

anovasofie

Contract Number: **CIT2 – CT – 2004 -506035**

Project Title: **ANOVASOFIE
Analysing and Overcoming the
Sociological Fragmentation in Europe**

Deliverable Number: **1, 2 & 3**

Deliverable Title: **Reports on web discussions in
Turkey, Ireland and Austria**

Contractual Date of Delivery: **week 46, November 2004**

Date of Delivery: **week 47, 18th November 2004**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Workpackage 1 of ANOVASOFIE is devoted to the establishment of a virtual library. This library will contain country-specific key sociological texts, which have been selected in the way of a consultation process where internet panels offered all members of the sociological community of the three countries to offer their recommendations. This revised report presents a documentation of the panel activities in Austria, Ireland and Turkey (enriched with corrected and more comprehensive data). Additionally the ANOVASOFIE - Consortium decided to provide further data which will be useful for a deeper understanding of sociology in Europe by offering comparative data with regard to the history of sociology in the three selected countries. In the first draft of the Deliverable, sent to the Commission in August 2004, we appended a "history of sociology matrix" (again in this Deliverable), which resulted from intensive discussions inside the consortium. The matrix covers some dimensions for a comparative analysis of the development of sociology in any country. This revised report includes elaborated summary reports on this topic attached to each country report. The style varies according to the particularities of the three countries. For the web-presentation a more standardized version will be used. The "history of sociology" reports to be presented within the ANOVASOFIE - virtual library are supposed to function as an instrument to disseminate basic data and should be used as an innovative educational source and a starting point to overcome the sociological fragmentation in Europe. The final version of the virtual library presentation is being developed right now by the subcontractor (<http://www.wukonig.com>) and we are expecting the virtual library to be completed and online in time on 15th December 2005 (Delivery date 31.10.2004 plus 45 days).

The experimental discussion - panels were launched in Turkey (24 May – 10 July), Austria (10 May-4 July) and Ireland (13 July – 26 October). Generally the virtual library – workpackage but especially in Ireland suffered from a late start due to the late signing of the contracts (which led to a delay of finding a research assistant, who only started in June) which again led to a delay of the web-discussion and finally a delay of the Deliverable.

The coordinator in Graz did not interfere the local routines of organizing the project in each country, but provided a draft template for the invitation to the discussion (see Appendix), which was individually modified in the three participating countries.

The panels are closed now, but the discussions will still remain accessible under <http://www.ANOVASOFIE.net/austria>, <http://www.ANOVASOFIE.net/turkey>, and, <http://www.ANOVASOFIE.net/ireland> (see Appendix for screenshots). In general, two topics were discussed:

- 1) What are the sociological publications in each country describing best its society?
- 2) What are the sociological books (or articles) in each country representing best the style of sociological work done there?

Whereas the aim of the first topic is to give foreigners a quick access to reliable sociological information about a particular country, the aim of the second topic was to provide impressions about the national styles of doing sociology. The second aim can not just be detected from the content of discussion. We discovered soon that in each county the pattern of discussion was very different. This, too, gives in some respect an impression how national sociological professions work. Therefore, the discussions on the internet can also be understood as a controlled micro study into the discourse cultures of national sociological professions, which will enable us to understand the preferences of these research communities concerning theories, methods and topics in order to overcome the sociological fragmentation in Europe.

The following reports about each country covers five aspects: 1) organizational background, 2) procedure and participants, 3) impact of the project on national sociological communities, 4) results, and 5) summary report of the history of sociology in the country.

Afterwards, there will be some comparative analyses and a short summary of the results; a more comprehensive comparative analysis of Workpackage 1 is to be provided in Deliverable 5 (summary report of Workpackage 1, due to 31.12.2005).

In the Appendix you find again screenshots of the Website, the History of Sociology Matrix, as well as the invitation template for the discussion.

2. Turkey

2.1 Organizational background

There are 80 universities in Turkey. Thirty of those universities have been chosen because they run Sociology departments. The population of panelists was comprised of sociologists who are either still working in the sociology departments of universities or those who worked for a while in the field but are now non-academically working. Sociologists working on universities without own sociology departments have also been included in the sample, as well as those who work or give lectures in another department of the university as a sociologist. Sociologists working on universities without own sociology departments have also been informed about the ANOVASOFIE project and were asked to participate. This is valid for those universities with, at least, more than one employed sociologist.

For defining the names and e-mail addresses of panelists, initially, websites of all Turkish universities have been scanned through. E-mail addresses available were recorded. However, some universities do not have any website for their sociology department. Although some universities have web pages for their sociology departments, e-mail addresses of some academics are not included. We tried to detect unknown email addresses from persons with addresses we possessed. Moreover, universities with no sociology departments, but employing sociologists were also searched through and an invitation letter for the project was sent to those whose addresses are determined.

As a result, at least, persons from 29 (out of 30) universities with sociology departments and from the nine universities without sociology departments but employing sociologists were informed about ANOVASOFIE. By this way, a total number of 38 universities have been contacted. The contacted colleagues in each university were requested to assist their other colleagues in their department to participate in the project. They were also asked to encourage sociologists from other departments join the project. We have had some participants who joined the panel, but did not leave any e-mail address and/or the name of institution that they work for and there were even those from whom we do not know whether they use their real name or a nickname.

For providing the activation, we privately encouraged some of our colleagues to participate in the panel. The extension of the panel's deadline can be considered as a cause of further activation. To allow panelists to participate with nicknames was another cause of activation. Re-announcing the calls for 28 times could be also considered as influencing. However, there are (is) a set of reasons for no higher level of participation: To think over sociology may not be an attractive activity for every sociologist. It would be wrong to assume that all sociologists who prefer thinking over sociology to offer their speculations as firm thoughts. Some people might hesitate to openly state their thoughts considering that their relations with those who oppose may be harmed. There may be some people who would dislike participating with a nickname. Some people would be disinclined to work. Some people would be over busy. Some people may consider participating as a passive observer more attractive than being an active player. Everybody may not be a high level internet user. Some e-mail addresses may have changed.

2.2 Facts of procedure, participants

The first call of the panel in Turkey was made on 24 May 2004. The first enrollment to the virtual panel was assigned on 24 May 2004. There were 54 participants in the virtual panel. 6 of these participants are unknown to us. Consequently, it is not known if some panelists are sociologists or not. Some participants have joined indirect by sending us emails or attaching the opinions of colleges on the panel. Apart from these, 47 of panelists are academics. Only one participant has an academic degree but is not employed at any university. 47 panelists are members of 22 different universities. 19 of these universities have their own sociology departments and 3 of them are employing sociologists, but do not have a separate sociology department.

After realizing that young academics are reluctant to reveal their thoughts because of their respect to their senior academics, we have informed Graz about this situation. We have reached an agreement that young academics should be allowed to enter the panel by using nicknames. Notification of this condition was announced on 18 of June 2004. After this assurance two further persons joint the panel assurance. One (Two) further persons expressed their opinions via email. However, his (their) suggestions were omitted (if this (these) one (two) participant(s) would have submitted his (their) thoughts in the panel, then there would have been 55 panelists from 23 universities involved in the panel). On the other hand, the rate of visitors on the panel is much higher than the participants' rate. This openly indicates the high level of attention drawn by the project.

The range of academics who participated in the Virtual Panel according to their academic degree is as follows: 10 Professors; 13 (2) lecturer/associate professors; 17 Doctor/assistant professors; 8 Research Assistant; 6 Unknown. 39 of the participants were men and 15 of them were women. This distribution is quite different than the ratio of male/female students of sociology undergraduate programs. In classrooms nearly one out of four students are male whereas in teaching staff of sociology departments male/female ratio becomes balanced. Although there is no reliable statistics about male/female distribution of sociologists in Turkey, according to records of Sociology Association in the year 1998 almost half of total 371 members were female.

2.3 Impact of the project on the sociological community

Participation to the virtual panel was very high. There was participation from 19 out of 29 universities with sociology departments. This is a clear evidence of the high level of participation. It also should be mentioned that the panel was carried out in the period with the most work for staff on Turkish universities (final exams etc.). This fact was caused by the delayed beginning date of the project as a consequence of the late entry into force of the contract. This definitely affected participation negatively. If the research could have been started in April, the number of participants would have been properly higher. In spite of all these negative conditions, all participants sincerely expressed their opinions in detail. There was deep affection, devotion and enthusiasm to contribute something to sociology. Moreover, this was the first Turkish internet experiment of this kind. Therefore, the virtual panel was a new experience for the Turkish sociologists as a "data gathering technique". Furthermore, the use of the internet normally is not very widespread among Turkish academics. Opening the internet, even just for checking the e-mails, is not a very common in our country generally, but one would expect academics to differ on this dimension. In fact it is a finding of this project, that also in the academic sphere people tend to rely on other information sources than information technology. In spite of all these diverse consequences (and compared with the findings of Austria and Ireland), the participation of 54 panelists should be considered as success.

2.4 Results

What are the results of the Turkish panel? Here follows a short summary. These are the highest Turkish nominations:

Sociological work informing best about Turkish society

- Prof. Dr. Emre Kongar (score: 13) Mostly suggested works: "*Turkey in 21st Century*". 2002, Istanbul: Remzi Kitabevi. Translation of pages 609-693. It is a prize winner book which was chosen as best social scientific study about Turkey. The book has more than 700 pages. We decided to put on the Web the "Conclusion" part of the book since it is an overall evaluation of the whole book.(Still it will be a long translation of pages 609-693).

Author and book best representing the Turkish way of making sociology

- Prof. Dr. Baykan Sezer (score: 24) Mostly suggested works: "Ma Main Questions of Turkish Sociology, 1988, Istanbul: Sumer Kitabevi. ("Questions of Turkish Sociology" (Translator may find a better title)). Translation of pages of 119-148.
- Prof. Dr. Serif Mardin (score :18) Mostly suggested works varied. After asking his permission the article called "Playing Games with Names" in: Deniz Kandiyoti and Ayse Saktanber, 2002, London, NY: I.B. Tauris and Co Publishers ("*Playing games with names*") has been chosen -it reflects Turkish sociology(society) from rather a culture studies angle.

The most interesting case is also worth mentioning. There is book called "Once Soz Vardi" (OSV) ("In the beginning were logos") which was suggested. A panelist, who did not provide us with any personal information, alleged that this book is an example of plagiarism and mentioned two articles written about this issue a few years ago. This person also sent the full copies of these articles to the Virtual Panel. Afterwards one author of the book in discussion opposed. He called the request unfair and told that he previously responded a similar accusation. He also issued the written copy of that respond to the panel. Meanwhile the second author of OSV wrote a private email to the Turkish coordinator Nilgun Celebi and called to stop the panel. The Turkish coordinator sent private mails condemning both sides by misusing the panel against its aim and expressed her expectations for apologizing each other. Unfortunately, this yield one of them, to accuse her as being not democratic. All proposed texts are translated right now and all permissions are done.

2.5 Summary report on history of sociology in Turkey

HISTORY

The first book with “sociology” in the title

The first book contained the word "sociology" in its title was a book translated from French into Turkish. The author of the book is Emile Bougle. The original name of the book is “Qu’est ce que la sociologie”. This translation work was published in 1912 (1328)¹ in Istanbul. The title of the book in Turkish language is “İlm-i İctimai Nedir?” (What’s Sociology?) and it was translated by Mustafa Suphi and was published in the “Murettibin-i Osmaniyye Press” (Toprak, 1988:17; Ulken, 1979:296). According to Ulken the first original book written in Turkish and contains the word "sociology" in its title, is the "Sociology" written by Suphi Ethem and was published in 1911 in Manastir (Ulken, 1979:174). However, historian Zafer Toprak doesn’t approve this information.

Mustafa Suphi was born in 1882, in Giresun, a city situated on the Eastern Black Sea coast of Turkey and on the night of 28 January 1921, he was drowned on the off shores of Trabzon, another coastal city of Eastern Black Sea. With Mustafa Suphi, there were also some other people in the boat. The boat was sunk by some unidentified persons. Mustafa Suphi was the founder and the first president of Turkish Communist Party. Suphi Ethem is physician and according to Ulken, Suphi Ethem was also carrying socialist ideas (1979:201).

The first textbook of sociology

The first sociology textbook was written by Ziya Gokalp under the title of "İlm-i İctimai (Sociology)". Actually this book is comprised of lectures conducted by Ziya Gokalp, in the Faculty of Letters in Istanbul University. The 64 pages book was published in 1913 (Rumi 1329), by Hamit Sadi (Selen) in Istanbul (Toprak, 1988:16). The book was written in Turkish, but lithographically printed in Arabic alphabet.

Ziya Gokalp, the author of the book, was born on 23 March 1876, in Diyarbakir which is a south-eastern city of Turkey. He died on 25 October 1924 in Istanbul. He grew up with a strong primary and secondary education. He first chosen veterinary as a career, but did not complete his study of veterinary medicine. Gokalp became a central committee member of İttihat ve Terakki Society aimed for establishing a new national state, after demolishing the Ottoman dynasty. As it will be explained below, Ziya Gokalp is the founder of first sociology chair in the university. He continued lecturing in the sociology chair until 30 January 1919. On this day, while he was in the professors' chamber of the Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University, he was arrested and taken to Limnos and then Malta

¹Turks used a calendar called “Rumi” between 1839-1926.

islands by the English soldiers for the Armenian events. Although he came back to his homeland proving his innocence about the accusations, he did not restart to his academic works (Kacmazoglu,2003:52,57-58).

The first sociological journal

The first sociological journal was published in Istanbul between 1908 and 1911, under the name of "Ulum-i Iktisadiyye ve Ictimaiyye Mecmuasi" (Journal of Economical and Sociological Sciences), by Ahmet Suayb, Mehmet Cavit and Riza Tevfik (Bolukbasi). The journal was continued to be published until it reached the number of 27 volumes. Ahmet Suayb, one of the publishers of the journal, was born in Istanbul in 1876 and died in the same city in about 1910 (his exact date of death is not known). Ahmed Suayb was a graduate of Law Faculty of Istanbul University. He became professor in the same university and gave lectures at the faculties of Law and Letters. He was thinking that sociology is the essence and synopsis of all sciences. The other publishers of the journal, Mehmet Cavit was an economist and Riza Tevfik was a philosophy teacher (Ulken, 1979:146).

