

Conférence du Conseil de Recherche de l'Association Internationale de Sociologie  
et Colloque annuel de la Faculté des sciences sociales  
International Sociological Association Research Council Conference  
and Faculty of Social Sciences Annual Conference



**Conflit, compétition  
et coopération**  
Théories et recherches  
sociologiques contemporaines  
au 21<sup>e</sup> siècle

**Conflict, Competition  
and Cooperation**  
Contemporary Sociological  
Theory and Research  
In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Programme

**Université d'Ottawa**  
Faculté des sciences sociales  
Département de sociologie  
28-29 mai 2004

Pavillon Lamoureux  
145, rue Jean-Jacques Lussier  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

**University of Ottawa**  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Department of Sociology  
May 28-29 2004

Lamoureux Hall  
145 Jean-Jacques Lussier St.  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada



Social Sciences and Humanities  
Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en  
sciences humaines du Canada



Université d'  
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**Ottawa**  
L'Université canadienne  
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Association internationale de sociologie  
Conférence du Conseil de Recherche 2004

Conférence annuelle de la Faculté des sciences sociales 2004

## Conflit, compétition et coopération

Théories et recherches sociologiques  
contemporaines au 21<sup>e</sup> siècle

### Sous les auspices du

- Département de sociologie, Université d'Ottawa
- Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche sur la citoyenneté et les minorités (CIRCEM), Université d'Ottawa
- Département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, Université Carleton

Pavillon Lamoureux,  
145, rue Jean-Jacques Lussier  
Université d'Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

**28-29 mai 2004**

### Parrainé par

- Association internationale de sociologie (AIS) et son conseil de recherche
- Association canadienne des sociologues et anthropologues de langue française (ACSALF)
- Société canadienne de sociologie et d'anthropologie (SCSA)

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- Ann Denis, département de sociologie, Université d'Ottawa
- Victor Armony, département de sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal
- Katharine Kelly, département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, Université Carleton
- Karen March, département de sociologie et d'anthropologie, Université Carleton
- Joseph-Yvon Thériault, département de sociologie, Université d'Ottawa
- Kathryn Trevenen, département de science politique et Institut d'études des femmes, Université d'Ottawa
- Assistant principal pour le colloque: Pierre Doucette, département de sociologie, Université d'Ottawa

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- Ari Sitas (*Sociologie, Université KwaZulu Natal, Durban, Afrique du sud*) Vice-président (Programme AIS)
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- Katharine Kelly (*Sociologie et anthropologie, Université Carleton*)
- Joseph-Yvon Thériault, (*Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa*) Directeur du CIRCEM
- Myriam Denov, (*Criminologie, Université d'Ottawa*)
- Kathryn Trevenen (*Études politiques et études des femmes, Université d'Ottawa*)

### **Organismes subventionnaires**

- Association internationale de sociologie
- Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada
- Centre de Recherche et de développement internationale
- Université d'Ottawa
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  - Faculté des études supérieures et postdoctorales
  - Département de sociologie
- Université Carleton
  - Département de sociologie et d'anthropologie

### **Remerciements particuliers au**

- Secrétariat, département de sociologie
  - Anick Mineault
  - Francine D'Amour
  - Annabelle Mineault
- Secrétariat, CIRCEM
  - Ginette Peterson
- Faculté des sciences sociales
  - Patrick Courcelles (Communication et marketing)
  - Ginette Rozon (Secrétariat de la recherche)
- Assistant(e)s pour le colloque, département de sociologie
  - Julien Fournier (Communication et multimédia)
  - Souleika Abdillahi
  - Miles Howe

**International Sociological Association  
2004 Research Council Conference**

**Annual Conference of Faculty of Social Sciences 2004**

## **Conflict, Competition and Cooperation**

Contemporary Sociological Theory  
and Research in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### **Under the auspices of**

- Department of Sociology, University of Ottawa
- Centre for Interdisciplinary Research on Citizenship and Minority Studies (CIRCEM), University of Ottawa
- Department of Sociology, Carleton University

Lamoureux Hall  
145 Jean-Jacques Lussier Street  
University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

**May 28-29, 2004**

### **Sponsoring organisations**

- International Sociological Association (ISA) and its Research Council
- Association Canadienne des Sociologues et Anthropologues de Langue Française (ACSALF)
- Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (CSAA)

### **Organising committee**

- Ann Denis, Department of Sociology, University of Ottawa
- Victor Armony, Department of Sociology, Université du Québec à Montréal
- Katharine Kelly, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University
- Karen March, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University
- Joseph-Yvon Thériault, Department of Sociology, University of Ottawa
- Kathryn Trevenen, School of Political Studies and Institute of Women Studies, University of Ottawa
- Main conference assistant: Pierre Doucette, Department of Sociology, University of Ottawa

### **Programme Committee**

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- Piotr Sztompka (*Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland*), President ISA
- Ari Sitas (*Sociology, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa*), Vice-President Programme, ISA
- Karen March (*Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University*), Associate Dean for Undergraduate Affairs, Faculty of Arts and Social Science; Editor of *Society-Sociétés*, and CSAA representative
- Katharine Kelly (*Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University*)
- Joseph-Yvon Thériault (*Sociology, University of Ottawa*) Director of the CIRCEM
- Myriam Denov, (*Criminology, University of Ottawa*)
- Kathryn Trevenen (*Political Studies and Women's Studies, University of Ottawa*)

### **Financial contributors**

- International Sociological Association
- Sociological Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
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- Carleton University
  - Department of Sociology and Anthropology

### **And special thanks to**

- Secretariat, Department of Sociology
  - Anick Mineault
  - Francine D'Amour
  - Annabelle Mineault
- Secretariat, CIRCEM
  - Ginette Peterson
- Faculty of Social Sciences
  - Patrick Courcelles (Communication and marketing)
  - Ginette Rozon, Research Secretariat
- Student assistants for the conference, Department of sociology
  - Julien Fournier (Communication and multimedia)
  - Souleika Abdillahi
  - Miles Howe

