of Sociology, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016-8072, USA, and Dr G. Tasheva, Institute of Sociology, 13A Moskovska, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria.

General session (for papers not covered by other sessions' remit). Organisers: Prof. J. Langer, Institut für Soziologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Universitätsstrasse 65-67, A-9010 Klagenfurt, Austria and Jennifer Platt, Arts E, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN.

6TH LATIN AMERICAN CONGRESS

8TH SOCIAL MEDICINE WORLD CONGRESS

"Health at the End of Millennium. Challenges and Alternatives for Change" March 20-24, 1994. Villa Primavera Hotel, Guadalajara, Mexico

SPONSORS

Latin American Association of Social Medicine, International Association of Health Policy, and University of Guadalajara.

OBJECTIVE

To joint a number of health professionals and others of similar sciences, with the purpose to analyze and exchange experiences and new ideas on health problems facing the end of millennium.

TOPICS

• Social Medicine Research: Issues for Further Theoretical and Empirical Work • Citizenship, Community Participation and Health • Health Manpower Training • Population, Gender, Groups of Age and Health • History, Health and Society • New Epidemiological Profiles • Ethnicity, Minorities and Health • Working Process and Health • Social Inequality, Poverty and Health • Ethnicity and Health • Ecology and Health • Health Care Technology • Alternative Models of Health Care • Health Education • Financing Health Research • Health in Large Cities • Social Politics and Health • Social Environment and Health • Financing Health Social Program • Mental Health • Violence and Health • Culture and Health • Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry • Mothers and Children Health

PRECONGRESS COURSES: March 17-19, 1994. University of Guadalajara. Guadalajara, Mexico. Deadline for the receipt of abstracts July 31, 1993.

For more information: Organising Committee. 6th Latin American Congress and 8th Social Medicine World Congress. Mail: Jesús Galindo y Villa 2941. Jardines de la Paz. Guadalajara, Jalisco. Mexico 44860.

Electronic mail Bitnet:
alames@leon.dca.udg.mx;
alames@sectec.sscnet.ucla.edu. Fax 52-3-617-55-06 and 52-3-635-91-22; Phone 52-3-617-78-46.

Call for Papers FIRST ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SEX AND RELIGION

tentatively scheduled for November 16-19, 1994 at Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. And for a new periodical *The International Journal on Sex and Religion*.

Serious theologians, philosophers and academicians are invited to submit abstracts, proposals and other ideas for the above-mentioned Conference. At this point only the abstract, prospectus or discussion topic is necessary, but if you have a completed or nearly-completed paper which has not been published elsewhere send the full draft. Submit two copies and a full-sized SASE (for reply correspondence) to the address below. Also please send a full resume and any articles about you and by you to help us get to know you better. If you wish your manuscript to be returned, please enclose an additional envelope of sufficient size with ample return postage.

Also: A new association or society for the reverential and celebrative study of sex and sexuality from philosophical, scientific and especially theological points of view is now in the planning stages and as soon as there is sufficient funding a new scholarly journal will be announced. Until August 31, 1993, lifetime subscriptions are being offered for US\$300 (and for US\$500 until January 31, 1994). If the Journal is not produced in the next twenty-four months your money will be refunded. If you have related professional and editorial experience and would like to serve on the Board of Directors as one of our Founding Associate Editors, please become a lifetime subscriber and send a resume/vita and several examples of your work.

The emphases for these projects will be upon the psycho-social and anthropological implications of developmental and lifelong intimacy, sexuality, arousal and orgasm, and their roles in stabilizing, optimizing and understanding the body, the soul, spirituality and emotion, but full participation and submissions are welcome without discrimination from all religious, orientations and philosophies, and we do plan to present and publish a few related scholarly papers and articles on homosexuality, gender, ethnicity, and priesthood concerns.

Address all correspondence to: International Conference on Sex and Religion, 369 East 900 South, #280, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, USA. Fax #: 801-322-5358 (for single-page messages only).

If there are several participants from India for the 1994 Conference, The Second Annual Conference on Sex and Religion will be held in New Delhi, India in 1995.

Call for Papers 1993 CAMBRIDGE SOCIAL STRATIFICATION RESEARCH SEMINAR

Changing Inequalities, September 15, 16, 1993

This year the Cambridge Social Stratification Research Seminar will focus on recent research and theoretical analyses of changing patterns of inequality in contemporary societies. In recent years we have had excellent responses in relation to gender but rather fewer offers of papers in relation to other areas of inequality such as class, ethnicity, age and so on. We hope the 1993 Seminar will cover a wide range of changing inequalities and changes in the relative importance of factors shaping the inequalities.