A second journal involves sociological articles was the "Bilgi Mecmuasi" (Journal of Knowledge). This journal was a publication of Turk Bilgi Cemiyeti (Turkish Knowledge Association). It was published in 1914 in Istanbul (Toprak,1987:247-254).

The third magazine related to sociology was the "Ictimaiyyat Mecmuasi" (Journal of Sociology) in April 1917 which has been issued as a publication of "Ictimaiyyat Darulmesaisi" (Institute of Sociology). The Institute of Sociology was established as part of the Sociology Chair in Istanbul University in 1915. The journal was published by Ziya Gokalp. The first six issues of the journal that was printed in Arabic characters, republished in 1997 in Latin characters (Meric-Yazan,1997:viii). This journal which is still being published today under the title of "Sosyoloji Dergisi" (Journal of Sociology), is one of the best well-known publication which attained to continue to be issued.

The first sociological association

In Turkey, the first association that proclaimed sociology as one of its constructive disciplines was "Turk Bilgi Cemiyeti" (Turkish Knowledge Association). Turkish Knowledge Association was formed in Istanbul, in 1913. Sociology was defined as one of the sub-branches of this association which was established with the influence of French Academy (Toprak,1988:16). Ziya Gokalp was also one of its founders. Unfortunately this association had been closed in 1914, because the First World War started.

The second Sociology Association was "Meslek-i Ictimai" (Profession of Sociology) which was established in Istanbul in 1918, by Mehmet Ali Sevki. This association had been closed in 1920 when the War of Independence has broken out (Sencer,1988:34).

The third association, the "Turk Felsefe Cemiyeti" (Association Philosophy Association), was established in 1928 with the initiative of Hilmi Ziya Ulken, by a group of teachers teaching philosophy and sociology in secondary schools. The association was closed in 1931 (Ulken,1950:137-139).

The first professional chair of sociology

In Turkey, the first sociology chair was established within the Philosophy Department of Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University in 1914 (Coskun,1991). Sociology Chair of Istanbul University was established by Ziya Gokalp and the first lecture was also given by him. On the other hand, some sources say that the first sociology lecture has been given by Ahmet Suayb in Faculty of Letters of Istanbul University, under the title of Ilm-i Cemiyet (Science of Society) in 1910 (Yalvac,1985:58; Findikoglu,1966). Ahmet Suayb was an academic member of Law Faculty. Yet, another source, Osman Ergin, writes that in syllabus of 1908 academic year there was a course named Ilm-i Ictimai (Science of Social) but this course wasn't active in this year because of budget limitations of Istanbul University (1941:1011-1012).Erisci (1942) states that a sociology course was being conducted in 1913, and Kafadar (1998) notes that this course was given by Ziya Gokalp.

However, apart from these, first sociology lesson has been given at secondary school level. The first lesson was conveyed by Ziya Gokalp between years 1911/1912 at the Ittihat ve Terakki Sultaniyesi in Selanik widely known Thessaloniki (Kacmazoglu,2003:51-52).

Actually, there is a difference between being established as "chair" and "given just as a lecture". The chair is both an academic and administrative unit. Besides, for a subject to be taught under a chair within a Faculty or departmental organisation means it is declared that the very subject is significant for the students of the faculty or the department. Sociology is not a "must" subject for law students. However, it is a "must" course for the teachers who will teach sociology, philosophy, logic or psychology in secondary schools. That is why, the first chair in sociology was not opened within the Law Faculty, but in the Faculty of Letters in which the future teachers were educated. Today there are departments and sub-departments in Turkish universities, instead of "chairs".

The first university department of sociology

Sociology chair of Istanbul University is the first one who divorced from Philosophy department and became independent. The year was 1961 (Yalvac,1985:71). Sociology department of Hacettepe University is the first one that was established from the beginning as a separate department. It was established in 1964 and started up education in 1965.

The first possibility to study sociology

The first independent sociology program available for those who want to become a sociologist was introduced by the Sociology department of Istanbul University.

Overview on the history of sociology

It is possible to examine sociological studies in Turkey in various ways. Here, these studies will be explained according to the definitions of the sphere from which the sociological data has been extracted by the researchers, on what dimensions of this sphere they focused, and with what intention they carried out the research. The accepted assumption in this work is that an interactive relationship exists between the sociologist and the knowledge he/she put forward.

Before anything else, we should emphasize that it cannot be regarded as true to suppose that all sociologists in Turkey define the sphere from which they extract sociological knowledge as "society". It is a quite widespread habit in Turkey to suppose the object of sociology as "polity", but not as "society" even if they are not aware of.

Because its economy was still in the pre-capitalist era and the main source of the economy was restricted to distribution of spoils obtained from the wars and having suffered one defeat after another, the Ottoman Empire first staggered then started to collapse rapidly. Then, seeking short term solutions, while on the one hand steps were taken in order to strengthen the army, on the other, attempts to reform state administration were speeded up. The state was transferred in form, from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy and then to a Republic, it also transfigured in content, from being a multi-ethnic, multi-national, multi-lingual and multi-religious empire into a single-ethnic, single-national, mono-lingual, secular, modern nation-state. While moving ahead towards a modern state, Ottoman Turkish intellectuals assumed that positivist sociology will guide them on this way. Being seen as the founder of sociology in Turkey, Ziya Gokalp, was the ideologist and the sociologist of this polity.

Inspired by Emile Durkheim, Ziya Gokalp ideally constructed a solidaristic, corporatist (Parla, 1989:48) polity in a "modular" system. What attracts the attention in Ziya Gokalp's studies is that instead of reaching an inductive statement by obtaining data from Turkish history and culture, he prefers to gather historical and cultural data that affirm the corporatist-solidaristic social model that he defines. Because of this, we define Ziya Gokalp not as a data-oriented, but as an idea-oriented sociologist. Ziya Gokalp took over the mission of creating a nation-society for the newly established modern state.

The second important sociologist of Turkey is Prince Sabahattin. Prince was a member of Ottoman loyalty through his mother. He concentrated not upon the models, but upon the society itself on which it was attempted to apply the models. He thinks that the application of models produced by speculations that cannot comprehend the inner dynamics of social life can never be successful. The sphere that Prince Sabahattin focused on is neither the polity, nor the society, instead he directed all his attention to a specific strata of human gathering, the "socius" as we call it.²

² "Socius" conceptualization is particularly vital for the societies that did not manage their detachment yet/still from the tradition, if this detachment is possible and an obligatory moment in their life. "Socius" is the common name for human gatherings. However it implies a specific layer of these gathering. "Socius" is a concept that elucidates the human gatherings by concerning the components of "socius". "Socius" is such a layer that contains the references and the codes that people share with each other of why, when, how human beings do what, did what and will do what. "Socius" points out the common layer of different human gatherings. The synergy that has been shared. The said human gatherings can be real or virtual. In this layer there can be found a content that are references for interest and the benefits, aspirations and drawbacks, assents and rejections, idleness and targets of one or more than one actors. Among the basic component parameters of that layer, life practices that have the traces of coincide of historical and cultural accumulation and experience can be stated. "Socius", as it is the layer where human beings live their real lives." Socius" is influential on the functioning of the established institutes of the social system. Together with the dynamic stability of codes and references of hearing, perceiving and telling, human beings in "socius" draws meanders

The sociological approach of Prince Sabahattin is socius-centered and data-oriented. He thought that data which was extracted from the society will increase our comprehension of the social life. The common point shared by Ziya Gokalp and Prince Sabahattin is that both of them saw sociological knowledge as the solution to the question of Turkey's salvation. In this respect, both of them have political minds.

The establishment of a chair of Sociology in Istanbul University's Faculty of Letters in 1914, right in the beginning of the First World War, was a very important turning point for the adventure of sociology in Turkey. The founder of this chair was Ziya Gokalp. Between 1914 and 1919, Gokalp lectured on subjects of "Family and Judicial Sociology" during the lesson of "Sociology and Practice", and the subject of "Totemism" during the lesson of "History of Religions". During this time, his student Necmeddin Sadik (who later changed his surname to Sadak and was for a time the Foreign Minister) delivered the lectures of "Religion and Politics", "Ethics and Politics", "Macchiavelli", "The Rule of Moral Principles in the Society", "Saint Simon", "Theories of Economics", "Montesquieu", "Voltaire", "Encyclopedists", "Rousseau" (Yalvac, 1985:59-60). After the imprisonment of Gokalp on 30 January 1919, Necmeddin Sadik was the head of the Sociology Department until 1927 (Ulken, 1979:306). During the academic year 1921-1922, Necmeddin Sadik lectured about the subjects of "Socialism, Communism, Sociology" during "Sociology" lessons and in the 1923-1924 academic year, he lectured on these subjects: "Methods in Sociology", "Sociology of Economics", "Political Sociology", "Sociology of Law", "Ethics, Religion and Art". Mehmet Izzet, another lecturer who had previously delivered lessons about Ethics, taught in the same academic year the lessons of "Theories of Nation and National Life", "Crime and Punishment in Social Life", and "Responsibility, Sincerity, Honesty". In the lesson timetable of the term, even the times for discussions with the students were also defined.

The first foreign guest lecturer in the Sociology Department of Istanbul University was the French sociologist Celestine Bougle, in 1924. Mr. Bougle delivered a series of lectures in the Department. In addition to previous lessons, an academic called Orhan Sadettin gave lectures about "Sociology of Simmel" during the academic year of 1929-1930 (Yalvac, 1985:61-64).

back and forth between being passive and active, being object and subject, being offender and defender; he sometimes constructs the social life little by little, sometimes at a great pace, sometimes totally, sometimes piece by piece, deconstructs by eroding it. "Socius" is the platform, layer that all these things take place. "Socius" is further than the society that is defined as a social system. "Socius" can't be confined into the mechanical system and functioning of social system. "Socius" points out a current common layer between humans that share the common codes and references in every time period and geography. Therefore compared to the society, "socius" is expanded to a wider period and place.

Attempts of establishing a new nation, a new state and a new society which started with the declaration of the Republic (29th October 1923) reached its climax with reorganization of Istanbul University in 1933. M.K. Atatürk and his reformist friends rearranged the University order according to the directions of the report prepared by Albert Malche, a Swiss professor. To various departments and divisions of the university, some refugee academics who had problems with the Nazi regime were assigned. Previously working in the universities of Jena and Leipzig in Germany as a professor of Social Politics and Economy, Gerhard Kessler, a social democrat who opposed the Nazi regime, came to Istanbul by this way in December 1933. Kessler presented a very different image of sociology. This was an applied sociology which was itself society-centered, data-oriented and policy-intended. This approach of society-centered applied sociology is quite different than first two ones.

In reality, according to the report prepared by Alfred Malche on May 31, 1933, the chairs of philosophy, psychology and pedagogy were kept in the establishment regulations of Istanbul University, whereas the sociology chair was abolished (This was probably due to the special position of İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu who lectured in the chair since 1929). Assignment of staff for the sociology division of Faculty of Letters was possible only after the Temporary Staff List of Istanbul University had been issued on 2 August 1933. According to this list, one position for a foreign professor and one position for a candidate associate professor were assigned. The name of Ziyaeddin Fahri Findikoglu was put forward as the associate professor candidate, however there was no name for the foreign professor. In a letter dated 8 November 1933 sent by the Rector of Istanbul University to the Dean of the Faculty of Letters, it was mentioned that the foreign professor would also be the head of the division. Therefore Kessler himself was assigned to this position. Moreover, in this second staff list, there was a position for a new lecture, "History of Turkish Modernization", and Hilmi Ziya Ülken was assigned as the associate professor for this position. Compared to Ziya Gökalp's, Kessler presented a very different sociological approach to that which had been taught in the department until that time. Concerning this situation, Z. F. Findikoglu, a follower of Kessler who worked many years together with him, writes:

"The sociology lectures of Prof. Dr. Kessler which began during the 1933-1934 academic year brought many new concepts into sociology education in Turkey. There was at that time such a Durkheimian trend which was filled with many terms like "clan, totem, mana, social conscious" the meanings of which were completely unintelligible to all apart from Ziya Gökalp himself and nobody ever put these terms into practice. Gökalp had died in 1924... The teaching style of Prof. Kessler was very strange for many people. First of all, his teaching was based upon a voluntaristic and rational perception of sociology... He always followed practical targets, not hypothetical ones."
(1950:16)

Kessler's sociology model, which was not interested in constructing polity but mainly based upon solving the problems that appear in the subsystems of a constructed society, was obviously much more suitable for the Faculty of Economics, but not for the Faculty of Letters which had been established for the education of teachers. Consequently, in 1936, Kessler was transferred to the Faculty of Economics and there he established the Institute of Sociology and Social Politics. From 1939 onwards he delivered lectures only in this institute. He left the sociology chair of the Faculty of Letters to Hilmi Ziya Ulken. Ulken was himself was an intellectual with very wide-ranging interests. His most important sociological work is the "History of Contemporary Thought in Turkey".

Thanks to Kessler, sociology became a subject area which attracted the attention of economists, jurists and administrators. Sociology became a field of common interest not only to sociologists (and public bureaucrats), but also to all social scientists. Kessler, being German, made it easier for his students to relate to German sociology literature. Sabri Ulgener, a follower of Max Weber, was the assistant of Kessler in the Faculty of Economics. Ulgener was pursuing a socius-centered sociology. He tried to understand and comprehend the economical attitudes and reactions of the Turkish people on the basis of historical and cultural data.

A trend similar to Ulgener's can be seen in Serif Mardin who came a generation later. Having studied Political Science, Mardin also follows a socius-centered sociology. One of his followers today is Nilüfer Gole.

Another sociologist who was interested in neither modern society, nor polity, but deals with the entity we call "socius" is Baykan Sezer. In contrast to Ulgener and Mardin, Sezer expresses his thoughts from within the socius, deeply believing that concepts are socius-related and they do not have post-socius attributes. Sezer claims that this belief is rational, because the premises of sociological studies are products of conditions created by the interaction of human beings from where sociological studies themselves emerged. Interestingly, Sezer jumps from this platform onto the plane of polity. Sezer asserts that the social and economical conditions experienced in this land must be defined by the "members" of this land, history and culture from the point of view of their own interests. Baykan Sezer thinks that only in this way can sociological questions be asked and only in this way can these questions be answered to satisfy our own interests. This approach, although indirectly, can be seen as the modern version of polity-centered and idea-oriented Gokalp-Ulken line.