**The Programme at a Glance**  
**Le programme en résumé**

| Friday, May 28<br>vendredi 28 mai | Global Social Change<br>Changement social global  | Social Practices<br>Pratiques sociales   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 9:00 - 9:30                       | Opening and Welcome – LMX122<br>Chair: <b>Ann Denis</b>   |  |
| 9:30 - 10:30                      | First Plenary – LMX122<br>Chair: <b>Piotr Sztompka</b><br>• <b>N. Yuval-Davis</b>   |  |
| 10:30 - 10:45                     | Refreshment Break / Pause-santé   |  |
| 10:45 - 12:15                     | Session 1A – LMX121<br><i>Sociological Theory</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Sujata Patel</b><br><br>• <b>E. Webster</b><br>• <b>R. Lee</b><br>• <b>R. Banakar</b><br>• <b>W. Spohn</b>   | Session 1B – LMX124<br><i>Power, Health and the Body</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Karen March</b><br><br>• <b>E. Riska</b><br>• <b>J. Linn</b><br>• <b>S. McDaniel</b>                         |
| 12:15 - 13:30                     | Lunch Break / Déjeuner du midi  |  |
| 13:30 - 15:00                     | Session 2A – LMX121<br><i>Globalization (1)</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Ari Sitas</b><br><br>• <b>B. Ram</b><br>• <b>A. Pereira</b><br>• <b>G. Liebman Parrinello</b><br>• <b>H. Teune</b>   | Session 2B – LMX124<br><i>Methodologies</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Bert Klandemans</b><br><br>• <b>N. Andes</b><br>• <b>J. Platt</b><br>• <b>M. Porter</b><br>• <b>J. Rhéaume</b>            |
| 15:00 - 15:15                     | Refreshment Break / Pause-santé   |  |
| 15:15 - 16:45                     | Session 3A – LMX121<br><i>Globalization (2): The Erosion<br/>of Traditional Practices</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Kathryn Trevenen</b><br><br>• <b>B. Tejerina &amp; T. Benski</b><br>• <b>P. Leduc Browne</b><br>• <b>J. Jimenez</b><br>• <b>M. Silvestro</b> | Session 3B – LMX124<br><i>Culture and Language</i><br><br>Chair: <b>Catherine de Wenden</b><br><br>• <b>F. Ohl</b><br>• <b>S. De Oliveira</b><br>• <b>M. Ollivier &amp; V. Fridman</b> |
| 16:45 - 17:00                     | Refreshment Break / Pause-santé   |  |
| 17:00 - 18:30                     | Round Table – LMX122<br><i>Conflict and Diversity in Canada/Québec</i><br>Chair: <b>Dominique Masson</b><br><br>• <b>J.-Y. Thériault</b><br>• <b>P. Couton</b><br>• <b>A. Denis</b>   |  |
|                                   |   | • <b>L. Laczko</b><br>• <b>L. Pietrantonio</b>   |

| <b>Saturday, May 29<br/>samedi 29 mai</b> | <b>Global Social Change<br/>Changement social global</b>  | <b>Social Practices<br/>Pratiques sociales</b>  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>9:00 - 10:30</b>                       | Session 4A – LMX121<br><i>Social Change (1)</i><br><br>Chair: Katharine Kelly<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M. Koc</li> <li>• E. Reis</li> <li>• U. Schuerkens</li> <li>• T. Munakata</li> </ul>  | Session 4B – LMX124<br><i>Culture and the Use of Digital Technologies</i><br><br>Chair: Leslie Laczko<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J. Marontate</li> <li>• B. Pirani</li> <li>• M. Schulz</li> </ul>   |
| <b>10:30 - 10:45</b>                      | <b>Refreshment Break / Pause-santé</b>  |   |
| <b>10:45 - 12:15</b>                      | Session 5A – LMX121<br><i>Social Change (2):<br/>Case Studies</i><br><br>Chair: J.-Y. Thériault<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• V. Armony</li> <li>• G. Gohn</li> <li>• S. Patel</li> <li>• P. Sztompka</li> </ul>  | Session 5B – LMX124<br><i>Work and the Professions</i><br><br>Chair: Linda Pietrantonio<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A. Abreu</li> <li>• C. Gadea &amp; J. Evetts</li> <li>• L. Langman &amp; D. Kalekin-Fishman</li> <li>• F. Lobo</li> </ul>               |
| <b>12:15 - 13:30</b>                      | <b>Lunch / Déjeuner du midi</b>   |   |
| <b>13:30 - 14:30</b>                      | Second plenary – LMX122<br>Chair: Susan McDaniel<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A. Sitas</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>14:45 - 16:15</b>                      | Session 6A – LMX121<br><i>Conflict and Resolution</i><br><br>Chair: Raymond Murphy<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L. Buhagiar</li> <li>• C. Dandeker &amp; D. Segal</li> <li>• H. Fischer</li> </ul>   | Session 6B – LMX124<br><i>Stages in the Life Cycle</i><br><br>Chair: Myriam Denov<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J. Cote &amp; H. Helve</li> <li>• R. van Krieken &amp; J. Moran-Ellis</li> <li>• C.-C. Yi, Y.-H. Chang, E.-L. Pan &amp; C.-W. Chan</li> </ul> |
| <b>16:15 - 16:30</b>                      | <b>Refreshment Break / Pause-santé</b>  |   |
| <b>16:30 - 17:45</b>                      | Session 7A – LMX 121<br><i>Multiple Sites of Conflict</i><br><br>Chair: Pierre Hamel<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R. Blancarte &amp; I. Varga</li> <li>• J. Donnermeyer, P. Jobes &amp; E. Barclay</li> <li>• S. Hannem-Kish</li> <li>• K. Kannabiran</li> </ul> | Session 7B – LMX124<br><i>Sociological Theory</i><br><br>Chair: Dasarath Chetty<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P. Bernard</li> <li>• G. Tsobanoglou &amp; K. Hogsbro</li> <li>• T. Uys</li> </ul>  |
| <b>18:00 - 18:30</b>                      | Concluding Session – LMX122<br>Chair: Ann Denis<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.-Y. Thériault</li> </ul>  |   |

*Registration and information table* in the foyer in front of room 122 (LMX 122),  
Lamoureux Hall, 145 Jean-Jacques Lussier from 8 am on May 28 and May 29.

*Table d'inscription et d'information* dans le foyer devant la pièce 122 (LMX 122),  
Pavillion Lamoureux, 145 Jean-Jacques Lussier à partir de 8h le 28 et le 29 mai.

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**May 28 / 28 mai**

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**9h00 - 9h30** *Official Opening and Welcome / Ouverture officielle et mots de bienvenue* (LMX 122)

Chair/Présidente: **Ann Denis** (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

**Welcoming addresses:**

- **Leslie Laczko**, Chair, Département de sociologie (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
- **Charles Gordon**, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology (Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)
- **Piotr Sztompka**, President, ISA (Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)
- **Ann Denis**, Vice-President, Research, ISA and Chair of Programme & Organising Committees (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

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**9h30 - 10h30** *Opening Plenary / Plénière d'ouverture* (LMX 122)

Chair/Président: **Piotr Sztompka** (President, ISA, and Member of the conference Programme Committee; Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)

- **Nira Yuval-Davis**, "*Identity, Citizenship and Contemporary Gendered Politics of Belonging*" (RC 05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations; Cultural and Innovation Studies, University of East London, London, UK)

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**10h30 - 10h45**

**Refreshment Break / Pause-santé**

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10h45 - 12h15

Session 1A / Atelier 1A (LMX 121)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Sociological Theory***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Théorie sociologique***

Chair/Présidente: **Sujata Patel** (Vice President, National Associations, ISA; University of Pune, Pune, India)