This seminar has had a history of exploring issues of major concern to researchers. Enrolment is limited to 40 people and this had meant that the conference has had a friendly atmosphere and has been conducive to lively and constructive discussions. The seminar is conceived as a forum in which either work in its early stages can be aired for consideration, or more polished pieces can be presented. Graduate students are welcome.

If you would like to present a paper, please send a title with a short abstract to the address below and we will let you know as soon as possible whether your paper has been selected for inclusion in the programme.

Dr R.M. Blackburn, Sociological Research Group, Social and Political Sciences Dept., Cambridge University, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. Tel: (0223) 334549.

Call for Papers TEACHING WOMEN'S HEALTH

A multidisciplinary conference for teachers of medicine and nursing The Women's Health Care Research Unit invites interested parties to submit abstracts of papers or posters for presentation at the first international conference in teaching women's health, to be held at Queen Mary and Westfield College from 15-17th September, 1993.

The goal of this international conference is to bring together key persons in nursing and medical education to discuss the future of women's health teaching within these disciplines. Participants will leave the conference with strategies for promoting and teaching of women's health relevant to the curricula in their own institutions and countries.

The conference's objectives are: To facilitate international networking among educators interested in women's health and curriculum development in medicine and nursing; To exchange information on the ways in which women's health issues are incorporated into the medical/nursing curricula, covering content, teaching methods, and theoretical or strategic issues; To develop strategies for implementing the teaching of women's health issues in the medical and nursing curricula (including social, political and professional aspects).

Further details can be obtained from: The Conference Secretary, Women's Health Care Research Unit, Department of General Practice and Primary Care, Joint Medical Colleges of St. Bartholomew's and the Royal London Hospitals, Room 2.03, Basic Medical Sciences Building, at Queen Mary and Westfield College, London E1 4NS.

ONE DAY SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEATH AND DYING

University of Leicester, Thursday 25 November, 1993.

This small symposium is designed for sociologists and others interested in developing research in the field of death and dying. Speakers will be encouraged to explore/suggest new areas for research and enquiry, and to discuss work in progress, rather than to report on completed projects.

Offers for papers for presentation or tabling to Neil Small, SPRU, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Tel. 0904 433606.

OÑATI INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

Congress 1993, 5th-9th July
Research Committee on Sociology of Law, Annual Meeting, "Human Rights for the 21st Century"

Pre-Congress, 28th June-2nd July and
Post-Congress, 12th-16th July

For further information: Scientific programme organizers: Prof. Rogelio Pérez Perdomo, Scientific Director of the IISL and, Prof. Stephan Parmentier, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. General information about the Congress and practical arrangements can be obtained from, the local congress organizer: Ms Serena Barkham-Huxley, International Relations Dept., IISL - Apodo 28, 20560 Oñati, Gipuzkoa - Spain. Tel: [34] (43) 78 30 64 / 70 34 00, Fax: [34] (43) 78 31 47, Telex: 36905 OSJI E. Specific questions about the academic contents of each workshop should be directed to each of the workshop chairs, with a copy of your letter to the local organizer at the ISL, who may also be able to help you.

BSA SEXUAL DIVISIONS STUDY GROUP

Following a period when the BSA's Sexual Divisions Study Group has been dormant, there have recently been calls for it to be re-activated, and a number of people have expressed an interest in being involved with the group. Sadly, the last mailing list for the group has got mislaid somewhere along the way, and neither previous convenors nor the BSA office has a comprehensive list of people interested in the work of the group.

If you would like to be included in the new mailing list now being prepared, please contact Nicola Boyne at the address below. If you are interested in acting as Convenor, or in helping to schedule a programme of activities for the group, please say so! Such selfless souls are always in demand!

You don't have to be a BSA member to be on the mailing list, although non-members have to pay a small subscription to cover administrative costs, and BSA members have free access to the group as part of their BSA subscription.

Write to: BSA, Unit 3G, Mountjoy Research Centre, Stockton Road, Durham DH1 3UR

BSA STUDY GROUP FOR THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE EMOTIONS

For information on joining the BSA Study Group for the Sociology of the Emotions, please contact Gill Bendelow, SSRU, 18 Woburn Square, London WC1H 0NS. Tel: 071-612-6396; Fax: 071-612-6400; Janet E-Mail G. Bendelow@uk.ac.ioe.