Another different version of Kessler's society-centered sociology perception started to appear as sociology lessons were given in Ankara, in the 1939-1940 academic year in the Faculty of Language and History-Geography (Faculty of Letters), to students studying in various departments of the faculty. The Faculty of Letters in Ankara had been the core institute of Ankara University which was later established in 1945. First sociology lecturer of this Faculty was Mehmet Emin Erisirgil. He was one of Ziya Gokalp's students in Istanbul and taught History of Sociological Theories to students of different departments of this faculty in 1939-1940. Mehmet Emin Erisirgil was first acting Dean of the Faculty, he then became Minister of Internal Affairs.

Behice Boran and Niyazi Berkes who were assigned to this Faculty in 1939 had completed part of their education in the USA. Boran and Berkes began to deliver sociology lectures in the Philosophy Chair, formal education of which started in 1940-1941. During those years, on one hand they gave sociology lessons, while on the other they conducted research in villages of Anatolia and tried to determine the sub-structural mechanisms of villages in rural areas of Turkey. However, the society-centered, data-oriented sociological studies of Boran and Berkes were terminated when they were forced out of the academy because of their being communists in the year 1948. Their way of doing sociological studies re-emerged through the researches conducted by one of their student, Mubeccel Kiray, 10 years after. This style has shaped mainstream sociology in Turkey for long years..

Another notable study in sociology is the village monograph conducted in the 1950s by Ibrahim Yasa, a sociology lecturer in Ankara University, Faculty of Political Sciences. Actually, between 1938 and 1946 in the Political Sciences Faculty, another refugee professor, Ernst Reuter, was giving very similar lessons in the Urbanization Chair which was established for him. However, no academic connection has been made between the two. In the 1950s, sociology education which was under the responsibility of the Philosophy Department in Ankara, was given theoretically similar to the sociological perspective of Hilmi Ziya Ulken in the Sociology Department of Istanbul University. In this period, Tahir Cagatay and his student Nihat Nirun, alongside Hans Freyer (a German sociologist, but not a refugee) delivered lectures mainly on sociological theories.

A coup d'etat occurred in 1960. The military regime prepared a Constitution which broadened freedom. Boran's student Kiray and a generation after him, Emre Kongar, presented their society-centered, data-oriented sociologies in this free atmosphere. In Ankara in 1965 two undergraduate program started sociology teaching one in METU within the Department of Social Sciences and other in Hacettepe University as an independent department. In 1968, with funds provided by the

Ford Foundation, some researches were conducted in Izmir. In this period until 1980, sociology researches which used either neo-Marxist terminology and referred to developmental studies or modernization theories as their theoretical frameworks were carried out: Mubeccel Kiray, Nurettin Sazi Kosemihal, Orhan Turkdogan, Emre Kongar, Birsen Gokce, Oguz Ari, Ayse Oncu, Ulgen Oskay, Ozer Ozankaya, Barlas Tolan, Bahattin Aksit, Muzaffer Sencer, Serim Timur, Oya Baydar (Sencer), Hasan Unal Nalbantoglu, Onal Sayin, Cahit Tanyol, Ismail Besikçi, Cavit Orhan Tutengil, Sevki Güler, Kemal Karpat, Nihat Erdogan, Mumtaz Peker were the foremost researchers in these fields.

After the military coup in 1980, a new university law was promulgated. Many new universities and within them many new sociology departments were opened in this period. After 1980, not expecting a further revolution, sociologists started to study upon more ordinary and subtle subjects. Researches were conducted on woman, sex-role attitudes, media, violence, environment, entrepreneurship, routine daily lives, old age, juvenile delinquency etc. These were as attractive as subject matters like identity, re-Islamization, Islam as a way of modernism, terrorism, criticism of modernity, orientalism which are "relatively hard" issues of sociology. It is interesting to note that in this period the subject of ethnic identity has gained a limited attraction from Turkish sociologists (Celebi,1997:177-183).

In this period some notable names go like this: Nilufer Gole, Faruk Birtek, Tulin Icli, Ayse Saktanber, Mesut Yegen, Dilek Cindoglu, Yakin Erturk, Ayse Gunes Ayata, Feride Acar, Ercan Tatlidil, Yasar Erjem, Musa Tasdelen, Yildiz Ecevit, Sevil Atauz, Muammer Tuna, Sema Erder, Nese Ozgen, Ayse Durakbasa Tarhan, Aynur Ilyasoglu, Esmâ Durugonul, Ferhan Mutluer Gunduz, Mustafa Gunduz, Sezgin Kizilcelik, Faruk Kocacik, Huseyin Bal, Ferhunde Ozbay, Sevinc Guclu, Nadir Sugur, Zafer Cirhinlioglu, Hayriye Erbas, Erol Demir and Nilgun Celebi. In this period epistemological and methodological discussions alongside history of sociology were popular also. In this field we can count these names: Dogan Ergun, Kadir Cangizbay, Korkut Tuna, Umit Meric (Yazan), Hasan Unal Nalbantoglu, Beylu Dikecligil, H. Bayram Kacmazoglu, Mehmet Karakas, Ismail Coskun, Ertan Egribel, Elif Kus, Husamettin Arslan, Himmet Hulus, Yasin Aktay, Zafer Cirhinlioglu and Nilgun Celebi. This trend is popular even today.

Obviously, in time sociology in Turkey receded from being polity-centered. Even in society-centered studies there is no sign of preference of macro level. The ideal of a sociologist in the 1970s was to write a book about "the socio-economical structure of Turkey". Today, the participants of the virtual panel had difficulty giving the name of a book introducing Turkish society. Our sociologists

preferred to study over a sub-system, a network, a category, a trend etc. in the society, but not the whole society itself. Sociologists are more and more inclined towards the micro and mezzo dimensions. One reflection of this tendency is the increasing number of data-oriented studies. However, it is difficult to say that these expectations were satisfied. The increasing costs of data-oriented research, rising prices of data discourage young researchers. The fact that youth seem to be ineligible for commissioned work is another handicap for them.

On the other hand, the general tendency of those who attained a degree in political sciences is to be in close engagement with socius-centered research. The new trend in this field is to consider every research subject together with their historical and cultural connections. According to this trend, neither is history something of past, nor is culture a chest hidden in the attic of tradition which is considered as the opposite of modern. This road was opened by Serif Mardin, Sabri Ulgener, Idris Kucukomer, Sencer Divitcioglu, Stefanos Yerasimos, Caglar Keyder, Nur Vergin and followed by Umit Cizre Sakallioglu, Arus Yumul, Arzu Ozturkmen, Ayse Kadioglu, Fuat Keyman, Necmi Erdogan etc. This tendency for youth who study political sciences also rapidly found its reflection and impact in sociology. The attitude of some young participants in the virtual panel gives subsequent clues about this intention: Talip Kucukcan, Ufuk Ozcan, Vefa Saygin Ogutle, Alim Arli, Yildiz Akpolat, Sevim Odabas, M. Kemal San, Ali Esgin, Abdulkerim Sonmez are some young representatives of this trend.

One common ground of Turkish sociologists is their reluctance about making applied sociology. The Turkish version of the word "applied" (uygulamali) is not understood as the application of sociological information to solve problems. What is understood from the word "applied" is "to conduct survey research". It can be asserted that this subconscious knowledge causes sociologists to carry out concept/theory-oriented works, but not policy-oriented studies. If the concept/theory-oriented study is realized with the data obtained from the real life, obviously there is nothing to worry about. However, if they reach some derivations just by scanning some literature and through speculation, then it will be very hard to prove the obtained data as scientific. Whereas, we can claim that the increasing number of applied sociology studies will contribute to sociology being perceived as a separate occupational field, not merely a field of academic interest.

INSTITUTIONS

Sociology at universities

Places and departments

As of the academic year of 2003-2004, in Turkey there are 80 universities, 55 of which are state and 25 of which are private universities. In Turkey there are 30 universities having separate sociology departments. Below given are the names of these universities, their web addresses, the name of the city where situated, their opening year and the number of students accepted for enrolment in the year of 2003.

Title of the University	Web Address	City	Year	Students
Adnan Menderes	www.adu.edu.tr	Aydin	1992	40
Afyon Kocatepe	www.aku.edu.tr	Afyon	1992	50
Akdeniz	www.akdeniz.edu.tr	Antalya	1982	30
Anadolu	www.anadolu.edu.tr	Eskisehir	1958	50
Ankara	www.ankara.edu.tr	Ankara	1945	40
Ataturk	www.atauni.edu.tr	Erzurum	1957	60
Bogazici	www.boun.edu.tr	Istanbul	1971	30
Cumhuriyet	www.cumhuriyet.edu.tr	Sivas	1974	110
Dicle	www.dicle.edu.tr	Diyarbakir	1974	40
Dumlupinar	www.dumlupinar.edu.tr	Kutahya	1992	90
Ege	www.ege.edu.tr	Izmir	1955	40
Firat	www.firat.edu.tr	Elazig	1975	60
Galatasaray	www.gsu.edu.tr	Istanbul	1994	14
Hacettepe	www.hun.edu.tr	Ankara	1963	50
Inonu	www.inonu.edu.tr	Malatya	1975	100
Istanbul	www.istanbul.edu.tr	Istanbul	1453	60
Istanbul Bilgi (F)	www.bilgi.edu.tr	Istanbul	1994	30
	www.ibun.edu.tr			
Kirikkale	www.kku.edu.tr	Kirikkale	1992	40
Koc (F)	www.ku.edu.tr	Istanbul	1993	20
Marmara	www.marun.edu.tr	Istanbul	1992	30
Mersin *	www.mersin.edu.tr	Mersin	1992	
Mimar Sinan	www.msu.edu.tr	Istanbul	1882	40
Mugla	www.mu.edu.tr	Mugla	1992	40
ODTU/METU	www.metu.edu.tr	Ankara	1956	40
Pamukkale	www.pamukkale.edu.tr	Denizli	1992	60
Sakarya	www.sakarya.edu.tr	Sakarya	1992	50
Selcuk	www.selcuk.edu.tr	Konya	1975	100
Suleyman Demirel	www.sdu.edu.tr	Isparta	1992	100
Uludag	www.uludag.edu.tr	Bursa	1975	40
Yuzuncu Yil	www.yyu.edu.tr	Van	1982	40
Total			1494	

(F) Foundation

(*)Sociology licence programme of Mersin University has been stopped since 1996-1997.

Particular Institutions at Universities

At universities there are no particular sociology institutions. There is only a "Sociology Research Centre" linked with the Sociology Department of Istanbul University. This centre is the successor of the institute that was established by Ziya Gokalp in 1915.

National Peculiarities

Universities in Turkey are composed of faculties. Faculties related to social sciences are called by one of these titles: Faculty of Letters, Faculty of Science and Letters, Faculty of Linguistics-History and Geography, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Financial and Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Communication, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Divinity. The name of "Faculty of Social Sciences" was changed to "Faculty of Letters" in 1982. The title "Letters" or "Science and Letters" indicates the age of the university that the faculty is linked. Most of the universities which are opened before 1982 have Faculty of Letters, whereas universities opened after 1982 have Faculty of Science and Letters. Sociology Departments are connected to Faculty of Letters or to Faculty of Science and Letters. Other faculties cannot form sociology departments within themselves. Necessary sociology courses can only be given as a service program. Sociology education connected with diploma can be obtained from a sociology department only.

The condition that unables sociology departments to be opened at other faculties, firms the situation for sociology education to be taken only for being a teacher in secondary schools and at the same time, it decreases the chance of sociology researches to be carried out by referring to the economical and political sphere because of the lack of formation of the sociologist who will carry out the research. Faculty of Letters and Faculty of Science and Letters are called as "basic science faculties"; education given in these faculties cannot be regarded as a practical vocational training. Graduates of basic faculties are prepared either for being an academic researcher or a secondary school teacher. It is not easy for them to acquire a practician's talents in their field. The biggest contribution of basic science faculties to their graduates is that the relatively satisfactory humanities education given by these faculties to their students. Subjects related with humanities are not given so much in Political Sciences, Economics, Education and similar other faculties. (This is a situation shows the restricting effect of faculty system within the university structure.)

Higher Educational Act of Turkey divides departments into some sub-departments. Sociology Departments are consisted of divisions listed below:

General Sociology and Methodology

Institutional Sociology

Social Structures and Transformations

Applied Sociology

Sociometry

Descriptions and field definitions of divisions were completed in 1994 with the works initiated by the Sociology Department of Ankara University. The main logic of these divisions is this: The first two divisions are theory/concept oriented whereas, the third and fourth divisions are policy-oriented. This type of division depicts the interest and intention, and the final expectation of the sociologist from his/her sociological studies. On the other hand, there is a macro-micro dimensions of sociology. These dimensions are defined by considering the number of people who will be affected by our actions as well as considering the distance between our deeds and their results. According to this definition, the first and the third divisions work on macro and the second and fourth divisions work on micro levels. Sociometry is left out of consideration in all departments thinking that nothing would be enough to revitalize it..

This way of distinction of sociology departments may have positive benefactions for institutionalising the relation of sociologist and sociology. This distinction both allows the sociologists to become experts not according to their subject-matter but according to their interest and facilitates gaining of sociological knowledge and transferring this knowledge into different research topics. However, because of expertise effect, this distinction also brings restrictions on the borders of authority and responsibility.

This description of sub-departments hasn't been accepted easily by the Turkish sociologists work in academia. It seems that unlike psychologists and philosophers, sociologists do not want to restrict themselves in a certain way of studying in sociology. Maybe, that's why, even the post of division's directorate which is similar to the chairmanship of a chair in old times, is not considered appealing by today's sociologist academics. Probably it can be said that sociologist academics got quickly used to using the "power of uncertainty" and do not have any intention to relinquish this habit.

On the other hand, it can be reckoned that since the heads of divisions do not acquire any authority to directly correspond to the dean of the faculty and since the divisions are structured as only academic units but not administrative ones, sociologists are reluctant to be employed at this post.