- **Edward Webster**, "*Work and Social Citizenship in a Globalizing South*" (RC 44 Labour Movements; Sociology, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)
- **Richard E. Lee**, "*Historical Social Science for our Times: Theoretical Constructs and the Structural Crisis of the Contemporary World*" (RC 51 Sociocybernetics; Sociology, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, USA)
- **Reza Banakar**, "*Contrasting Legal and Social Scientific Methods: On interdisciplinary competition and conflict in the sociology of law*" (RC 12 Sociology of Law; Law, University of Westminster, London, UK)
- **Willfried Spohn**, "*Multiple Modernity and Globalization. Research contributions and tasks of historical and comparative sociology*" (TG 02 Historical and Comparative Sociology; Soziologie, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany)

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10h45 - 12h15

Session 1B / Atelier 1B (LMX 124)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Power, Health and the Body***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Pouvoir, santé et corps***

Chair/Président: **Karen March** (Member, Programme & Organising Committees; Editor, *Society/Sociétés*, CSAA; Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)

- **Elianne Riska**, "*Health Sociology: Conflict, Competition, Cooperation*" (RC 15 Sociology of Health; Sociology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland)
- **James Gary Linn**, "*HIV Prevention Among Indigenous People of the Amazon Basin*" (RC 49 Mental Health and Illness; Nursing Education, Tennessee State University, Nashville, USA)
- **Susan A. McDaniel**, "'Scattering Roses on the Thorns': Globalisation and Bodily Inequalities" (ISA Vice-President, Publications; Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada)

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12h15 - 13h30

Lunch break / Déjeuner midi (LMX 107-108)

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May 28 / 28 mai

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13h30 - 15h00

Session 2A / Atelier 2A (LMX 121)

**Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Globalization (I)**

**Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Mondialisation (I)**

Chair/Président: **Ari Sitas** (Vice President, Programme, ISA; Member of the conference Programme Committee; University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa)

- **Bali Ram**, "Convergence, Divergence, and Stabilizations in World Demographic Trends" (RC 41 Sociology of Population; Senior Research Advisor, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada)
- **Alexius A. Pereira**, "Economic Globalization and Development: Conflict, Competition or Cooperation?" (RC 02 Economy and Society; Sociology, National University of Singapore, Singapore)
- **Giuli Liebman Parrinello** "Plurality of Conflicts in International Tourism" (RC 50 International Tourism; Comparative Languages, University of Rome - Roma Tre, Rome, Italy)
- **Henry Teune**, "The Dynamics of Local Global Relations" (TG 06 Sociology of Local-Global Relations; Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA)

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13h30 - 15h00

Session 2B / Atelier 2B (LMX 124)

**Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Methodologies**

**Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Méthodologies**

Chair/Présidente: **Bert Klandemans** (Vice President, Membership & Finance, ISA; Free University, Amsterdam, Netherlands )

- **Nancy Andes**, "Logics of Reasoning and Claims for Evidence: Methodological Strategies for Investigating Conflict, Competition, and Cooperation" (RC 33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology; Sociology, University of Alaska, Anchorage, USA)
- **Jennifer Platt**, "Conflict, competition and cooperation in the history of research methods in Canada" (RC 08 History of Sociology; Sociology, University of Sussex, Sussex, UK)
- **Marilyn Porter**, "Conflict, Competition, Cooperation: Research at the Micro-level: Some Lessons from Narrative Methods" (RC 38, Biography and Society; Sociology, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Canada)
- **Jacques Rhéaume**, "Conflit, compétition, coopération : contributions de la sociologie clinique" (RC 46 Clinical Sociology; Communications, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada)

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15h00 - 15h15

Refreshment Break / Pause-santé

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15h15 - 16h45

Session 3A / Atelier 3A (LMX 121)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Globalization (2) - The Erosion of Traditional Practices***

***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Mondialisation (2) - L'effacement des pratiques traditionnelles***

Chair/Présidente: **Kathryn Trevenen** (Member, Programme & Organising Committees; Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Benjamin Tejerina and Tova Benski**, "*Political Mobilization and Processes of Identity Construction within the Context of Globalization*" (RC 48 Social Movements, Collective Actions and Social Change; Sociology, Universidad del Pais Vasco, Bilbao, Spain and Behavioural Sciences, College of Management Studies, Rishon-Lezion, Israel)
- **Paul Leduc Browne**, "*Conflict, competition and cooperation in the social division of health care*" (Travail Social et Sciences Sociales, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada)
- **Jaime Jiménez**, "*New Collaborative Forms of Doing Research*" (RC 23 Sociology of Science and Technology; IIMAS, UNAM, Mexico)
- **Marco Silvestro**, "*Politiser la consommation : une extension des zones du conflit social ou une forme renouvelée de collaboration économique?*" (Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada)

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15h15 - 16h45

Session 3B / Atelier 3B (LMX 124)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Culture and Language***

***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Culture et langue***

Chair/Présidente: **Catherine de Wenden** (RC 31, Sociology of Migration; CERI, France)

- **Fabien Ohl**, "*From conflict to cooperation and competition in the field of sport*" (RC 27 Sociology of Sport; Sociologie, Université Marc Bloch, Stasbourg, France)
- **Sandi Michele de Oliveira**, "*Conflict and cooperation viewed through a negotiative model of address*" (RC 25 Sociolinguistics; Languages, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark)
- **Michèle Ollivier and Viviana Fridman**, "*La sociologie du goût. Entre classes sociales et tribus : pour une sociologie des densités/The Sociology of Tastes. Neither Classes nor Tribes: Towards a Sociology of Densities*" (Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, et Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada)

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16h45 - 17h00

Refreshment Break / Pause-santé

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May 28 / 28 mai

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17h00 - 18h30

Round Table / Table ronde (LMX 122)

*Conflict and Diversity in Canada/Québec*

*Conflit et diversité, Canada/Québec*

Chair/Présidente: Dominique Masson (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Joseph-Yvon Thériault** (Sociologie et CIRCEM, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
  - **Philippe Couton** (Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
  - **Ann Denis** (Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
  - **Leslie Laczko** (Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
  - **Linda Pietrantonio** (Sociologie, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
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9h00 - 10h30

Session 4A / Atelier 4A (LMX 121)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Social Change (1)***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Changement social (1)***

Chair/Présidente: **Katharine Kelly** (Member of the Programme & Organising Committees, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)

- **Mustafa Koc**, "*Hunger and Plenty: Fragmented Integration in the Global Food System*" (RC 40 Sociology of Agriculture; Sociology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada)
- **Elisa P. Reis**, "*Linking Societal and Conceptual Changes*" (RC 16 Sociological Theory; Sociology and Political Science, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- **Ulrike Schuerkens**, "*Conflict, Competition, Cooperation in the Sociology of Development and Social Transformations*" (RC 09 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development; École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France)
- **Tsunetsugu Munakata**, "*Global Conflict and Dynamic Political Communication in the Global System of AIDS Era*" (ISA Executive Committee Member; Health Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan)

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9h00- 10h30

Session 4B / Atelier 4B (LMX 124)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Culture and the Use of Digital Technologies***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Culture et utilisation des technologies digitales***