Future Meetings

Workshop on Social Theories of Emotion to be held in summer term.

A meeting of the group was held on 8th April during the BSA conference, during which there was strong support for a meeting reflecting the theme of organisations and emotions. Suggestions for presentations to the above address, meeting to be organised for the autumn term 1993.

COURSES

GRADUATE STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Join Britain's top-rated Faculty of Social Studies

Warwick Faculty Rated Top in UK in Official Research Review, Sociology Ranked top for both Graduate Teaching and Research

MA Sociology of Education • Policy Focussed • Research Based • Training for Evaluation • Specialist Options • Vocationally Relevant

A major taught course for teachers, researchers and others interested in education.

Contact: Betty Horner, Graduate School, Department of Sociology, Coventry CV4 6AL, U.K. Tel: (0203) 523147.

Institute of Education, University of London, Department of Policy Studies

MA HIGHER AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION 1993-94

Further information from Dr Ronald Barnett, Centre for Higher Education Studies, Institute of Education, 58/59 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0NT. Tel: 071-612 6363.

WHY STUDY?

Continuing professional development is a key requirement in today's fast changing world. Staff working as teachers and as managers in higher education and in professional education need to maintain a broad understanding of contemporary education policy as part of their professional role.

This MA offers adult participants from a variety of educational and professional backgrounds the chance to gain clear insights into the changing educational scene and to reflect upon and extend their current and future practice.

KEY FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME

- links between theory and practice
- individual support to participants
- group interaction and active peer support
- a balance of core and optional modules
- a major focus on innovation and change in higher and professional education
- a learning compact between tutors and students
- opportunities for work-focused projects
- encouragement of self-managed learning leading to personal and intellectual growth.

AIMS: The course aims to foster critical insight into and understanding of contemporary educational issues through the use of a variety of analytical perspectives on the theory, policy and practice of higher and professional education. It is designed for staff working as teachers and as managers in these fields.

WORKLOAD: The course can be studied part-time over 2 years or full-time over 1 year. Part-time participants may expect to set aside around 10 hours a week for study and 4 hours for group activities. Full-time students would expect to be reading, preparing assignments and studying for around 25 hours a week, in addition to participating in group activities.

OUTCOMES: The course will provide participants with an informed understanding of the contemporary educational environment and an ability to contribute actively and critically to the strategic concerns of their professional context. Skills such as problem-solving, marshalling evidence, critical thinking, oral and written presentation will be extended. Increased levels of confidence and improved marketability are likely benefits for individuals; institutions will benefit from the skills and knowledge development of their senior staff.

COURSE ORGANISATION: In the first part of the course, students address issues related to innovation, change and policy in higher and professional education. The main topics include: the idea of higher and professional education; equity, efficiency and effectiveness; the role of government in higher and professional education; higher education and industry links; international comparisons.

Department of Sociology, University of Surrey

M.SC. COURSES IN SOCIAL RESEARCH, POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS AND ADVANCED CERTIFICATES

All courses cover the principal quantitative and qualitative research methods. They provide students with extensive practical experience in applying different methods, opportunities to undertake project work both in groups and individually, including a dissertation based on empirical research. They also provide a choice of various options in substantive fields such as Health, Criminal Justice and Social Services, and Urban Sociology. The courses include weekend research conferences at which visiting speakers present research and discuss methodological issues. There are no examinations; all the courses are assessed by course work and a dissertation for students undertaking an M.Sc.

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

A one year, full-time course including a dissertation based on empirical research. The course also includes a one month placement in an established research institution. Students may be eligible for awards from the ESRC, or CCETSW (for qualified social workers).

SOCIAL RESEARCH

A two year, part-time course held on Fridays during term time. Students submit their dissertation by the end of the second academic year. The Department has a limited number of grants from CCETSW (for qualified social workers).

EVALUATION RESEARCH

A two year, part-time course held on Fridays during term time which covers and discusses the principal research methods used in undertaking evaluation research. Students submit their dissertation at the end of the second year.

For further details and application forms please contact: Department of Sociology (SR), University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 5XH. Tel: 0483-509365 or 0483-509453, Fax: 0483-306290.

BOOK ENDS

Politics

Riding the Tiger: The Politics of Economic Reform in Post-Mao China by Gordon White (Macmillan) examines the political dynamics of the economic reforms which have taken place in post-Maoist China. The book has as its central theme an examination of the political implications of economic reform rather than a concentration on the economic reforms themselves. Further, White argues that we need a wider consideration of politics in China. We need to look further than the state bureaucratic elites. These are obviously important. However, at the core of his analysis is a *conception of power, and thus of politics, as pervading the entire political, social and economic systems*. The text offers more than a study of China; it serves as a case study within the context of comparative political analysis with particular reference to 'the developmental state', 'the politics of economic liberalisation', and the nature of 'market socialism'.