Academic hierarchy

The head of the department is the executive and responsible for the administration of the department. The head of the department can administrate the department well by establishing constructive relations with the dean. He or she covers up the problems by using his/her vicinities within the hierarchy. Departments do not have their budgets to spend money and right to hire personnel without asking the permission of the higher administrators. Distribution of positions needed for academic promotions are under the dean's and rectors' authority. Salaries of academics are not given according to performance but it is a fix amount which is defined by the state authorities. The system requires all units of the administration act in solidarity like the links of a chain. If one link is broken, it is straightaway omitted and other links fill the gap. The dean is free in assigning the head of the department, but if he wants he may take the ideas of the department members. Head of the department is appointed for three years, this period can be extended.

Important academic degrees

The head of the department is assigned among the professors in the department. Professorship is the highest degree. Associate professorship (called docent) and assistant associate professorship (called yardimci docent) are the degrees following professorship. These three titles are academic ones. Professorship and associate professorship are tenure posts, whereas assistant associate professorship is under contract. Research assistantship is a time-limited position for those who carry out their higher licence and doctorate studies. Relation to the university of those who complete their doctorate studies is severed. This is a recent practice which is increasingly adopted by universities. However, this practice is a hindrance for the youth who would like to obtain academic degrees. In this situation, those who have to leave the university when they are about 30, may apply to an associate professorship post of another university. However, most of the universities tend to fill these posts with those who completed their doctorate abroad. Of course there some exceptions in this case. Some academics do not want those who finished their doctorate studies abroad in their departments, because they think that they are theoretically weak. They assume that in abroad, doctorate titles are given for the theses full of inventory information which are prepared according to unreliable field researches carried out in Turkey.

National Peculiarities

Sociology departments may have license, higher license and doctorate educations under some conditions. Research and publishing are counted as private activities of academics. The department, faculty or the university do not regard they are obliged to supply facilities for the academics in these fields. License and higher license educations can be given by all departments, however a doctorate level education is very restricted. YOK (Higher Education Directorate) is not willing to give permission to universities out of Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir to open a doctorate program, even though some provincial universities acquire more and highly qualified staff.

License education in sociology continues for eight half-terms (four years) each term last 16 weeks including final examinations. The student enters 1-2 midterm and a final exam for each subject taken. Courses are mostly given as either in lecture or in seminar form. By taking about minimum 160 credits, a student can graduate from the program. Students of license programs are encouraged to select courses from departments like philosophy, psychology and social anthropology. Higher license programs are composed of stages of two half terms taking courses and two-four half terms writing of thesis. 20-25 credits are sufficient for "course taking stage". For the doctorate program, doctorate sufficiency exams must be passed between course taking and thesis writing stages. During the thesis stage of doctorate program," the thesis observation committee" including the supervisor come together every six months and follow the progress of the study. The title of Ph.D is awarded at the end of a successful session of presentation thesis before the jury of five academics. To be able to become a associate professor (docent), his/her publications and answers in the oral examination must be approved and accepted as satisfactory by five professors who are assigned by YOK. Decisions are given according to the majority voting.

The general view of attainment of academic degrees is as rewarding the applicants with successful works. It is not so possible for a candidate who is obviously unsuccessful to be able to gain an academic title by any preferential treatment. However, when a successful candidate is shown as unsuccessful may cause great arguments among the members of jury.

Important sociological institutions outside of universities

There are no other units in Turkey having a title including sociology term besides universities. However, there are some private or semi-private think-tank companies. These companies are providing commissioned researches for some state organizations and some foundations. Sociology Association also offers similar services by distributing the research subjects among the old and new members of the Board of Directors of the Association.

State Institute of Statistics and State Planning Organization carry out some social researches within themselves. But what can be said here is, both of these organizations are very reluctant to employ sociologists in those researches. They assign these duties to graduates of for example economics, political sciences, international relations and public administration departments. (This situation can be clarified by considering the faculties that sociology departments are linked with). Social Sciences Committee of UNESCO National Commission, which was active for sociological activities, has been stopped in 1999.

The geographic dimension of sociology in Turkey (Map)

PROFESSION

Statistical development of the profession

In Turkey, about 1500 students are enrolled in sociology departments every year. Most of these students graduate from their departments after four years. According to this, when we consider the graduates of the last ten years, we can state that there are 15,000 sociologists who are sociology graduates, in Turkey.

Scale of income

It is not at all possible to become rich by using the sociological knowledge. The salary of a sociology teacher who has newly started his/her job in a secondary education is about 350 Euro, while an uppermost senior, secondary school teacher's salary is about 700 Euro.

RESEARCH

Sociological journals

The most popular sociology journals of the last decade and their publishers can be listed as below:

Sosyoloji Dergisi	(Istanbul Univ. Sosyoloji Bolumu)
Sosyoloji Dergisi	(Ege Univ.Sosyoloji Bolumu)
Sosyoloji Arastirmaları Dergisi	(Sosyoloji Dernegi)
Sosyolojik Arastirmalar Dergisi (On-line)	(Hacettepe Univ.Sosyoloji Bolumu)
Sosyoloji (closed recently)	(AnkaraUniv.Sosyoloji Bolumu)
Toplum ve Bilim	(Private sector)
Doğu ve Batı	(Private sector)
Türkiye Günlüğü	(Private sector)
Toplumbilim	(Private sector)

Apart from these publications, sociology articles may also be published in journals of Faculty of Letters or Institutes of Social Sciences (formal name for "Graduate Schools" coordinates higher license and doctorate programs of universities).

Output of sociological books

There are no specific publishing house which especially publish sociology books. The Sociology Association sometimes publishes the reports of their commissioned researches as books. The association has also published books containing some papers that are presented in national sociology conferences. Titles of some private publishing houses that are inclined more to publish sociology books are listed below:

Iletisim (Istanbul)

Metis (Istanbul)

Remzi (Istanbul)

Ayrıntı (Istanbul)

Baglam (Istanbul)

Anı (Ankara)

Imge (Ankara)

These publishing houses are able to publish translated or original sociology books. Each of these publishing houses employs a proof-reader who carries out the first reading. The greatest factor for the publication of a sociology book is its attaining high number of readers. However, attaining the high number of readers depends either on the popularity of the writer or the attraction of the subject. Translations from English or French writers have been increased rapidly since 1980.

National foundations for sociological research

There are no specific foundation, institute or association related directly to sociological researches besides departments and Sociology Association. Although it is possible to obtain data from the State Institute of Statistics, it is very expensive. The Family Research Institute which is connected to Ministry of State sometimes awards a contract to the bidder that will be able to accomplish the work in the best conditions. General Directorate of Social Status and Problems of Women, a state organization, acts as a mediator for the projects of United Nations, World Bank etc. Another state organization, Turkish Scientific Research Institution (TUBITAK) supports lately some sociological studies in social and humanitarian sciences. Another way of making researches is to benefit from the research funds of universities. However, there are complaints about these funds which are governed by the administrators of universities for being subject to many bureaucratic hindrances

and poor opportunity offers. Besides, these funds have been mainly reserved for researches to be carried out in fields of health, engineering, science and archaeology, but not in sociology. Some sociologists can do research through UNESCO National Commission. Additionally, some state-related (such as National Security Council) or private institutions (such as Foundation for Social and Economical Studies shortly TESEV) may support sociological researches for their purposes also.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sociological associations

Today, there is only one sociology-oriented association in Turkey. The name of this association which was founded in 1990 is "The Sociology Association". The web address of the association is:

www.sosyolojidernegi.org.tr

The Association's headquarter is situated in Ankara and does not have any other office and branch anywhere else. Those who want to become a member of the association, directly apply to the Ankara office.

National Sociological Conferences

Until today, the Sociology Association has organized four national meetings. It's dates and places are listed below:

1-1. National Sociology Congress 3-5 November 1993, Izmir. Hosted by Ege University Sociology Department. Proceedings were published in 1994.

2-2. National Sociology Congress 20-22 November 1996, Mersin. Hosted by Mersin University Sociology Department. Proceedings were published in 1997.

3-3. National Sociology Congress 2-4 November 2001, Eskisehir. Hosted by Anadolu University Sociology Department. Some papers were published in 2002.

4-4. National Sociology Congress 16-18 October 2003, Sivas. Hosted by Cumhuriyet University Sociology Department.

On the other hand, Social Sciences Committee of UNESCO National Commission organized three "Sociology Meeting" in Abant, Bolu. Dates and main themes of these meetings are listed below:

1-1. Sociology Meeting 26-27 November 1992, Abant. Theme: "Recent Developments in Sociology and Their Impact in Turkey". Proceedings are published.

2-2. Sociology Meeting 15-16 December 1994, Abant. Social and Cultural Transformations in Turkey in the Treshold of 2000's". No publication.

3-3 Sociology Meeting 27-28 April 1998, Abant. Theme: Sociology and History. No publication.

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3. Austria

3.1 *Organizational background*

The Austrian sociological community was informed about the project via email. Members of the Austrian Sociological Association were addressed by a list provided from the Association. We wrote to 304 persons (64% of all members) whereas 301 could successfully be contacted (naturally, how many of them actually read the message can not be said). Of these only 10 persons were active and 23 were passive participants in the virtual panel.

The Austrian Sociological Association does not recruit its members only from Austrian university departments. Quite the opposite is true. Some members are also working on foreign universities. Perhaps the largest group of members is employed in extramural institutions. In Austria, there are nine departments of sociology, from which four offering MA and PhD programs in sociology (Vienna, Graz, Salzburg, Linz). On several other departments sociologists are working under different labels (like urban studies etc.). There are also some students enrolled into the Association. Above all, there are several sociological research units located outside the universities.

As a result the sample represents a heterogenic population. In spite of the fact that a minority of the sample works within universities, the overall membership of non-scientists in the association witnesses identification and a certain degree of professionalisation. Nevertheless you will not find big sustainable scientific networks in Austria like we know from the American Sociological Association or the German Association. The best established sociological journal "*Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie*" is not regarded as their preferred organ of publication by many sociologists (the journal is also not registered in the Social Science Citation Index). The highest reputations within the Austrian sociological scene, doubtless, have university department members. Although the present president and some other leading members of the Association are not faculty staff the role of university academics is traditionally the most important within the scientific community. Therefore, the structure of departments is of special further interest for this study. Similar to the Turkish case sociology is a relatively young discipline within Austrian universities, at least in its fully institutionalised version. The first sociological department was established in the Fifties. However, most of the departments are not older than approximately 40 years.

3.2 Facts of procedure, participants

Due to the structure of the community mentioned, we expected a low intensity of participation. Indeed, by regarding superficially the number of just ten active participants and twelve contributions our assumptions were approved.

The first weeks after establishing the panel were marked by just three contributions whereby in this period more than 50 percent of all obligatory registrations to the list occurred. It seems that the strategy was “wait and see”. Interestingly, the university based academics were far more courageous by contributing than other members. Out of ten contributions eight were made by academics although out of the 23 registered members just eight were employed as regular department members. This highlights in a way the status hierarchy of Austrian sociological scene.

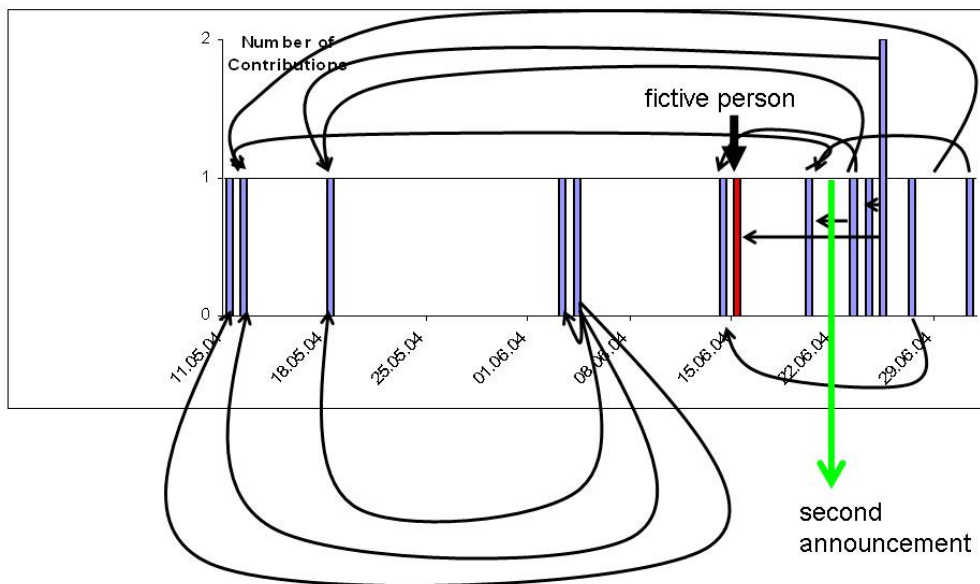
It makes also no wonder that age is of importance. Most active participants are older than 40 years; above all, this age group started the discussion. The only two individuals contributed more than one time are professors of the highest rank (*ordentlicher Professor*). High status seems to indicate self-confidence within the sociological scene of this country. There were also no contributions made by students. All students who registered to the list are located at the University of Graz and were therefore in closer relationship to the project team. This also indicates that student participation for general sociological issues seems not to be common in Austria (which was the similar case in Turkey before promoting anonymous postings).

Due to the meager number of contribution we decided to launch a provocative experiment. A fictive person, “Marlon Brando”, was created. This *agent provocateur* affronted the sociologists as laxly and cowardly bunch. However, this experiment failed. It did not spurn on the community to participate more frequently. Just one later contribution referred to Marlon Brando as being right, however, also coward because using a nickname. In the end, a second announcement via email seemed to motivate the discussion much more.

Anyhow, relatively often contributions referred to other contributions as it be seen in the chart below (chart 1). Nevertheless, the contributions of this panel hardly can be compared to other panels common in the internet. The significant feature of those panels used to be lively, spontaneous, and informal in language. In contrast to this, our discussion is marked by well thought over postings and formality in language. Many contributions are deliberately developed;

similar to journal contributions. Perhaps, this indicates the inexperience of the Austrian sociologists with the medium of internet panels. It also reflects in our opinion the inexperience in public communication about sociological matters at all. As explained above, this fact probably roots in the missing experience with established scientific networks and long term scientific exchange. Rather, there is both a tendency to discuss important questions informally, behind closed doors and to build up stable scientific relationships abroad. Due to the lack of sociological publicity there is also the feeling amongst sociologists to get affronted by critics. Interestingly, in Austria it is also not common that academics are public intellectuals. This role is occupied by journalists, novelists, and artists, which is definitely a point of contact with Workpackage 2 and was discussed at the Workshop on Workpackage 1 in Munich in October 2004. Another notable fact is, that - in contrast to the Turkish case - we find only one contribution which criticizes a given posting. All further contributions are worded subsidiary and give inevitably a first notion of “cosy Austrian sociologists” within an adequate cosy conflict culture.