Chair/Président: **Leslie Laczko** (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Jan Marontate**, "*Controversies, Collaboration and Inter-disciplinarity in Contemporary Art and Music*" (RC 37 Sociology of Arts; Sociology, Acadia University, Wolfville, Canada)
- **Bianca Maria Pirani**, "*Memories in Action in the Transnational Social Spaces of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The Case of Latin Genetic Exchange in New York's Melting Pot*" (WG 03 The Body in the Social Sciences; Sociology, University of Roma - La Sapienza, Rome, Italy)
- **Markus S. Schulz**, "*Modes of Structured Interplay and the Modelling of Digital Futures*" (RC 07 Futures Research; CLACS, New York University, New York, USA)

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10h30 - 10h45

Refreshment Break / Pause-santé

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10h45 - 12h15

Session 5A / Atelier 5A (LMX121)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Social Change (2) : Case Studies***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Changement social (2) :***  
***Études de cas***

Chair/Président: **Joseph-Yvon Thériault** (Member of the Programme & Organising Committees; Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Victor Armony**, "*New Forms of Social Mobilization in Latin America: Conflict, Competition and Cooperation*" (Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada)
  - **Maria da Gloria Gohn**, "*Social Movements in Brazil: Researches and Theoretical Approaches*" (RC 47 Social Classes and Social Movements; Education, University of Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil)
  - **Sujata Patel**, "*Conflicts in Urban India: Resources, Governance, and Identity Movements*" (ISA Vice-President, National Associations; Sociology, University of Pune, Pune, India)
  - **Piotr Sztompka**, "*From East-Europeans to Europeans: the shifting collective identities and symbolic boundaries in the 'New Europe'*" (ISA President; Sociology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland)
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10h45 - 12h15

Session 5B / Atelier 5B (LMX 124)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Work and the Professions***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Travail et profession***

Chair/Présidente: **Linda Petrantonio** (Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Alice Abreu**, "*Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in the World of Work: challenges to the modern world*" (RC 30 Sociology of Work; Sociology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
  - **Charles Gadea** and **Julia Evetts**, "*Sociological Theories of Professions: Conflict, Competition and Cooperation*" (RC 52 Sociology of Professional Groups; Sociologie, Université de Rouen, Rouen, France and Sociology, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, UK)
  - **Lauren Langman** and **Devorah Kalekin-Fishman**, "*Alienation in the New Millenium*" (RC 36 Alienation Theory and Research; Sociology, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, USA and Education, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel)
  - **Francis Lobo**, "*The Work-Leisure Paradigm: The Stresses and Strains of Maintaining a Balanced Lifestyle*" (RC 13 Sociology of Leisure; Marketing and Tourism, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia)
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May 29 / 29 mai

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12h15 - 13h30

**Lunch break / Déjeuner midi** (SMD 125)  
(Pavillon Simard Hall, 60 University & 165 Waller, Room/pièce 125)

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13h30 - 14h30

**Plenary 2 / Séance plénière 2** (LMX 122)

Chair/Présidente: **Susan McDaniel** (Vice President, Publications, ISA; University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada)

- **Ari Sitas**, "*From Resistance to Co-operative Alterity: South Africa's Labour Movement and the Negotiated Revolution*" (ISA Vice-President, Programme; Sociology, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa)
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14h45 - 16h15

**Session 6A / Atelier 6A** (LMX 121)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Conflict and Resolution***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global: Conflit et résolution***

Chair/Président: **Raymond Murphy** (RC 24 Environment and Society; Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Lawrence Buhagiar**, "*'Policekeeping': Speaking Truth to the Globalization of Police Powers*" (Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)
  - **Christopher Dandeker** and **David R. Segal** "*Multinational Peace Operations: an analysis of cooperation and organisational tensions*" (RC 01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution; War Studies, King's College London, London, UK, and Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, USA)
  - **Henry W. Fischer III**, "*A Theoretical Examination of Terrorism Based upon Applied Reseach*" (RC 39 Sociology of Disasters; Disaster Research and Education, Millersville University of Pennsylvania, Millersville, USA)
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14h45 - 16h15

Session 6B / Atelier 6B (LMX 124)

*Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Stages in the Life Cycle*  
*Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Étapes dans le cycle de vie*

Chair/Présidente: **Myriam Denov** (Member, Programme Committee; Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **James Cote and Helena Helve**, "*Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Youth-Adult Relations: A Review of the Recent Past and Predictions for the Future*" (RC 34 Sociology of Youth; Sociology, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, and Religion, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland)
- **Robert Van Krieken and Jo Moran-Ellis**, "*Rethinking the Sociology of Childhood: Conflict, Competition and Cooperation between Children and Adults in Contemporary Social Life*" (RC 53 Sociology of Childhood; Sociology, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, and Sociology, University of Surrey, Surrey, UK)
- **Chin-Chun Yi, Ying-Hwa Chang, En-Ling Pan, and Chao-Wen Chan**, "*Family Structure and Family Relations: Taiwanese Youth and Their Intergenerational Relations*" (RC 06 Family Research; Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan)

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16h15 - 16h30

Refreshment Break / Pause-santé

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16h30 - 17h45

Session 7A / Atelier 7A (LMX 121)

*Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Global Social Change: Multiple Sites of Conflict*  
*Conflit, compétition et coopération dans le changement social global : Multiples lieux de conflits*

Chair/Président: **Pierre Hamel** (RC 21 Regional and Urban Development; Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada)

- **Roberto Blancarte and Ivan Varga**, "*Religion as paradigm of conflict, competition and cooperation*" (RC 22 Sociology of Religion; Sociology, El Colegio de Mexico, Tlalpan, Mexico, and Sociology, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada)
- **Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Patrick C. Jobes and Elaine Barclay**, "*Sociological Theory, Social Change and Crime in Rural Communities*" (RC 29 Deviance and Social Control; Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, Australia, and Institute for Rural Futures, University of New England, Armidale, Australia)
- **Stacey Hannem-Kish**, "*Conflict, Competition and Co-operation in Alternative Justice Practices: Whose Justice Anyway?*" (Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada)
- **Kalpna Kannabiran**, "*The Long Arm of the Law: A feminist sociological reading of legal responses to conflict*" (RC 32 Women in Society; NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, India)

16h30 - 17h45

Session 7B / Atelier 7B (LMX 124)

***Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Social Practices: Sociological Theory***  
***Conflit, compétition et coopération dans les pratiques sociales : Théorie sociologique***

Chair/Présidente: **Dasarath Chetty** (Chair, Local Organizing Committee, 2006 ISA World Congress in Durban, South Africa; University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa)