Defining Power by John M. Rothgeb, Jr. (Macmillan, £10.99) examines the nature of power and power relations in the international system since 1945. The text begins with an examination of the nature of power and continues in subsequent chapters with an examination of coercion, exchange and persuasion. In particular, the author is keen to understand international relations in the 1990s arguing that the political world in 1945 was more like that of 1800 than the world now. Examining power relations over time and between the 'Western world' is comparison with 'less privileged international actors' the author ends this introductory text with final reflections on 'economic defense' since this is perceived to be the most important subject for discussion over the next decade.

Politics in Western Europe by M. Donald Hancock et al (Macmillan, £14.99) is a long text (586pps) prepared by five authors. Each author has taken one country viz the UK, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden; and prepared their respective sections according to the same sub-headings; the context of a country's politics; where power lies; who has power; how is power used; and, what is the future of a country's politics. In this way five authors examining five different countries have been able to produce a standardised comparative analysis of politics in (parts of) Western Europe. The final part differs in that it is a separate analysis of the European Community.

Work and Organisations

Managing the New Public Services, edited by David Farnham and Sylvia Horton (Macmillan, £11.99 and £35) is a critical account of the development of the 'new managerialism' in the public sector. It is written primarily by a group of academics from the University of Portsmouth and covers both the general socio-economic background to managerialist rhetoric as well as case studies on the civil service, local government, the NHS, education and the police service. Many of the authors are critical about the extent to which "progress" in this area conceals the way in which democratic politics is being replaced by centralised political control and a steady erosion of government funding. This is a well written and important book that deserves wide reading on organisation, work, social policy and politics courses and should please both student and lecturer alike.

John Hassard's *Sociology and Organisation Theory* (Cambridge, £24.95) is a review of the state of organisational theory. The author traces the history of the partial demise of functional and systems perspectives and explores the current proliferation of paradigms for organisational study. However, rather than argue that the fragmentation is total, Hassard puts forward a meta-theoretical, and meta-methodological, synthesis based on the Wittgensteinian idea of language games. He argues that there can be communication across paradigm boundaries and that even a concept as anti-foundational as postmodernism can find application within a multi-method heterodoxy. Despite its theoretical orientation the volume demonstrates its argument using a rich variety of empirical data. This is a difficult text but it is well written and should be useful for advanced courses in the theory of organisations and work as well as social theory more generally.

Citizenship

Ian Culpitt in *Welfare Citizenship: Beyond the Crisis of the Welfare State?* (Sage £12.95) re-examines the claims for citizenship within the context of the neo-conservative challenge to state welfare. He examines the claim for welfare rights alongside a theory of social obligation and develops his analysis to include a consideration of citizenship within the demands for efficiency in purchaser/provider relationships. He draws on the differing needs identified by a consideration of class, ethnicity and gender although age, generation and disability are not considered.

The exclusion of categories of people from the enjoyment of citizens' rights is the focus of Jocelyn Pixley's text, *Citizenship and Employment: Investigating Post-Industrial Options* (Cambridge University Press, £35). Drawing on her PhD research, Pixley examines unemployment in Australia, Europe and North America and argues that to enjoy citizen's rights, particularly if you are black or a woman, one needs to be employed. Alternatives to full-time paid employment do not, according to her research, offer people citizen's rights. Rather, they lead to greater state surveillance and a loss of democracy. This work adds to the literature on 'a social policy for jobs'.

Women and Citizenship in Europe edited by Anna Ward Jeanne Gregory, and Nira Yuval-Davis (Tranham Books and EFSF) is a collection of papers from the 1991 European Forum of Socialist Feminists Conference held in Norwich. The contributions include discussions of citizenship and left feminism; 'race' and nationalism; citizenship, feminism and Eastern Europe; citizenship and sexual politics and a useful session comprising 'country reports' from 14 different countries.

Ethnicity

From Prejudice to Genocide by Carrie Supple (Tranham Books, £16.95) is a history text book which examines the Nazi's treatment of Jewish people and the 'holocaust'. It is intended for schools for children between 13 and 18 and was written as a result of the frustration that most schools texts 'cover the Holocaust in half a page accompanied by photographs of corpses'. The text is full of illustrations and photographs and serves not only as a useful source for any examination of the Holocaust but also includes an examination of the persecution of gay people, Armenians, and Gypsies. The book concludes with an

examination of racism and genocide today including notes on Gypsies now 'ethnic cleansing', anti-semitism now, and revisionism in Germany. The text can be used as a part of the National Curriculum.