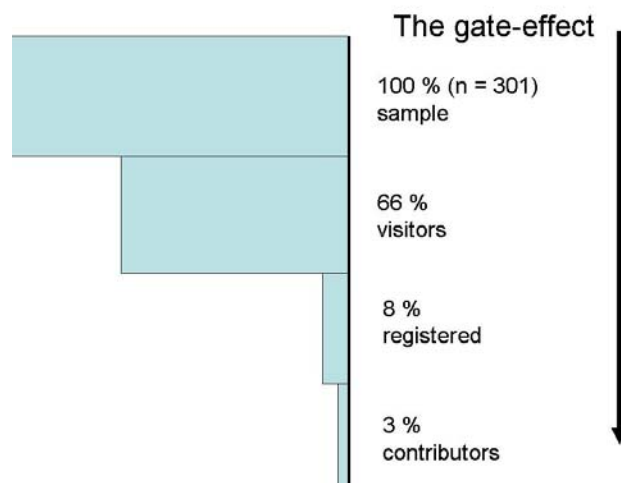
Chart 1: Identity and dynamic of the discussion in Austria 3.3 Impact of the project on the sociological community



3.3 Impact of the project on the sociological community

To overcome the barrier of engagement seemed to be hard work for Austrian sociologists. One person registered as a member of the discussion group without contributing a posting said in an informal context: "I had an idea for my contribution. But, I was not sure this fits to the panel. Therefore, I decided failing to appear." Another person who wrote at least his contribution declared before participating: "I've been the whole last day determined to contribute. But, at least, I had no time to improve my article." There is no space for spontaneity and courage. Some contributions were made because the participants felt personal obligations towards us. One of them declared that otherwise he would not have done it. The assumption that personal relationships encouraged people to contribute may also be affirmed by the fact that there were no contributions of the most Austrian sociology departments. Contributions were made just from three departments and from one Austrian who is working on a department abroad. On the other hand, there have been approximately 400 accesses during the open panel on the Austrian site (except the subcontractor responsible for the web performance and the managing team), which , which cover 250 different individuals, from which 198 have been from Austria. Out of this sample about 50 persons visited the panel more than one time. This clearly indicates the interest in the given questions and the passive publicity effect.

There have been 6 persons sending their opinion via email do us. This behaviour was probably not a result of web illiteracy but was chosen in favour of informal, non-public ways of communication with colleges according to the daily working practise. Anyway, there are definitely mental barriers to the sociologists becoming directly engaged in discussing. Every further step, approximation, towards publicity can be defined as a gate which repulses our undetermined sociologists. In the end just three percent of all persons that were contacted contributed their opinion to the panel (see chart 2: The gate-effect).



3.4 Results

6 out of the 10 contributors meant that a typical way of making sociology in Austria is hard to determine. Nowadays, there are so many different fields of sociological work and methodologies. Above all, in the last decades applied sociology became more important. Hence, sociological work became even more diverse. This may be, however, not true for the classic period of institutionalised sociological work in Austria. As mentioned above, sociology as a discipline in Austria is relatively young. Therefore, the works written in the 70'es have in many senses a pioneer status. As one participant wrote in relation to this pioneer works: "The most representative may not be the best".

On the other side, there have been many nominations of works describing the Austrian society. All these works are books (only one person mentioned sociological journals as useful source). Most of these books, above all, are written more recently. This contradicts a little bit the opinion of some participants. These people meant that overall sketched studies of Austrian society become rarer in recent time. Summed up 28 publications have been nominated, of which not all are entirely of the sort of "pure" social science.

Sociological work informing best about contemporary Austrian society

- The works of Rosenmayr & Rosenmayr (for example *Der alte Mensch in der Gesellschaft*. Rowohlt 1978) are books of time classic of Austrian sociology nominated three times as being representative for this period:
- Additionally the name Roland Girtler was nominated two times as an author with his own originally (qualitative) access to Austrian society. He wrote several books, from which texts have foremost to be chosen.

Author and book best representing the Austrian way of making sociology (each book nominated four times)

- Max Preglau/Rudolf Richter, ed., *Postmodernes Österreich? Konturen des Wandels in Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Politik und Kultur*, Wien 1998 (Signum Verlag) 387 p.
- Max Haller/ Kurt Holm/ Karl H. Müller/ Wolfgang Schulz/ Eva Cyba, *Österreich im Wandel. Werte, Lebensformen und Lebensqualität 1986 bis 1993*, Wien/München 1996 (Verlag für Geschichte und Politik/ Oldenbourg) 425 p. (update in preparation)

The complete and ranged bibliography will be published on the ANOVASOFIE-website. Further texts will be chosen to have a representative compendium of Austrian sociological work which fits the obvious plurality and lack of consistency within the nominations.

The translation of the key texts mentioned above is done, but we are still in the process of clarification in relation to copyrights for some texts.

3.5 Summary report on history of sociology in Austria

HISTORY

The first book with “sociology” in its title

1885 Ludwig Gumplowicz (1838-1909): Grundriß der Sociologie. Wien: Manz

The first textbook of sociology

1903 Rudolf Eisler (1873-1926): Soziologie. Die Lehre von der Entstehung und Entwicklung der menschlichen Gesellschaft. Leipzig: Weber (= Webers illustrierte Katechismen. 31.)

The first sociological journal

1961 Die Meinung. Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung (Vienna), edited by the Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft; renamed 1968: Journal für angewandte Sozialforschung (Vienna), renamed 1980: Journal für Sozialforschung (Vienna); 1987 divided into: 1) Journal für Sozialforschung (Vienna; until 1996), and 2) SWS-Rundschau (Vienna; until now)

The first sociological association

1907 Soziologische Gesellschaft (Vienna); dissolved 1934; reinstated 1950

The first professional chair of sociology

1922 University of Vienna, Othmar Spann (1878-1950) combined with political economy (Volkswirtschaftslehre)

1950 University of Vienna, August Maria Knoll (1900-1963)

The first university institute of sociology

1950 University of Vienna

The first possibility to study sociology

1966 University of Vienna & University of Linz

Overview on the history of sociology

A short overview about the history of sociology in Austria can be found in: Christian Fleck Contemporary Sociology in Austria, in: Raj P. Mohan & Arthur S. Wilke, eds., *International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Sociology*, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press 1994, S. 7 – 19.

INSTITUTIONS

Sociology at universities

Places and departments

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (Steiermark), founded 1585

Institut für Soziologie <<http://www.kfunigraz.ac.at/sozwww/home.html>>, founded 1958 (empirical sociology and statistics) and 1965 (sociology) respectively

Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck (Tirol), founded 1677

Institut für Soziologie <<http://www.uibk.ac.at/c/c4/c408/>>, founded 1971

Universität Klagenfurt (Kärnten), founded 1970 (Hochschule) / 1975 (Universität)

Institut für Soziologie <<http://www.uni-klu.ac.at/sozio>>, founded 1973

Johannes Kepler Universität Linz (Oberösterreich), founded 1962 (Hochschule) / 1975 (Universität)

Institut für Soziologie <http://www.soz.uni-linz.ac.at/content/e279/index_ger.html>, founded 1965

Universität Salzburg (Salzburg), founded 1622, refounded 1962

Abteilung Soziologie und Kulturosoziologie <<http://www.sbg.ac.at/soz/home.htm>>, founded 1968

Universität Wien (Wien), founded 1365

Institut für Soziologie <<http://gerda.univie.ac.at/ifs/>>, founded 1950

Institut für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie, 1958-1977

Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (Wien), founded 1898 (Akademie) / 1919 (Hochschule) / 1975 (Universität)

Institut für Allgemeine Soziologie und Wirtschaftssoziologie <<http://www.wu-wien.ac.at/inst/sozio>>, founded

Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien (Wien), founded 1948 (Akademie) / 1970 (Hochschule) / 1998 (Universität)

Institut für Musiksoziologie <http://www.mdw.ac.at/docs/_parent/start_vorstellung.htm>, founded 1965

Specialised institutions at universities

Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (Steiermark)

Archiv für die Geschichte der Soziologie in Österreich / Archive for the History of Sociology in Austria, Graz (Steiermark) <agso.uni-graz.at>, founded 1987

Universität Wien (Wien)

Österreichische Wirtschaftspsychologische Forschungsstelle; 1931-1935; affiliated with Psychologisches Institut der Universität Wien; continued as: Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Mitarbeiter der Österreichischen Wirtschaftspsychologischen Forschungsstelle, 1935-1937, which was not affiliated with the university

Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungsstelle der Universität Wien, 1954-

Paul F. Lazarsfeld-Archiv <<http://gerda.univie.ac.at/ifs/lazarsfeld.php3>>, founded 1983

National peculiarities

Academic hierarchy

o. Univ.-Prof.	ordentlicher	Universitätsprofessor	/	ordentliche
	Universitätsprofessorin,	now: Universitätsprofessor	/	Universitätsprofessorin
ao. Univ.-Prof.	außerordentlicher	Universitätsprofessor	/	außerordentliche
	Universitätsprofessorin;	now.: Universitätsdozent	/	Universitätsdozentin
Univ.-Doz.	Universitätsdozent / Universitätsdozentin			
Priv.-Doz.	Privatdozent / Privatdozentin			
(Ass.-Prof.	Assistenzprofessor / Assistenzprofessorin)			

Important academic degrees

Dr. rer. soc. oec.	Doctor rerum socialium oeconomicarumque – Doktor / Doktorin der Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften
Dr. phil.	Doctor philosophiae – Doktor / Doktorin der Philosophie
Mag. rer. soc. oec.	Magister / Magistra rerum socialium oeconomicarumque – Magister / Magistra der Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften
Mag. phil.	Magister / Magistra philosophiae – Magister / Magistra der Philosophie

National peculiarities

none

Important sociological institutions outside of universities

Österreichisches Gesellschafts- und Wirtschaftsmuseum, Vienna; 1925-1934;
refounded 1948

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Mitarbeiter der Österreichischen Wirtschaftspsychologischen
Forschungsstelle, Vienna; 1935-1937; founded as: Österreichische
Wirtschaftspsychologische Forschungsstelle, affiliated with Psychologisches Institut
der Universität Wien, 1931-1935

Internationales katholisches Institut für kirchliche Sozialforschung (ICARES), later:
Institut für kirchliche Sozialforschung (IKS), Vienna, 1952-2001

Institut für Höhere Studien / Institute for Advanced Studies <<http://www.ihs.ac.at>>,
Vienna, founded 1963 as: Institut für Höhere Studien und Wissenschaftliche
Forschung (Ford Institut)

Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut für Kriminalsoziologie, since 1983 Institut für Rechts- und
Kriminalsoziologie <<http://www.irks.at/Frameset1.htm>>, Vienna, founded 1973

European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research / Europäisches Zentrum für
Wohlfahrtspolitik und Sozialforschung <<http://www.euro.centre.org>>, Vienna, founded
1974 as: Europäisches Zentrum für Ausbildung und Forschung auf dem Gebiet der
sozialen Wohlfahrt (until 1989)

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) <<http://www.iiasa.ac.at>>,
Laxenburg (near Vienna), founded 1972

The geographic dimension of sociology in Austria

<map of Austria with Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz, Salzburg, Wien>

PROFESSION

Scale of income

2004: € 1.130 to 4.380 per month

RESEARCH

Sociological journals

Die Meinung. Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung, edited by the Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft, 1961-1968; renamed 1968: Journal für angewandte Sozialforschung (Vienna)

Journal für angewandte Sozialforschung, edited by the Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft, 1968-1980; renamed 1980: Journal für Sozialforschung; 1961-1968: Die Meinung. Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung

Angewandte Sozialforschung, edited by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Interdisziplinäre **Angewandte Sozialforschung**, since 1968

Kriminalsoziologische Bibliographie, edited by the Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut für Kriminalsoziologie, since 1983 Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie respectively, 1973-1991; since 1992 supplement (in nos. 2 & 4) to: Neue Kriminalpolitik

Journal für Sozialforschung, edited by the Europäisches Zentrum für Wohlfahrtspolitik und **Sozialforschung**, 1980-1996; 1968-1980: Journal für angewandte Sozialforschung

Österreichisches Jahrbuch für Soziologie, 1970, 1974, 1975.

Österreichische Zeitschrift für Soziologie, edited by the Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie, since 1976

SWS-Rundschau, edited by the Sozialwissenschaftliche Studiengesellschaft, since 1987; splitted from: Journal für Sozialforschung

Output of sociological books

See: Max Haller, Buchpublikationen österreichischer Soziologinnen und Soziologen 1950-2002, Graz 2004.

National foundations for sociological research

FWF <<http://www.fwf.ac.at>> (Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung), founded 1968

Jubiläumsfonds der Oesterreichischen Nationalbank
<http://www2.oenb.at/fonds/fonds_p.htm>, founded 1966

National Associations

Sociological association(s)

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie <<http://www.oegs.ac.at>>, founded 1950

National sociological conferences

Österreichischer Kongress für Soziologie, biennial (even year), organized by the

Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie, since 1969

4. IRELAND

4.1 *Organizational Background*

The sociological community was first informed of the ANOVASOFIE project on 26th May 2004. An email was distributed to the members of the Sociological Association of Ireland, which consists of approximately 125 members, explaining the setting up of the virtual library and its purpose. It invited all members to participate in a discussion forum with the aim of achieving the goals of the virtual library. Whilst a large proportion of members within the Sociological Association of Ireland are sociologists within university departments, the membership list also incorporates sociologists who work within institutions outside universities. Postgraduate students are also encouraged to join the Association. In relation to gender, approximately 2/3rds of membership are female. However, due to the size of membership, the sample chosen for the project remains small. Of the 125 informed, 18 signed on as members, half of which were female. However, only one actively participated in the virtual panel whilst 111 visited the panel on a more passive level.