- **Paul Bernard**, "*Welfare regimes and new approaches to social stratification*" (RC 28 Social Stratification; Sociologie, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada)
- **George O. Tsobanoglou and Kjeld Hogsbro**, "*Current Developments in the Sociotechnics of Governability and its Effective Social Practice: Addressing Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in a Global World*" (RC 26 Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice; Sociology, University of the Aegean, Mytilini, Greece, and Institute of Local Government Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark)
- **Tina Uys**, "*Social Psychology: A schizophrenic identity?*" (RC 42 Social Psychology; Sociology, Rand Afrikaans University, Johannesburg, South Africa)

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18h00 - 18h30

Closing Session / Mot de la fin (LMX 122)

Chair/Présidente: **Ann Denis** (Vice President, Research, ISA; Chair of Programme & Organising Committees; Université d'Ottawa, Canada)

- **Joseph-Yvon Thériault** (Sociologie et CIRCEM, Université d'Ottawa, Canada)
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## ABSTRACTS

**Note: all oral presentations will be in English or accompanied by an English summary/outline**

**Alice Abreu**

Sociology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. [alice.abreu@br.inter.net](mailto:alice.abreu@br.inter.net)  
RC 30 Sociology of Work

**"Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in the World of Work: challenges to the modern world"**

The paper will discuss the use of the concepts of conflict, competition and cooperation in the contemporary sociology of work and how their use in the analysis of the changes in the work relations in the modern world reflects different theoretical perspectives.

**Nancy Andes**

Sociology, University of Alaska, USA. [afna@uaa.alaska.edu](mailto:afna@uaa.alaska.edu)  
RC 33 Logic and Methodology in Sociology

**Logics of Reasoning and Claims for Evidence:  
Methodological Strategies for Investigating Conflict, Competition, and Cooperation**

Logic and methodology functions within sociological subdisciplines to clarify research questions, establish empirical and analytical frameworks, link theoretical propositions with evidence, and identify new directions. This paper reviews articles published in the *Annual Review of Sociology* discussing social science logic and research methodologies. Because annual reviews of subdisciplines encapsulate the state of knowledge and suggest future directions, they explicitly identify methodological and conceptual challenges. In particular, two questions are addressed: How does the literature reviewing subdisciplines of sociology support the logics of reasoning with parallel claims for evidence? Do these approaches cast analytic light on investigations of conflict, competition, and cooperation?

**Victor Armony**

Sociologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada. [armony.victor@uqam.ca](mailto:armony.victor@uqam.ca)

**New Forms of Social Mobilization in Latin America: Conflict, Competition, and Cooperation**

This paper will focus on a process that has taken place in several Latin American countries since the early 1990's, in the wake of globalization. Along with institutional democratization and economic liberalization, we have witnessed the emergence of particular identities that define themselves outside or even against the frame of national identity. The expansion of what is called "civil society" has resulted in an increased awareness of ethnic and cultural differences between individuals and groups, particularly by those who are experiencing inequality and marginality. From one perspective, this trend can be seen as a democratization "from below", in that it forces governments to address issues of minority rights and social justice, but it can also be argued that it weakens the State's ability to enforce the unifying principle of citizenship. In this perspective, society is fragmented in competing groups seeking particular entitlements, mostly through constitutional or judiciary channels. The paper will discuss the merits of both perspectives.

**Reza Banakar**

Law, University of Westminster, UK. rezabanakar@hotmail.com  
RC 12 Sociology of Law

**Contrasting Legal and Social Scientific Methods: On interdisciplinary competition and conflict in the sociology of law**

Sociological studies of law are often criticised by mainstream sociologists for lack of theoretical and methodological insight and are dismissed by academic lawyers for being of little relevance to legal practice. As a result, sociology of law's relationship with its "parent" disciplines has come to be characterised by dependency and tension. It is dependent on law and sociology for theoretical, methodological and substantive insights, inputs and ideas. While at the same time, it finds itself in competition with them over "scientific stakes", such as academic authority, prestige and recognition and in conflict with them (in particular with traditional legal studies) over institutional resources. This causes discontinuity in socio-legal discourse (research, teaching, debate and theorising) and creates academic tension in the field of the sociology of law.

This paper investigates these problems by focusing on the methodological obstacles encountered by the sociologists of law when investigating law, legal institutions and legal behaviour. It places these obstacles in the context of the recent debates on interdisciplinarity asking if they are a part of the price paid by the sociology of law to avoid the disciplinary restrictions of both law and sociology. Then, drawing on Bourdieu's analysis, it argues that these methodological problems can also reflect the state of the sociology of law as the "locus of socio-legal struggles", revealing how the field is produced and reproduced through the interplay of competing and opposing academic interests and sociological or legal assumptions.

**Paul Bernard**

Sociologie, Université de Montréal, Canada. paul.bernard@umontreal.ca

**Welfare regimes and new approaches to social stratification**

Conflict and competition, as well as cooperation, largely revolve around issues of production and distribution of resources. The place of individuals in the occupational system has traditionally been used as the major indicator of their long term position in the stratification system, of their opportunities, of their access to wellbeing. But this is being questioned by stratification researchers like DiPrete (2003), who insist on complicating factors such as growing occupational instability, the extension of the dual earner model, the increased instability of household composition, and State intervention in access to resources through fiscal measures and transfers. Individualized household income has arguably become a much better indicator of social position. This issue clearly connects to another field of sociological research, that of welfare regimes, where the contribution of markets, States, families, and communities to the production and distribution of well being is analyzed, usually comparatively. Drawing on the contribution of Goodin and Rein (2001), this paper will focus on the complex relationships between welfare regimes (who gets what, and on what conditions?) and welfare pillars (who pays, and who provides?). It will try and throw light on this issue using the distinction between three modes of regulation of social exchange: prices, rules, and gift giving.

**Roberto Blancarte and Ivan Varga**

Sociology, El Colegio de Mexico, Mexico. blancart@colmex.mx, and  
Sociology, Queen's University, Canada. vargai@post.queensu.ca  
RC 22 Sociology of Religion

**Religion as paradigm of conflict, competition and cooperation**

I.

All religions claim to be the depositories of eternal Truth. In that sense they compete with each other, and even different currents within the same religion are in conflict with one another.

II.

Religions are institutionalized in organizations, thus they are part of the this-worldly structure of society; they also influence individuals' values, ideas and behaviour. Hence, they are an important cultural and political factor.

III.

There is a trifold dialectics in religion:

- (a) Continuity and change. Religions maintain their fundamental tenets and institutional separation but adapt to the changing socio-cultural conditions.
- (b) Religions' ultimate goal is directed to the other world but operating in this world, tensions arise within the institution (e.g. women's ordination, same-sex marriage).
- (c) In contemporary world churches want to influence societal institutions and people's morals but they are also under the influence of their social environment. Many secular issues are fought in religious garb (e.g. Northern Ireland, etc.)

IV.

Religions (churches) can cooperate in fighting against social injustice, for the dignity of human beings and concern for the environment.

V.

Religions, therefore, have the potential of dividing and/or unifying. Which of this potential is realized, depends on the social conditions and the prevailing interpretation of their doctrines.