In *The Primary Purpose Rule in British Immigration Law* (Tranham Books, £9.95) Sanjiv Sachdeva investigates, in considerable detail, the ways in which this rule has been used by British immigration officials to prevent the settlement of young people from the Indian subcontinent.

Community Studies

In *Craft, Class and Control* (Edinburgh University Press, £35) Ian Roberts develops his PhD research in an examination of the decline of shipbuilding in Wearside. More than just a study of the relationship between a community and its dominant industry, this account examines the changing nature of the division of labour and the nature of social class.

The Nuclear Peninsula (Cambridge University Press, £19.95) is a short (138pps) but fascinating account of the ways in which a community in France 'coped' with living next to, and working in, a nuclear waste processing plant. Françoise Zonabend's research relates in detail how the nuclear plant was organised and how workers re-defined the place. The work is described euphemistically in terms of housework - cleaning, cooking, preparing soup. This language, in turn, is subverted by the male workers who distinguished between the cautious, the 'rentiers', and the macho or bold, the 'kamikazes'. The constant hazardous environment (and almost daily 'incidents') were 'defined out'. For example, "You can't see the plant from my place... So we're all right," ... Coming out of his house, however, I had only to look round the back to behold the vast presence of the establishment that has grown up at the bottom of his garden.

This selective blindness was common; if you cannot see it, you must be safe! This *poubelle* (dustbin), as the plant was known, for the 'rubbish' of nuclear waste dominated and scared people, but this fear was muted following the helplessness that the technicians felt.

Social Welfare and Social Work

The Welfare State in Britain since 1945 by Rodney Law (Macmillan, £10.99) is a standard social administration text which describes the history of the British welfare state. It comprises the usual chapters on welfare comprising a discussion of political ideologies and social welfare; the policy process; sociological analyses of welfare (pluralist/corporatist, Marxist, Feminist) and the major welfare areas - housing, health, social security, education, the personal social services and, usefully, employment policies. The text concludes with an examination of the 'welfare state under threat'. Unfortunately, this useful introduction does not give the same attention to 'race' and ethnicity as it does to class and gender.

Community Care: A Reader edited by Joanna Bornat et al (Macmillan, £10.99) is a most useful collection of articles which comprehensively examine the implications for community care of the new legislation. The 37 contributions are divided into four sections viz. Community, Care, Policy, Practice. The scope of the contributions ranges from the philosophical to the practical. There is something in this collection for anyone with an

B O O K E N D S

interest in analysing the recent changes.

Michael Moran and Brude Wood in *States, Regulation and the Medical Profession* (Open University Press, p/b £12.99, h/b £37.50) examine the relationship between medical power and government in the UK, USA and Germany. In this introductory text they argue that, in all three societies, doctors enjoy power which derives from the regulatory systems and self-regulation. However, doctors are also under pressure from changing roles and economic stringency. Finally, they argue that there are significant differences between countries according to the national culture, history, political institutions and assumptions about medicine.

Evaluating Social Work Effectiveness by Juliet Cheetham et al (Open University Press, h/b £37.50, p/b £12.99) derives from the work of the Social Work Research Centre at the University of Stirling. In this important text the authors examine the ways in which evaluative research might be undertaken distinguishing between evaluation and effectiveness. Importantly, the text ends with a discussion about how research findings might be disseminated in order to influence policy and practice.

Following recent 'scandalous' cases, what to do with 'difficult children' is a major concern for social workers. In *Secure Accommodation in Child Care* (Routledge, p/b £11.99, h/b £35) Robert Harris and (recently retired) Noel Timms offer an account of an empirical study of secure accommodation whose analysis is, provocatively, informed by a mixture of social science and literary theory including semiotics and the analysis of narrative. This complex theoretical exposition leads the authors to argue that the relationships between the state, the family and the child are undergoing change; social workers and other professionals are caught up in these changes.

Read All About It: Newspapers for Blind People by David Marsland (Centre for Evaluation Research, £3.00) is a short monograph (46pps) following research commissioned by the Talking Newspaper Association to evaluate the work of the Association and assess the possibility of a new membership system.