4.2 *Facts of procedure, participants*

Initial participation was very small during the summer period. It was felt there may be some confusion in relation to access to the website and therefore a second email was distributed to the same membership list on 13th July 2004 explaining the procedure for registration to the website. As participation remained small, a further reminder was emailed at the beginning of the academic year on 7th September, while each time a sociological department was contacted in relation to the project, the website address was given to prompt the readers in relation to its usage. The following table illustrates the extent of participation from August to September as visible at the ticker directly on the webpage:

DATE	VIEWS	MEMBERSHIP	LAST POSTING
9 th August	47	8	24 th June
16 th August	47	8	
23 rd August	48	9	
1 st September	49	9	
14 th September	74	17	
20 th September	80	17	
27 th September	90	18	
26 th October	111	18	

As can be seen from this table, participation grew following the reminder sent in September. By the end of October, there were 111 viewings of the website which is a substantial proportion comparable to the size of the sociological community chosen as the sample. However, these continued to be of a passive nature. It may also be the case that some of these hits are repeated visits by some members of the sample.

The reasons envisaged for the slow participation is that the project was launched at the beginning of the summer break whereby some of the sociological community may not have been in a position to participate. However, as the academic year commenced in September, we see an increase in participation. A second reason is that the sociological community in Ireland is very small, with only a membership list of 125. Finally, while the first chair in sociology dates back to 1937, institutionalised sociology did not really become established until the 1970's.

The one posting received was by Tom Boland titled *Irish sociology, sociological Ireland; which is an oxymoron?* whereby the following proposed submissions for the virtual library included:

- Inglis, T *Moral Monopoly*
- Inglis, T *Truth, Power and Lies*

Boland feels these books address key sociological issues firmly related to Irish historical consciousness and collective identity.

- O'Carroll, P, Murphy, J *De Valera and his Times*.

Boland suggests this text also addresses history and theory while containing a wider selection of intellectual endeavours.

- O'Carroll, P *Strokes, Cute Hoors and Sneaking Regards*
- O'Carroll, P *Bishop Knights...and Pawns?*

Boland feels these books are experientially based on a fruitful position between embeddedness in Irish society and awareness of Theory. He feels a distinctly 'Irish Sociology' emerges from these life works.

Finally, Boland encourages all sociologists to participate in the debate which he feels offers an opportunity to explore sociology in Ireland and Irish society.

4.3 Impact of the project on the Sociological Community

To date, the impact on the Sociological Community in Ireland has been very small. While there have been 111 viewings of the website, these may include repeated visits by some members of the community and thus while there has been an interest in relation to viewing the website, discussion never emerged. Informal feedback also took place in relation to the website.

However, the nature of these discussions centered around a sense of confusion in relation to the process of the virtual library. Some of the sample were of the impression the library would be readily compiled when they visited the website. Again, this indicates the more passive participation of the sample.

Finally, in relation to the website discussion forum, a report explaining the ANOVASOFIE research project, the purpose of the virtual library and a request for a more active participation, is being printed in the next SAI Bulletin. It is hoped this will spur new interest in the project and achieve some rewarding input in the near future.

4.4 Results

Due to the size of the Sociological Community in Ireland, participation in relation to active discussion was very low. While a certain element of participation was evident in relation to the 111 viewings, some of these may have been repeated visits by particular members of the sample. It would appear that the community prefers to act in a passive role. Therefore, we can conclude that in relation to the process of compiling the virtual library and active discussion and debate, participation has been low and not very representative of the sociological community in Ireland.

While progress in relation to the website discussion forum has been slow, further work in relation to the project has been underway: The creation of the virtual library has commenced and to date, the era 1800-1950 is complete, as is the era 1950-1975. The final era 1975-2004 is in the process of being compiled. Both the history and the present situation of sociology in the institutions in Ireland are also near completion, pending information yet to be received. There has also been the compilation of a Timeline - illustrating the history of Irish sociology. Also, the history of the Sociological Association of Ireland has been carried out, including a chronological account of all the SAI annual conferences, from its inception in 1973. This gives a substantive feel for the themes sociology has adopted in Ireland throughout the past thirty years.

With regard to the posting of selected texts to the website, only one of the recommended texts by Tom Boland was chosen; In relation to further texts for the virtual library, the following texts have been chosen by the research team in Ireland.

Sociological work informing best about contemporary Irish society

- Inglis, T. (1998) *Moral Monopoly: The Rise and Fall of the Catholic Church in Modern Ireland*. Pp243-259 - which describes Irish society.
- DeBeaumont, Gustave (1963) *L'Irlande Sociale, Politque et Religieuse*. Septieme Edition: Paris: Michel Levy Freres
- Tovey, H., Hannan, D & Abramson, H (1989) *Why Irish? Irish Identity and the Irish Language*. Dublin: Bord na Gaeilge: pp14-26
- Doak, R '(De)constructing Irishness in the 1990's – The Gaelic Athletic Association and Cultural Nationalist Discourse Reconsidered' *Irish Journal of Sociology* Vol 8, (1998) pp25-48

Author and book best representing the Irish way of making sociology (each book nominated four times)

- Daly, Rev. C.B. 'The Christus Rex Society' *Christus Rex Journal* Vol 1 (1947)
- O'Dowd, L 'The States of Ireland: Some Reflections on Research' *Irish Journal of Sociology* Vol 1, (1991) pp96-106
- Kane, E (1996) 'The Power of Paradigms: Social Science and Intellectual Contributions to Public Discourse in Ireland in O'Dowd, L (ed) *On Intellectuals and Intellectual Life in Ireland: International, Comparative and Historical Contexts*. Belfast: Institute of Irish Studies, QUB.
- Daly, M.E (1997) *The Spirit of Earnest Inquiry: The Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland 1847-1997*. Dublin: Institute of Public Administration: pp7-37

However, we are still in the process of clarification in relation to copyrights for some of the above mentioned texts.

4.5 Summary report of History of Sociology in Ireland

HISTORY

First Book

1839: De Beaumont, Gustave (1802-1866): L'Irlande Sociale, Politique et Religieuse

First Book with Sociology in its title

1839: A Guardian of the Poor: The Irish Peasant: A Sociological Study

1892: Robertson, J.M. (John McKinnon) (1856-1933): The Saxon and the Celt: A Study in Sociology

First Text Book of Sociology

1944: McKeivitt, Peter: (d1977): The Plan of Society

First Sociological Journal

1947: Christus Rex. An Irish Quarterly Journal of Sociology: The Christus Rex Society: St Patrick's College, Maynooth

First Sociological Association

1973: Sociological Association of Ireland

First Professional Chair of Sociology

1937: McKeivitt, Peter (d1977): St Patrick's College, Maynooth

First University Department of Sociology

1930: St Patrick's College, Maynooth

First Possibility to Study Sociology

1930: St Patrick's College, Maynooth: Catholic Sociology

1953: Sociology offered as degree course at University College Dublin

Overview of the history of sociology in Ireland

The origins of social enquiry in Ireland can be traced back to the 1800's when Ireland was under British rule. This form of inquiry was very much of an empirical nature, focusing on the compilation of statistics to try to understand Irish culture, religion, demography and economic conditions. Much of this inquiry stemmed from the Dublin Statistical & Social Inquiry Society, which was established in 1847. This later became the Statistical & Social Inquiry Society in 1862 and remains to this day. Information gathered at this particular time was very much part of British Irish legislation, especially in relation to poverty. However, there is also evidence of sociological works incorporating political economic theory and social evolution theory. Examples of books published around this time are as follows:

- L'Irlande Sociale, Politique et Religieuse (1839): De Beaumont, Gustave
- 'Home Rule: A Study in Social Science (1879): Langan, Stephen
- 'What Science is Saying About Ireland (1881): Anonymous author

The early part of the 20th century saw a shift in the focus of sociology in Ireland with a more nationalist political agenda. The sociological tradition of this time was very influenced by the Catholic Church. The discipline of 'Catholic Sociology' originated in St Patrick's College Maynooth stemming from the Catholic Social Movement of the late 19th century in Europe. This Movement emerged with the intention of counteracting the growing socialism and secularism in Europe at this time. Dr Coffey, a Catholic priest in Maynooth, argued for a Christian Socialism, publishing pamphlets which included 'Between Capitalism and Socialism: Some Landmarks for Irish Catholics' and 'The Social Question in Ireland'. By 1944 the first 'text book' was written in Ireland by Peter McKeivitt (Rev), *The Plan of Society* which is an account of the course he taught in Catholic Sociology at Maynooth College. The Christus Rex Society was also formed around this time which published the first sociological journal in Ireland, *Christus Rex: Journal of Sociology*.

The mid 20th century in Ireland also saw the emergence of anthropological studies carried out by, mainly American, sociologists. A prime example of this is Arensberg & Kimbell's study of Co Clare in Western Ireland. This gave rise to the interest in research into rural Ireland which became a very prominent feature in sociological writings in the 20th century.

- The Irish Countryman (1937) Arensberg, C.M.
- Family and Community in Ireland (1940) Arensberg, C.M. & Kimball, S.T.

The 1960's/1970's saw sociology establish itself as a distinct discipline, being taught in all the universities throughout Ireland. However, the first chairs within the universities remained within the realm of the Catholic Church. The Economic and Social Research Institute was established, focusing on large-scale social research primarily of an empirical nature. Again, we see the positivistic perspective being adopted within sociology addressing social issues in Ireland including emigration, social class and mobility, education, family problems, poverty and so forth. Much research had a policy orientation – the gathering of information in relation to issues recognised by the State, the Church and other pressure groups. Research also expanded in the North of Ireland, covering the social issues of conflict. Another important development around this time was the establishment of the Sociological Association of Ireland, opening up an arena for sociological debate. Much of this debate, and issues of a social policy nature, can be found in the journal *Social Studies: Irish Journal of Sociology*, the successor of the Christus Rex Journal.

During the 1980's, sociology in Ireland experienced a form of stagnation. There was little professional expansion, most of those within sociology being appointed throughout the 1970's. However, we did see the emergence of more contemporary text books in relation to Irish society, and a series reader stimulating debates ranging from gender and cultural issues to issues of crime and social control. Some of these are as follows:

- *Studies in Irish Society: A Reader*
- *Contemporary Irish Society: (1982): Peillon, M*
- *Ireland: A Sociological Profile: (1986) Clancy, P et al.*
- *Moral Monopoly: (1986) Inglis, T*

The 1990's saw a renewed surge of interest in sociology, mainly spurred by funding. It became incorporated in other, more applied disciplines, such as women's studies. Feminist debates emerged, later incorporating gender issues and masculinities. We see sociology introducing issues of a more international nature, especially around discourse in relation to globalisation and European issues. The journal *Irish Journal of Sociology* was founded in 1991 and is the successor of the Social Studies Journal. This has given a great site for sociological debate which continues to this day. Some key books which looks at Irish society published throughout the 1990's and to date are as follows:

- *Understanding Contemporary Ireland: (1990) Breen et al.*
- *Irish Sociology: Sociological Perspectives: (1995) Clancy, P et al.*
- *Women in Irish Society: A Sociological Reader: (1998) Burn, A et al*

- Encounters with Modern Ireland: A sociological chronicle 1995-1996: (1998) Peillon, M et al.
- Lessons in Irish Sexuality: (1998) Inglis, T
- Ireland Unbound: A turn of the century chronicle 1999-2000: (2002) Peillon, M and Corcoran, M.P.
- A Sociology of Ireland: (2003) Tovey, H & Share, P.
- Truth, Power and Lies: Irish Society and The Case of the Kerry Babies: (2004) Inglis, T

INSTITUTIONS

Sociology at universities

Places and departments

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. TRINITY COLLEGE (TCD)

Founded in 1592 as a residential college similar to that of Cambridge or Oxford in Britain.

www.tcd.ie

1934: Establishment of School of Social Studies

1962: Amalgamation of the School of Commerce and the School of Social Studies to form the School of Business and Social Studies

1974: Second lay professor appointed: John A Jackson

1990/91: Sociology was formally established

www.tcd.ie/sociology

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN (UCD)

Founded in 1851 as the Catholic University of Ireland. Incorporated within the Royal University of Ireland in 1881. It was established by royal charter in 1908 as a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. Under the Universities' Act of 1997 it became an independent but constituent university of the National University of Ireland.

www.ucd.ie

1964: Establishment of the Department of Social Science

1966: First chair of Social Science: Fr James Kavanagh

1984: Department of Sociology separated from the Department of Social Science

1991: First Chair of Sociology: Fr Conor Ward

www.ucd.ie/sociolog

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK(UCC)

Established by royal charter in 1845 as Queens College, Cork. In 1908 it became a constituent college of the National University of Ireland as University College Cork.

Under the Universities' Act of 1997 it became an independent but constituent university of the National University of Ireland.

www.ucc.ie

1971: First lay professor of Sociology: Professor Damien Hannan

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY (NUIG)

Established by royal charter in 1948 as Queens College, Galway. In 1908, it became a constituent college of the National University of Ireland as University College, Galway. Under the Universities' Act of 1997 it became an independent but constituent university of the National University of Ireland.

www.nuig.ie

The Department of Political Science and Sociology was established in 1967 as an independent department. It teaches both Sociology and Political Studies.

First chair was held by Professor Edmund Dougan in 1968 who retired in 1982

www.nuigalway.ie/soc

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, MAYNOOTH (NUIM)

Origins can be traced back to 1795 as St Patrick's College, Maynooth, which attained status of a Pontifical University in 1896. It became a constituent university of the National University of Ireland in 1997 by virtue of the Universities' Act of 1997. It continues to share its campus with St Patrick's College, Maynooth.

www.may.ie

1930: Origins of the Department of Sociology, initially called the Department of Social studies.