**Lawrence Buhagiar**

Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Canada. buhagiar@mac.com

**'Policekeeping': Speaking Truth to the Globalization of Police Powers**

The aftermath of the war against terrorism in Afghanistan and Iraq has brought calls for new forms of policing to fill the void between military occupation and peacekeeping. Day and Freeman theorize a new form of policing that can serve just such a function: "policekeeping". This formulation of policing raises significant questions and concerns about the legitimacy of policing as a vehicle for democratization or as a war-enabling entity that breathes life into Clausewitz's often cited dictum that "war is merely the continuation of policy by other means". Using Weber's notion of the state as the only "monopoly of legitimate use of physical force", this paper considers the globalization of 'police powers' through both the commodification and fragmentation of traditional policing.

**James Côté and Helena Helve**

Sociology, University of Western Ontario, Canada. cote@uwo.ca, and  
Religion, University of Helsinki, Finland. helena.helve@helsinki.fi  
RC 34 Sociology of Youth

**Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in Youth-Adult Relations:  
A Review of the Recent Past and Predictions for the Future**

This paper examines the themes of conflict, competition, and cooperation from the perspective of youth populations in many contemporary late-modern societies, where the youth period continues to increase in length, sometimes marginalizing segments of the youth population from adult society. Segments of youth populations in these societies have to varying degrees found themselves: (1) in conflict with older segments of the population, with the young being the object of moral panics; (2) in competition with older members of society for "good jobs;" and (3) cooperating with adult interests in ways that advance youth interests, some of which are of dubious long-term benefit to upcoming generations.

Examples of egregious negative outcomes associated with each of the three social processes are presented, along with examples of how some societies have worked to minimize the negative outcomes for their youth. Predictions are made future inter-generational relations.

**Christopher Dandeker, David R. Segal, and Yuko Kurashina**

War Studies, King's College London, UK. christopherdndkr@aol.com, and  
Sociology, University of Maryland, USA. dsegal@socy.umd.edu  
RC 01 Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution

**Multinational Peace Operations: an analysis of cooperation and organisational tensions.**

A traditional view in the history and practice of peacekeeping is that although it is not really a job for soldiers only a soldier has the requisite skills to do it. In addition, many states have argued that the best way to prepare for peacekeeping is to ensure that one's military is able to fight major, high intensity war because it is far easier and safer to adjust to the demands of peacekeeping rather than to try and prepare for peacekeeping and then, if required, to try and adjust to war fighting should that be required. Also, those who hold this view have argued that developments in 'muscular' forms of peacekeeping since the early 1990s confirm its validity. Yet not all states hold this view and nor do those who do hold it with the same intensity. The major nations, which did not participate heavily in peace operations until the end of the Cold War in Europe, have a more martial view of such operations than do the middling and smaller powers that provided most of the personnel for first-generation UN peacekeeping. These nations now find their position as the major source of peacekeeping personnel challenged. At the same time, nations that were precluded from out-of-area operations during the Cold War are now expected to participate, and come from a considerably less martial posture. Such differences are reflected in how armed services tend to behave on the ground in operations (for example in terms of the emphasis placed on force protection). Thus when countries seek to cooperate in peacekeeping missions some of the tensions that arise in that endeavour are linked to their different attitudes to these broad issues.

The paper will explore these differences and tensions drawing on the evidence of different countries' experiences in recent peace operations.

**Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Patrick C. Jobs and Elaine Barclay**

Sociology, The Ohio State University, USA. donnermeyer.1@osu.edu,  
Australian Institute of Criminology, Australia. Pat.Jobs@aic.gov.au, and  
Institute for Rural Futures, University of New England, Australia. ebarclay@metz.une.edu.au  
RC 29 Deviance and Social Control

### **Public Issues, Personal Troubles – A Perspective for Examining Social Change and Crime in Rural Communities**

This paper is an attempt to provide a sociological overview to the examination of crime amongst rural populations around the world, and to do so through the central concept of the “community,” illustrating its link between broader cultural, economic, and social change and the behavior and attitudes of individuals. This approach borrows from the spirit of C.W. Mills’ concept of “public issues” and “personal troubles,” developing sociologically-based theories of the relationship between crime and place. Specifically, this paper examines how aspects of social organization and disorganization explain crime in rural communities across a variety of cultures.

**Henry W. Fischer III**

Disaster Research and Education, Millersville University of Pennsylvania, USA. Hank.Fischer@millersville.edu  
RC 39 Sociology of Disasters

### **A Theoretical Examination of Terrorism Based upon Applied Research**

A plethora of research, spanning fifty years, conducted by many disaster sociologists from virtually every continent, has resulted in a paucity of theoretical explanations. Worse, practitioners continue to be misguided in their mitigation, planning and response to disastrous events such as the September 11, 2001 event. The seminal findings of the five decades of work in this field are reviewed, applied to September 11 as a test of their continued viability, as well as examined through the lenses of sociological paradigms such as conflict theory. It is argued that the maturation of a discipline requires closure between applied and theoretical work which perhaps only then may be more effectively drawn upon to guide public policy makers.

**Charles Gadea and Julia Evetts**

Sociologie, Université de Rouen, France. gadea.charles@wanadoo.fr, and  
Sociology, University of Nottingham, UK. Julia.Evetts@nottingham.ac.uk  
RC 52 Sociology of Professional Groups

### **Sociological Theories of Professions: Conflict, Competition and Co-operation**

The paper will consider sociological theories of professional groups as sites for occupational conflict, competition and co-operation. The contributions and theoretical emphases of the three languages of the ISA communities (French, English and Spanish) will be compared and reviewed.

French contributions have emphasised issues to do with occupational identity formation and maintenance as well as the powers associated with elite groups (cadres) and their links with the state. Their main theoretical concerns are strongly influenced by interactionism, which is becoming a kind of new orthodoxy, sometimes very weakly linked with French theorists (Bourdieu, Foucault, Touraine). Anglo/American theorists have concentrated more on the occupational powers of particular groups (such as medicine and law) and on the social processes of closure, domination and control. Spanish contributions have analysed the links between professions and work organisations and the unequal powers of particular occupational groups such as the economic and law professions. They have also developed a strong reflexive questioning of the profession of sociologist.

In all the language communities, gender differences have been of increasing theoretical interest and concern.

**Maria da Gloria Gohn**

Education, University of Campinas, Brazil. mgohn@uol.com.br  
RC 47 Social Classes and Social Movements

### **Social Movements in Brazil: Research and Theoretical Approaches**

This paper presents a mapping of the theoretical approaches of the researches on social movements, highlighting the problematic of the existing conflicts, competition and cooperation. The paper considers researches on social movements in Brazil and investigates the following issues: what has changed in the last years, what social movements have been analyzed and what conflicts they involve, what are the new forms of collective actions of cooperation in the civil society, what are the new concepts and categories in the researches done, what have appeared in terms of methodologies in the research on collective actions of the social movements, who are the referential authors, what are the present theoretical paradigms.