Miscellaneous

The growing literature on the social nature of 'space' continues with *Fields of Vision* by Stephen Daniels (Polity Press, £39.50). In this innovative text, Daniels explores the relationships between national identity, in England and the USA, and the portrayal of landscapes in the works of Joseph Wright, Humphry Repton, Turner, Thomas Cole and John Constable. This is an important text for students of heritage as well as students of propaganda.

Culture and Processes of Adult Learning edited by Mary Thorpe et al (Routledge, £10.99) brings together an array of articles within the context of adult education. The range of topics includes feminism and curriculum design, black students, comparative analysis and, importantly in the current educational climate, several pieces on skills, accreditation and experiential learning. This is a most timely collection of studies.

A comparative focus can also be found in *Labour Markets in an Ageing Europe* edited by Paul Johnson and Klaus F. Zimmermann (Cambridge University Press, £35). This

collection of articles derives from a Centre for Economic Policy Research conference held in 1992 and focuses on the impact of changing demographic trends in Europe on labour markets. Comparison is made with changes in the USA and Japan. Immigration policies, female labour participation and the implications for education and training are just some of the issues examined in this book which includes discussion of Poland and Eastern Europe, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

Time: An Essay, (Blackwell, £12.99) Norbert Elias's treatise on the social nature of time is published in paperback.

Sport and Space

Sport, Space and the City by John Bale (Routledge) is mainly about British football. The author's claim is that the application of a geographical perspective will add to our understanding of football. Drawing on the theories of Foucault among others, Bale's suggestion is that changes in the spatial organization of the stadium reflect broader societal tendencies towards 'confinement, control and surveillance', as well as increasing 'sameness'. For all this, importantly community identifies gain expression through football, and within the urban landscape football grounds remain significant 'sacred sites'. Bale's book provides a well documented account of the contested move from 'open spaces to enclosed sporting arenas', even if one is left wondering whether the addition to a general understanding of sport from a specifically geographical perspective is as great as Bale suggests.

Social Theory

History and Social Theory by Peter Burke (Polity Press) is an enlarged version of the author's 1980 work, *Sociology and History*. The new book is twice the length of the original, and much of the original material has also been rewritten. Burke's aim is to promote the dialogue between historians and other social scientists. The range of his discussion is impressive but he sees the purpose of his volume as 'to raise problems and explore possibilities, rather than to tell anyone what to do'. His general standpoint is avowedly eclectic, which for him means 'finding ideas in different places'. While this position may be attractive to some readers, it is likely to leave others dissatisfied.

Durkheim and Postmodern Culture by Stjepan G. Mestrovic (Walter de Gruyter, h/b DM69, p/b DM39) examines the *fin de siècle* analyses of many contemporary theorists including Baudrillard and argues that these debates are very similar to ones held at the end of the last century. The author argues that, rather than heralding the end of sociology, these debates afford an opportunity for sociology to revive itself by examining the cultural approaches of the founders of sociology.

Reference

A major reference book worth mention is *A Biographical Dictionary of Dissenting Economists* (Edward Elgar), edited by Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sayer. As well as being the first biographical dictionary to focus on economists working outside the neo-classical tradition, it also represents a significant departure from previous biographical dictionaries in that living economists (about half of those examined) themselves provide

the entries. In addition to an outline of the major contributions of each economist, the social and political contexts which shaped their work are also presented, together with a listing of their major writings. Accounts are provided of the work of 90 economists, many of whom have had a major influence on sociological thinking, including Baran, Bowles, Braverman, Dobb, Frank, Galbraith, Gintis, Hobson, Myrdal, Roemer, Sraffa, Steedman, Sweezy and Veblen.

The Blackwell Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Social Thought edited by William Outhwaite and Tom Tobbomore (Blackwell, £45) is encyclopaedic. In nearly 900 pages entries covering social science, philosophy, politics, cultural ideas and movements, and the influence of the natural sciences, are all included as are extensive bibliographic details and a biographical index of major thinkers/writers (although this comprises 76 men compared with 6 women). This volume adds to anyone's reference collection.

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David Jary
Martin Parker
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CONTENTS

No 56 May 1993

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Sociology in Greece | 2 |
| Obituaries | 5 |
| Reports and Publications | 8 |
| Events | 14 |
| Bookends | 19 |

The next issue of *Network* will be published in October 1993. All material, on A4 double-spaced please, should be sent to Steve Outram, Network, School of Social Sciences, Staffordshire University, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 2DE. Tel: 0782 744531 ext 3658; Fax: 0782 744035. The deadline for material is 2 August 1993.

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