1937: Rev Peter McKeivitt appointed professor of Catholic Sociology and Catholic Action

www.may.ie/academic/sociology

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIMERICK (UL)

Originally the National Institute of Higher Education, Limerick. It became an independent university under the University of Limerick Act 1989.

www.ul.ie

Sociology is taught at undergraduate level as part of BA in Sociology and Economics, BA in Sociology and History Politics, BA in European Studies and BA in Women's Studies

www.ul.ie/sociology

QUEENS UNIVERSITY BELFAST (QUB)

Established by royal charter in 1845

www.qub.ac.uk

1945: School of Social Studies was established

UNIVERSITY ULSTER

Sociology is part of the School of Sociology & Applied Social Studies. It offers BSc Hon degrees and also incorporates sociology within BSc Combined Studies, BSc Applied Psychology and BSc Community Youth Work. Sociology is also offered as a module on non-graduate Diplomas in Social Work, BSc Community Youth Work, BSc Occupational Therapy, BSc Physiotherapy and BSc Clinical Sciences.

www.socsci.ulster.ac.uk/sociology

DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY (DCU)

Originated as the National Institute of Higher Education, Dublin. Established as an independent university under the Dublin City University Act 1989.

The faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences offers a BA in Communications Studies in which Sociology as a subject is taught.

www.dcu.ie

WATERFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

School of Humanities offers diploma in Applied Social Studies in Social Care which incorporates Sociology.
www.wit.ie

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SLIGO

School of Business and Humanities offers diploma in Applied Social Studies in Social Care which incorporates Sociology. Also offers Bachelor of Arts in Applied Social Studies which incorporates Sociology
www.itsligo.ie

DUBLIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Department of Social Sciences was founded in 1974 comes under the school of Social Sciences and Legal Studies. It offers qualifications in Social Care and Early Childhood Care and Education which incorporates Sociology
www.dit.ie/DIT/appliedarts/ssls/socialsciences

Particular Institutions at Universities

Institute for the study of social change (ISSC): University College Dublin
www.ucd.ie/issc

Institute for International Integration Studies (IIIS): Trinity College Dublin
www.tcd.ie/iiis

Irish Social Science Data Archive (ISSDA): University College Dublin
www.ucd.ie/issda

Centre for Social Research: Queens University Belfast
www.qub.ac.uk/ss/csr/

Centre for International Borders Research (CIBR): Queens University Belfast
www.qub.ac.uk/cibr

Centre for Women's Studies: Queens University Belfast
www.qub.ac.uk/ssp/

Irish Sociological Research Monographs: Maynooth College Co Kildare
www.may.ie/academic/sociology/monographs.shtml

Employment Research Centre (ERC): Trinity College Dublin
www.tcd.ie/erc

All the above institutions and research centres incorporate Sociology.

National Peculiarities

Academic Hierarchy

Dean, Professor, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, Tutor

Important Academic Degrees

Batchelor of Arts Degree in Sociology (BA)

Social Science Degree (incorporating sociology) (ScSoc)

Masters of Arts Degree in Sociology (MA)

Masters of Social Science in Sociology (MsSocSc)

Doctorate of Sociology (PhD)

Professor of Sociology

Important Sociological Institutions outside of Universities

ESRI: Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin(1966 to date)

National Economic and Social Council(1973 to date)

Higher Education Authority

Health Research Board

PROFESSION

Statistical Development of the profession

1970/1980's approximately 97 full-time permanent 'sociology' posts in Ireland

Scale of Income

-

RESEARCH

Sociological Journals

Christus Rex: An Irish Quarterly Journal of Sociology: Christus Rex Society (1947-1971). St Patrick's College Maynooth

Social Studies: Irish Journal of Sociology (1971-1991). Maynooth College

Irish Journal of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology (1967 – 1991)

Irish Economic & Social History: Journal of the Economic & Social History Society of Ireland (1973 – to date)

Irish Journal of Sociology (1991- to date) Sociological Association of Ireland

Irish Journal of Applied Social Studies (1998 – to date)

Journal of Irish Urban Studies (2002 – to date)

Economic and Social Review (1969 - to date)

Output of Sociological books

Irish publishers who publish sociological books:

Belfast: Beyond the Pale Publications

Cork University Press

Dublin: Institute of Public Administration

Dublin: Oaktree Press

Gill & Macmillan Ltd

UCD Press

The 1990's saw a growth in output of sociological books in Ireland. Topics and themes covered ranged from culture, theory, feminism/women studies to looking at institutions such as religion, media, health and education. Other themes were civilising process and political sociology. In 2000's these themes continued with the introduction of themes such as the environment, masculinity, children and childhood and Ireland's 'Celtic Tiger' economy.

National Foundations for Sociological Research

Irish Government Programme for Research in Third Level Institutions (PRTLII)

Higher Education Authority

Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences(IRCHSS)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sociological Associations:

Sociological Association of Ireland: 1973 – to date

www.sai.ie

Development of Membership

Year	Total
1976	104
1977	128
1979	198
1980	187
1981	191
1982	156
1983	175
1986	186
1991/92	150
1997/98	206
2004	125

National Sociological Conferences:

Yearly conference of the Sociological Association of Ireland: 1973 – to date

Annual Conferences of the Sociological Association of Ireland (SAI)
(1974-1984)

1st Annual SAI Conference: Dublin, April 19-21, 1974

No overall conference theme; topics of papers presented: “Theology, Political Attitudes and Party Preference among Clergymen in Northern Ireland”, “On the Dimensions and Determinants of Social Distance in a Dublin Sample”, “ The Anthropology of Alcoholic Behaviour”, “Sport as a Social Phenomenon”. “Kinship, Locality and Language Usage”, “Choice of Post-Primary School and Dublin Working-Class Speech” “Some Ways of Not Listening to What people Say’ - A Methodological Exploration into Ways of Treating ‘Everyday’ Speech More Seriously”, “Religious Group Membership and National Identity Systems amongst Adolescents in Cork” and “The Temperance Movement England and Ireland”.

2nd Annual SAI Conference: Dublin, April 4-5, 1975

No overall conference theme; topics of papers presented: "Humanism as Demystification", "Anomie. What can it be?", "Speculations on Historical Sociology in Irish Society", "Some Aspects of Urban Irish Kinship", "A Survey of Social and Occupational Mobility in Ireland", "The Construction of Irish Social Reality" and "Alienation in English Catholicism".

3rd Annual SAI Conference: Dublin, April 23-24, 1976

No overall conference theme; topics of papers presented: "The Neglect of the Group in Intergroup Relations Study", "On the Sociology of Ethnicity and Social Change: A Model of Rootedness and Rootlessness", "Liberalism and the Organisation and Administration of Scientific Research", "Investigating Linguistic Variation in Three Belfast Working Class Communities", "Community Work: Control or Liberation", "The Religious and the Sacred in the Northern Ireland Conflict", "Nation, Nationalism and Dependency: The Case of Ireland".

4th Annual SAI Conference: MODERN IRISH SOCIETY, Ballymascanlon, April 1-3, 1977

Papers presented: "Acculturation and Irish-recorded Country and Western Music", "The Political Role and Influence of Clergymen in Northern Ireland", "Opinions on School De-Segregation in Northern Ireland", "Patterns of Inter-generational Replacement in Traditional Irish Agriculture", "Social Change in Rural Wales", "Data Archive for Ireland", "Towards a Structural Analysis of Irish Urbanization", "The Social Construction of Morality. A Design for the Study of the Legitimations surrounding Marriage and Courtship in Ireland" and "Denominational Schooling in Northern Ireland".

Special interest groups: Sociology of Language, urban/community Sociology, Sociology Teaching, Sociology of Education, Sociology of Knowledge/Communication

5th Annual SAI Conference: DEPENDENCY: SOCIAL, POLITICAL, CULTURAL Cork, April 7-9 1978

Papers presented: "Dependency in a Women's Aid Refuge", "The Preciousness of Childhood: A Critical Historical Analysis", "Class Dependency. The Politics of Welfare", "Dependency in the Irish Mass Communications System", "Dependency, Status Group Claims and Ethnic Identity", "Agrarian Capitalism and Irish Landlordism", "Dialogue, Dependency and Debate", "Development and Underdevelopment. A Critical Assessment", "Dependence and Class Structure", "Economic Dependence and National Development", "The Analysis of Dependency in Rural Ireland – A Critique", "Discursive Dependency, or Is the Irish Press Independent?", "Dependent Industrialization and Dependent Working Class: Irish Workers, The Internationalization of Capital and the Internationalization of State Structures"

6th Annual SAI Conference: IRISH SOCIETY: RURAL AND URBAN, Galway, April 20-22, 1979

Papers presented: "The Unequal Position of Women and the Women's Movement in Ireland", "The New Community Studies", "A Study of Returned Emigrants in a Rural Parish", "Some Aspects of Ideology and Inequality in Ireland", "Social Class, Sex Role Differentiation and Schools in Western Ireland", "Hopeless Cases: Adaptive Responses among Irish Low-Income Farmers", "The Peasantry and the Stability of the Irish Free State – A Speculation on the 1920s", "A Critique of the Urban Sociology of Manuel Castells", "Socially Speaking: Oral Culture as a Mirror of Society", "The Rural/Urban Dichotomy and Explanations of Irish Politics", "Two Belfast Public Inquiries!", "The Industrialization of Rural Communities and the Problems of the New Rural Proletariat", and "The Estate System, Agrarian Transformation and Urban Growth in Ireland 1660-1820".

7th Annual SAI Conference: STATES IN IRELAND; POWER AND CONFLICT, Derry, April 11-13, 1980

Papers presented: "The State of Repression" (plenary session), "Pro-Treaties and Partition", "States in Ireland", "The Criminal Justice System in the Republic of Ireland", "Teaching Sociology" (workshop), "Sociology and Community Development" (workshop), "Farmers and Agricultural Policy in the Republic of Ireland", "Agriculture in Northern Ireland", "Vertical Integration and the Organization of Political Nationalism in Dublin before 1914", "Nation and State in the Republic of Ireland": the Role of De Valera in the Formation of the State", "The Role of the State in the Restructuring of the Irish Economies – A North-South Comparison", "The Politics of State Discretion: the Case of the IDA", "The Impact of State Taxes and Transfers on Income Inequality in the Republic of Ireland", "The Politics of Taxation", "The Role of Political Institutions in the Evolution and Maintenance of Ethnic Conflict", "The State, Family Formation and the Position of Women", "Breaking the Tyranny of the Text?" (plenary session).

8th Annual SAI Conference: RESEARCHING CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY IN IRELAND: Limerick, April 10-12, 1981

Papers presented: "Oral History Research in Dublin Low-Income and petty Trading Cultures", "Structure, Ideology, Culture: Sociological Aspects of Music Education in Belfast Schools", "Synge, Country and Western", "Women, Factories and Families: Researching Ideologies of Work", "Representing the H-Block Issue", "Irish Pub Talks: The Discovery of 'Subgeschichte' in the Social Microcosm", "Policy-Making and Research in Ireland", "On De-reification of Language", "Working Mothers in the Belfast Linen Industry 1939-1955", "Cultural Aspects of Irish Catholicism in the 1930s", "The Structure of ideology in Ireland", "Maturity and Menopause: An examination of the Official Republican Movement in Northern Ireland", "No Surrender: An Ethnographic View of Paisleyism in Northern Ireland", "The Institutional Church's Attitude toward Political Violence in the 1970s", "A Picture Theory of Meaning and a Theory of the Meaning of Pictures", "Functionalism, Ideology and Concrete Practices in Arensberg and Kimball's 'Family and Community in Ireland'", "The Fine Art of Surfacing: Rock Music in and from Ireland", and "Protestant Ideology Revisited".

9th Annual SAI Conference, Ballyvaughan, April 2-4, 1982

No overall conference theme; papers presented: "Economic, Personal and Attitudinal Factors in Farm Development", "On the Problem of relationship between Sociology and History", "Community Councils in two West of Ireland Rural Communities", "The Sociology of Policy Making: A Case Study", "The Educational System and the Reproduction of Labour: Aspects of the Transition from School to Work", "Nuns in the Development of the Catholic Church in Ireland in the Nineteenth Century", "Nationalist Political Organisation in Northern Ireland", "Nineteenth Century Irish Positivists", "Schooling and the Transmission of Social Position", "Discrimination and the Fair Employment Agency in Northern Ireland", "A Sociology of Fiscal Crisis", "Irish Intellectuals on the Road to Modernity: Aspects of Social Ideology in the 1950s", "Macro-Sociological Explanations of Irish Politics: Where is the Theory of Culture?", "Expenditure and Class Structuration in Ireland", "Church and Labour in three Stages of Industrialization", and "Understanding the Electronic Office – The Redundancy of Labour Process Theory".