**Stacey Hannem-Kish**

Sociology and Anthropology, Carleton University, Canada. shkish@connect.carleton.ca

### **Conflict, Competition and Co-operation in Alternative Justice Practices: Whose Justice Anyway?**

In recent years, criminal justice has been fraught with conflict: tensions between retributive and restorative justice goals, between professional and public opinion and among criminal justice practitioners. Competition for funding has even pitted some like-minded community agencies against one another, each fighting for recognition of its particular function. This paper will explore the tensions present in current forms of state and community justice practices and look at potential for improving criminal justice in Canada and other western nations through greater co-operation. The functions of community protection and restorative justice will be considered as equally worthy goals of the criminal justice system, with a mind toward bridging the gap between the two.

**Jaime Jiménez**

IIMAS, Universidad Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico. jjimen@servidor.unam.mx  
RC 23 Sociology of Science and Technology

### **New Collaborative Forms of Doing Research**

The arrival of the world to the era of knowledge is changing the perception of the role of science and technology in society. Part of the scientific production appears to be linked to the needs of the market. However, during the past 20 years new forms of "doing science" have appeared throughout the globe that do not identify with the current trends. Although they share some characteristics of "Mode 2" defined by Gibbons and associates in 1994, they differ drastically in the sense that they really are more socially accountable. These modes respond to the need of making scientific research more participative, including in the decision making not only the scientists but also those who have a stake in the results. In this paper path breaking efforts of doing research are revised, and a comparison is made with the characteristics of mode 2. The conclusion is that some segments of the society are concerned with the consequences of scientific research and are putting in practice alternative models that confront the current tendency.

**Kalpna Kannabiran**

NALSAR University of Law, India. [kkannabiran@sancharnet.in](mailto:kkannabiran@sancharnet.in)  
RC 32 Women in Society

**The Long Arm of the Law: A feminist sociological reading of legal responses to conflict**

The proposed paper will attempt to understand the relationship between the state and civil society in times of conflict, mediated by the law. Drawing on the specific case of India the paper will study the period between 1992 and 2003, focusing on the proliferation of repressive legal regimes as the only "effective" method of containment of conflict, and its relationship with gender, community and ethnicity. This will involve an engagement with the different expressions of conflict in society – vis-à-vis the state, social groups, dominant majorities, women and the commonalities in the containment of this conflict especially by the judiciary, both in terms of justice delivery and in terms of heralding a new discourse on social tensions and criminal justice. This entire exercise will perforce involve an examination of the constructions of masculinity, femininity and the deployment of power in the state and civil society.

**Mustafa Koc**

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RC 40 Sociology of Agriculture

**Hunger and Plenty: Fragmented Integration in the Global Food System**

Both as a way of life and as a conceptual category, "rural" has been one of the "collateral damages" of modernity. In the post-modern reality of "choice" options are defined by globally managed corporate commodity chains. Citizens who have been differentially impacted in various segments and by various structures of the global food system are seeking solutions that go beyond dichotomies of urban-rural, industrial-agricultural, and farmer-consumer. Recent debates on farm crisis, corporate concentration, hunger and sustainability point out an awareness of the extent of a global vulnerability as well as a necessity to seek alternatives to the fragmented globalism. This paper examines formation of new social alliances in seeking alternatives to the global food system in Canada.

**Lauren Langman and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman**

Sociology, University of Chicago, USA. [LLPSN@aol.com](mailto:LLPSN@aol.com), and  
Education, University of Haifa, Israel. [dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il](mailto:dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il)  
RC 36 Alienation Theory and Reseach, and ISA Executive Member

**Alienation in the New Millenium**

The concept of alienation, central to Marx's critique of capitalism, argued the commodification of wage labor, thwarted agency and rendered the person powerless, fragmented human communities and truncated the realization of human selfhood. But this analysis, rooted in the rapid industrialization of the 19<sup>th</sup> C, needs to be qualified to address the realities of today when more people work in services, professions and technical work. Does alienation remain a useful hermeneutic? We would argue that it is especially when capitalist globalization seems triumphant, it remains a powerful explanatory concept. The proliferation of advanced technologies in general, and indeed computing, biotechnologies and cloning have fostered new logics of domination and alienation. Poorly paid service work is boring and alienating.

Contemporary alienation can be seen in other realms of social life ranging from schools to housework the creation and negotiation of selfhood in everyday talk and action. Some people escape their alienation in the embrace of right wing, authoritarianism. Others find compensations in the commodified forms of the carnivalesque provided by the "culture industries" ranging from "shock rock" to various forms of televised degradation from professional wrestling to Jerry Springer to Howard Stern. While alienation remains a central aspect of modern society, so too do we see various attempts at the overcoming of alienation in such varied ways as alternative globalization movements to campaigns for "simple living".

**Paul Leduc Browne**

Travail Social et Sciences Sociales, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada.  
paul.leducbrowne@uqo.ca

**Conflict, competition and cooperation in the social division of health care**

The complementarity or conflict between the public and private sectors in health care is a leading public-policy issue today. Must markets fail in health care or ought states and markets to cooperate in providing care, e.g., via public-private partnerships or managed competition? In reviewing sociological approaches to this problem, my paper will focus on political-economy theories that explore the conflictual dimensions of privatization, but also on theories which decentre the public-private antinomy by highlighting logics of social action (care, reciprocity, solidarity) at the heart of health care that are often occluded in the policy debate (e.g., theories of the new social economy, theories of the gift, feminist theories of carework and emotional labour, neo-marxist labour process theories).

**Richard E. Lee**

Sociology, SUNY-Binghamton, USA. rlee@binghamton.edu  
RC 51 Sociocybernetics

**A Historical Social Science for our Times:  
Theoretical Constructs and the Structural Crisis of the Contemporary World**

The long-term structures of knowledge organizing our understanding of the modern world have been undermined by complexity studies in the sciences and cultural studies in the humanities and social sciences. This phenomenon parallels the contemporary crisis of the equally long-term material structures of coercion and decision making (the political) and production and distribution (the "economic"). This paper addresses the question of what concrete scenarios might be envisioned for the future within the context of the evolving relationship between the construction of authoritative knowledge and the recognition of human value orientations and the development of theoretical strategies and methodological practices that avoid reification and reductionism and cut across disciplinary lines and cultural and ideological frontiers.

**Giuli Liebman Parrinello**

Comparative Languages, University of Rome - Roma Tre, Italy. liebman@uniroma3.it  
RC 50 International Tourism

**Plurality of Conflicts in International Tourism**

Due to the multifaceted aspects and the interdisciplinary dimensions of the tourism phenomenon, several social theories have been taken into consideration and adapted by tourism research in the last decades. In particular, conflict and critical perspectives which in the seventies were relatively widespread challenging "the myth of tourism as an agent of universal brotherhood and world peace" (Dann and Cohen 1991) have been abandoned.