10th Annual SAI Conference: THE STATE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Wexford, 15-17 April, 1983

Papers presented (selected topics): "Northern Ireland: A State Beyond Reform", "Public Finance in Ireland", "Industrial Conflicts in Ireland", "Trade Union Power in Ireland", "Economic & Technical Development and its Effects on Women Workers", "Convolutions of the Double Hermeneutics", "Ethnonational Change"

11th Annual SAI Conference: GENDER, Termonfeckin, Co. Louth, 6-8 April, 1984

Papers presented: "Changes in the Status of married Women and the Right to Maintenance", "Family Law and Social Policy", "Protection of Dependents' Rights and Gender Equality as Goals of Family Policy", "The Marginalisation of Farm Women in the Farming Press", "Discussion on Differential Gender Representation in the Popular Media", "Women and TV: Class and gender Influences on the Response to TV Drama", "Marginal Men?: Bachelor Farmers in a West of Ireland Community", "Gender Differences in Treated Mental Illness in the Republic of Ireland", "Facets of Femaling in the Management of a Sexual Stigma", "Women and Work Choice", "Sexism in Education: The Hidden Curriculum", "Attitudes to Parental Involvement in the Education of Convent School Girls", "Female Poverty", "Day Nurseries in Northern Ireland 1941-55", "Outside the Jurisdiction... Irish Women Seeking Abortion", "Women and the Eighth Amendment", "The Politics of the 1983 'Abortion Referendum' in the Republic of Ireland", "Introductory Textbook" (discussion forum), "Women in Development", "Women Workers in the Shirt Industry", "Gender and Trade Union Participation: A case Study of White Collar Trade Unionists", "Solidarity and Support", "Gender and Nationalism", "Historical Materialism and the Oppression of Women", "'Making your Minutes': An Examination of Female Piecework Employment in a Semi-Electronic Assembly Plant", "Gender and Religion", "Opportunities for Women in Sport", and "Gender and Statistics"

ADDITIONAL : TIMELINE - THE HISTORY OF IRISH SOCIOLOGY

DISCURSIVE DIMENSION	INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSION
<p>1835 A. de Tocqueville and G. de Beaumont travel to Ireland; Tocqueville's notes were posthumously published as <i>Journeys to England and Ireland</i> (1988)</p> <p>1839 G. de Beaumont's two volume study <i>Ireland – Social, political and Religious</i> is published in Paris and London The first book with 'sociology' in the title is published: A Guardian of the Poor: <i>The Irish Peasant: A Sociological Study</i></p> <p>1892 J. M. Robertson: <i>The Saxon and the Celt: A Study in Sociology</i></p> <p>1940 C. M. Arensberg and S. T. Kimball <i>Family and Community in Ireland</i>, an influential anthropological study is published in the US</p> <p>1944 The first sociology textbook appears: P. McKeivitt: <i>The Plan of Society</i></p> <p>1947 <i>Christus Rex – An Irish Quarterly Journal</i> is published for the first time (discontinued in 1971)</p> <p>1957 E. Evans' <i>Irish Folk Ways</i>, an influential study of social history is published in the UK</p> <p>1969 J. C. Messenger: <i>Inis Beag – Isle of Ireland</i>, an influential cultural anthropological study is published in the US</p> <p>1971 The first edition of <i>Social Studies -Irish Journal of Sociology</i> appears (continued until 1991)</p> <p>1972 C. Cruise O'Brien: <i>States of Ireland</i>, an influential book on the state of Irish politics and society is published</p>	<p>1847 Dublin Society for Statistical and Social Inquiry is founded (amongst the founders is W. C. Taylor, translator of G. de Beaumont's book on Ireland); the society continues to function under the name of Statistical and Social Inquiry Society (SSIS) until the present day</p> <p>1930 At St. Patrick's College, Maynooth the First University Department of Sociology is founded; it provides the first opportunity to study sociology as an academic subject in Ireland</p> <p>1937 First Professional Chair of Sociology appointed: P. McKeivitt, St Patrick's College, Maynooth</p> <p>1945 Queens University Belfast establishes a School of Social Studies</p> <p>1960 The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) is founded with the help of the Ford Foundation</p> <p>1964 Establishment of the Department of Social Science at University College Dublin</p> <p>1967 Establishment of the Department of Political Science and Sociology at the National University of Ireland, Galway</p> <p>1971 First lay professorship in sociology at University College Cork</p> <p>1973 Sociological Association founded</p>

<p>1984 C. Whelan and B. Whelan: <i>Social Mobility in the Republic of Ireland</i></p> <p>1986 <i>Ireland: A Sociological Profile</i> (ed. P. Clancy, et al.), the first modern sociological textbook is published;</p> <p>T. Inglis' <i>Moral Monopoly</i>, the first comprehensive study of the Catholic Church in Ireland is published</p> <p>1988 R. F. Foster: <i>Modern Ireland 1600-1972</i>, influential study of Irish history is published</p> <p>1989 H. Tovey et al: <i>Why Irish? A Sociological Interpretation of Irish National identity and the Irish language</i></p> <p>1990 <i>Understanding Contemporary Ireland</i> (ed. R. Breen et al.)</p> <p>1991 First edition of the <i>Irish Journal of Sociology</i></p> <p>1992 <i>The Development of Industrial Society in Ireland</i> (ed. J. H. Goldthorpe and C. T. Whelan);</p> <p>P. Clancy et al: <i>Ireland and Poland: Comparative Perspectives</i>, the first comparative sociological study is published</p> <p>1995 <i>Encounters with Modern Ireland: A Sociological Chronicle</i> (ed. M. Peillon et al.) the first sociological yearbook that aims at a broader readership is published</p> <p>1996 <i>On Intellectuals and Intellectual Life in Ireland</i> (ed. L. O'Dowd), the first sociological study of Irish intellectuals appears</p> <p>1997 A. Byrne and M. Leonard: <i>Women and Irish Society: A Sociological Reader</i></p> <p>2000 S. Howe's <i>Ireland and Empire</i>, a systematic review of political, cultural and sociological contributions to the subject is published</p> <p>2003 H. Tovey and P. Share's <i>A Sociology of Ireland</i>, representative of a new generation of sociology textbooks is published</p>	<p>1974 First SAI conference</p> <p>1975 Sociology degrees available at Ulster, Belfast, TCD, UCD, Maynooth, Cork and Galway; teaching staff 47 (comprising 7 full professorships on the entire island)</p> <p>1990/91 Sociology department formally established at Trinity College Dublin</p> <p>1993 20th anniversary SAI conference: Irish Sociology – Themes and Tensions</p> <p>2000 The Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) is founded</p> <p>2002 The Institute for the Study of Social Change (ISSC) is founded</p>
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5. Comparative Statistics and preliminary Conclusions

Until now, can the project be regarded as a success? On the one hand, the low degree of participation in Austria and Ireland may not indicate the project as really successful. On the other hand, this judgment does not evaluate the project in all its consequences. The aim of the project is still to gather knowledge from national sociological communities and to disseminate this knowledge to a broader European sociological community. In this respect, also the Austrian and the Irish panels provided interesting information, at least, for foreigners who may not have any clue about the national way of making sociology.

A comparative and more comprehensive analysis is to be provided in the summary report of Workpackage 1, for your interest you can find the complete web-statistic (Time range: 27.04.2004, 23:20:01 - 08.11.2004, 09:08:13) for the whole site at

<http://www.anovasofie.net/stats/>

the country-specific statistics at

<http://www.anovasofie.net/stats/austria/>

<http://www.anovasofie.net/stats/ireland/>

<http://www.anovasofie.net/stats/turkey/>

login: anovasofie
passwort: graz2004

Besides the impact on the national communities shown in the reports before, we can consider ANOVASOFIE also a success in respect to the visitors, as following table shows

	visitors	Average Visitors per day
Turkey	3082	16
Austria	1001	5
Ireland	562	3
General - Total	5001	25

In Austria and Ireland the sample was derived out of the registered members of the national association whereas the Turkish participants were found by contacting the departments on university. However, the different samples are an interesting indicator of each national sociological profession's structure, which has been looked upon more closely in the history of sociology – summary reports. Interestingly there is a difference in the posting-behaviour after the obligatory registration. Whereas on the Turkish panel two third of all registered members (n=81, 54 participants => 66,6%), only few more than one third (n=26, 10 participants => 38,5%) of the panelists dared to discuss after overcoming the first access to the website in Austria, whereas the single posting in Ireland makes 5,6% of all registered participants (n=18, 1 participant => 5,6%).

The overall number of hits indicates that the project ANOVASOFIE gathered adequate publicity and therefore achieves its aim to intensify the perception and exchange of sociologists at a national level. In Austria, Ireland and Turkey approximately 800 sociologists were informed (Austria n=301, Ireland n=125, Turkey n=371). This means that perhaps many members of the two national communities get and got aware of the necessity to make the own style of working more transparent to scientists from other countries. And that this is not only related to the European Union you can see in the Chart below: ANOVASOFIE gained special interest in the United States and surprisingly also in China.

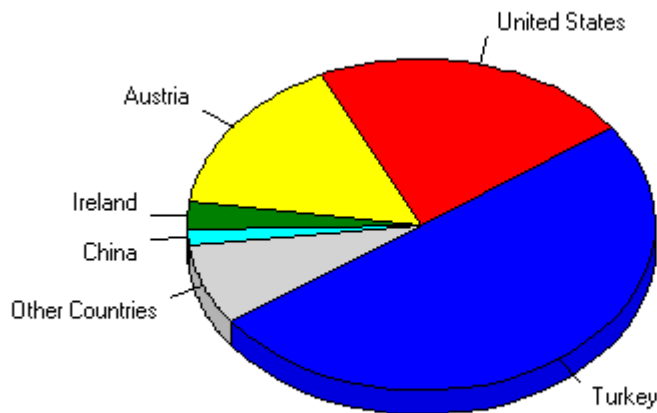


Chart 3 : Most active countries - general

APPENDIX

anovasofie - ANALYSING AND OVERCOMING THE SOCIOLOGICAL FRAGMENTATION IN EUROPE

anovasofie

ABOUT
TEAM

Virtual Library
Please click on the flags below to open the country-specific discussions.

Austria Ireland Turkey

Public Intellectuals
This part of the project is "Work in progress" and has not been activated yet.

Pierre Bourdieu
Alva & Gunnar Myrdal
Max Weber

Abstract In short the general objectives of ANOVASOFIE are:

1. Analysis of the reasons for the fragmentation in the European sociological research community.
2. Developing means to overcome the fragmentation by reflecting and using the results of our analyses.
3. Assessing the applicability of our methods and results to other disciplines.

There is need to enhance the opportunities for including more sociologists into cross-national fertilisation of their particular endeavours. It is our conviction that only if we could find a bridge between the day-to-day routines of sociologists, their everyday behaviour and the needs routed there on the one side and collaboration on an European level on the other side, we will succeed.

The daily work of the vast majority of sociologists is concerned with three different tasks

- Observing and describing a particular society as a whole and its sub-systems.
- Working out explanations and theories about the forces underlying the development of societies.
- Taking part in the process of opinion formation policy advising, influencing processes of decision making in societies.

Enthält Befehle zum Arbeiten mit den markierten Objekten.

anovasofie - ANALYSING AND OVERCOMING THE SOCIOLOGICAL FRAGMENTATION IN EUROPE

anovasofie

Virtual Library Austria

Registrieren Login Profil Mitgliederliste Suchen FAQ

Virtuelle Bibliothek Österreich

GESPERRT Virtuelle Bibliothek Österreich

Themen	Antworten	Autor	Aufrufe	Letzter Beitrag
Ankündigungen: Hinweise des Moderators	0	Dieter Reicher	168	11.05.2004 11:36 Dieter Reicher
Ankündigungen: Einladung zur Teilnahme	0	admin	173	10.05.2004 16:13 admin
Österreich im Wandel	0	hadler	75	01.07.2004 16:28 hadler
Warum nicht Girtler?	0	Alfred Rammer	101	27.06.2004 20:26 Alfred Rammer
es ist ein dilemma	0	bernhard hofer	124	25.06.2004 19:13 bernhard hofer
Bücher über Österreich	0	max haller	96	25.06.2004 19:00 max haller
Vorschlag von Helmut Kuzmics	0	Fleck	100	24.06.2004 11:38 Fleck
Ergänzung-Blaschke, Amann + "Klassiker" + Konsens	0	Bacher	104	23.06.2004 08:15 Bacher
Erste Liste	0	Bacher	106	22.06.2004 21:12 Bacher
laxe Soziologen	0	marlon brando	123	15.06.2004 10:26 marlon brando

anovasofie - ANALYSING AND OVERCOMING THE SOCIOLOGICAL FRAGMENTATION IN EUROPE

anovasofie

Virtual Library Turkey

Kayıt Ol Login Profil Üye Listesi Arama SSS

Virtual Library Turkey

Sayfa 1, 2 Sonraki

LOCKED Virtual Library Turkey

Başlıklar	Cevaplar	Yazar	Görüntüleme	Son Gönderilen
Sosyoloji ve Doğu-Batı	0	mimar türk kahraman	111	15.07.2004 10:41 mimar türk kahraman
Türkiye'de Sosyoloji	0	aybe canatan	123	10.07.2004 22:40 aybe canatan
Edilen Haksızlık Üdranılan Hakareti	0	Ysmail Cengiz	194	10.07.2004 18:40 Ysmail Cengiz
Türkiye'de Sosyoloji	0	Ülgen Oskay	142	10.07.2004 00:21 Ülgen Oskay
Yeni bir forumun başlaması dilei ile	0	Bevlu Dikediqli	150	09.07.2004 17:18 Bevlu Dikediqli
Özgün Türk Sosyolojisi Katkılarına Ek Metinler	0	Mehmet Karakab	155	09.07.2004 16:28 Mehmet Karakab
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sabit/yerleşik önerilerin dıyında kalabilmek	12	fevzullah akvol	715	09.07.2004 12:48 sovluer
TÜRK TOPLUMU İLE İLGİLİ ÇALIŞMALAR	0	idi	121	09.07.2004 11:46 idi
"İnsanoglu babasıydır" diyor Ece Ayhan	0	Nese Ozgen	317	09.07.2004 10:59 Nese Ozgen

anovasofie - ANALYSING AND OVERCOMING THE SOCIOLOGICAL FRAGMENTATION IN EUROPE

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Topics	Replies	Author	Views	Last Post
Irish sociology, sociological Ireland; which is an oxymoron?	0	Tom Boland	124	24.06.2004 13:25 Tom Boland

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History

The first time...

The first book with "sociology" in its title

The first textbook of sociology

The first sociological review

The first sociological association

The first professional chair of sociology

The first university institute of sociology

The first possibility to study sociology

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Invitation Template for the Web Discussion

Dear Colleague:

The European Commission assigned to us a project (ANOVASOFIE Analyzing and Overcoming the Sociological fragmentation in Europe; details under www.anovasofie.net) in which we are planning the creation of a "virtual library of the European sociology". This library will made accessible sociological texts to the reader, that inform (1) about selected European countries and (2) the specific style, in which in individual countries sociology is be done. Selected texts will be translated into English. For the pilot phase the following three countries were selected: Republic of Ireland, Turkey and Austria.

We are asking you to cooperate in this endeavour in the following way: You will find a discussion forum for Turkey under www.anovasofie.net/turkey, in which you may yourselves take part with suggestions and discussion contributions to the following two questions. The goal of the project is nominating a text in every of the two following categories:

1. Which text is best suitable to inform sociologists of other European countries as comprehensively as possible about the Turkish society?
2. Which study informs exemplary about the style, in which in Turkey sociology is be done?

The discussion forum is open to everyone, anonymous participation should however be omitted. Nominating your own publications is desired explicitly. Your suggestion of a particular text should be explained shortly. Statements on contributions of others are possible. The discussion forum will be moderated, a censorship however will not take place. For the discussion a running time is planned by 6 weeks. Over the discussion led in each case in the national language in the context of the project ANOVASOFIE a summary report will be provided, which is then likewise published on the Website of the virtual library. Each participant in the discussion can nominate a text in each category, quite also change their choice however in the course of the discussion. Comments, criticisms, suggestions to the procedure ask directly over the panel. We thank you for your cooperation and hope for an active participation.