We argue that, especially in the light of globalization, contemporary international tourism confirms itself as a "fait social total" (Lanfant 1995) with a plurality of agents and a plurality of conflicts (socio-economic, socio-cultural, socio-political). Yet, especially in the last decade, sustainable tourism has been the theoretical and practical instrument which denies and ignores the multiple conflicts and competitions featuring the unrestrained process of 'touristification' at a world level.

**James Gary Linn**

Nursing Education, Tennessee State University, USA. JLinn87844@aol.com  
RC 49 Mental Health and Illness

#### **HIV Prevention Among Indigenous People of the Amazon Basin.**

In recent years, the HIV epidemic in South America has reached Indian villages in the Upper Rio Negro region of the Amazon Basin. It threatens the health and continued existence of many indigenous peoples living in this area. This paper is a case study of the cooperation and conflict among local, state, federal, and international agencies which are attempting to address the HIV threat in the region. The author describes the interplay of political power and health services in a complex Brazilian society. Epidemiologic, historical, and ethnographic data were gathered to document the development and implementation of HIV related services in a remote area of Brazil.

**Francis Lobo**

Marketing and Tourism, Edith Cowan University, Australia. f.lobo@ecu.edu.au  
RC 13 Sociology of Leisure

#### **The Work-Leisure Paradigm: The Stresses and Strains of Maintaining a Balanced Lifestyle**

Contemporary life in Western and other societies is characterised by stress, role overload and a lack of time for leisure. This paper examines the changes in the work-leisure paradigm over the past four decades. In the 1960s and 1970s anticipation of long-term declines in working hours were expected to result in increased leisure time. Researchers of the period examined theories on conditions when work values spilled over into leisure, and when leisure compensated for stresses of work. Contrary to expectations, the 1980s and 1990s provided strong evidence that people worked longer hours; non-standard work hours were normalized; substantial underemployment and unemployment prevailed; and occupational restructuring resulted in workforces divided into the professional core, contractual fringe and flexibility labour forces resulting in the development of three societies of leisure— consumers, leisure industry workers and marginalised and impoverished groups. Leisure service delivery paradigms from public community services to consumer oriented approaches have shown that the shift has been damaging to the leisure lifestyles of many. The implications of the paper are discussed in terms of conflict, competition and cooperation in the struggle to achieve a work-leisure balance in contemporary life.

**Jan Marontate**

Sociology, Acadia University, Canada. jan.marontate@acadiau.ca  
RC 37 Sociology of Arts

#### **Controversies, Collaboration and Inter-Disciplinarity in Contemporary Art and Music**

Digital technologies and new forms of technical collaboration involved with works of art have profound implications for the conservation of cultural heritage in the museum context. This paper will present recent research on international technical information-sharing networks involved with contemporary art installations and electro-acoustic music. As French sociologist Antoine Hennion has pointed out (1997), new recording and sound-making techniques have allowed for the crystallisation of music as object, but trends in the visual arts have operated in the opposite direction-- disengaging artists from the terrorism of the artwork frozen in time, rendering artworks open, mobile, and necessarily integral to interpretative processes. Yet, in both music and the visual arts, new techniques for multiplying or stabilizing objects serve to promote great diversity in forms of appropriation and interpretation. These interpretative processes do not only concern publics and artists but involve technical and conceptual work done by museum or studio technicians, fabricators, art conservators, curators, their assistants and various other categories of technical experts. Conflicts do, however arise due to competing value systems and professional practices. This paper will examine a case study of a recent international initiative devoted to developing new parameters for museum practices in interdisciplinary contexts, and some of the controversial proposals reached which have profound implications for the future of digital cultural heritage. This case provides interesting insights into the complex interplay between cultural values, working practices, tastes, theories of art, theories of society and other ideologies which form and inform contemporary cultural practices.

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### **'Scattering Roses on the Thorns': Globalisation and Bodily Inequalities**

Building on Elstain's and Turner's notions that good bodies are controlled bodies, and Gramsci's insight that the structures of the macro-world necessitate new bodily regimentation, this paper examines how bodily inequalities are reflective of, and exacerbated by, globalisation's politics of inequality. Relying on United Nations data on gender inequalities juxtaposed with analysis of international socio-economic policies, it is found that the changing macro-world of globalised trade that has reshaped the bodily so profoundly, sees solutions to world problems of poverty, inequality and disease in the further control of those very bodies.

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### **Global Conflict and Dynamic Political Communication in the Global System of AIDS Era**

Over 1.1% of adult population in the world have been infected by HIV/AIDS. If antiretroviral drugs are not offered, just in Sub Saharan Africa, over 2.4 million people will die annually. The large income gap between areas produces such social problems as people working away from home, prostitution, human trafficking, drug trade, war, etc, which lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS all over the world. These gaps are a result of power imbalances and competition within the global system between industrial advanced countries and developing ones.

Although technical methods exist to control HIV/AIDS spread and early death through prevention and treatment, social conflict between countries, AIDS clinical drug pharmaceutical companies, AIDS activists, NGOs and PWA are obstacles. UNAIDS and WHO have tried, with limited success, to promote cooperation.

In August 2003, the WTO approved a new agreement allowing poor countries to import cheap generic antiretroviral drugs by declaring a national state of emergency. The big global drug companies that possess patents of antiretroviral drugs, under global pressure from AIDS activists and NGOs, are obliged to allow the production of generic drugs by South African and Indian drug companies.

These local drug companies are trying to slash the price of generic drugs to the affordable price of less than US\$1 a day. UNAIDS can provide further subsidies. Compromise and coordination are needed through dynamic political communication among such social sectors as drug companies, countries, NGOs, activists, UN, etc, to overcome the global issue of AIDS.

**Fabien Ohl**

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RC 27 Sociology of Sport  
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### **From conflict to cooperation and competition in the field of sport**

The uses of the notion of conflict, competition and cooperation in the sporting field seem to follow the uses we can observe in other sociological fields. Thus, the uses of the notion of conflict and its proximity with determinist analysis tend to decline while the notion of cooperation, particularly throughout the analysis of social links constructed around sport and spread through the "cultural studies", is more successful.

Nevertheless, at a lower level of analysis, these three notions take a particular meaning in the sporting field because competition, cooperation and conflict are elements of the sporting game that are used as a reference for other social behaviour.

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RC 25 Sociolinguistics

### **Conflict and cooperation viewed through a negotiative model of address**

One of the strategies which speakers can use to highlight considerations of conflict or cooperation in speech is through the manipulation of the address form system. While previous models of address forms (Brown & Gilman) or politeness (Brown & Levinson) have tended to view address forms as representing the social relationship which exists between two speakers, we will present an alternative, dynamic model of address form usage.

This model presents two planes of interaction, one based on conventionalized norms of address, the other being negotiated by the speakers themselves. The strategic mechanisms that exist for shifting from one plane to another will also be presented. As this model portends to portray a complete communicative system, conflict and cooperation are viewed as contextualized conversational strategies.

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### **La sociologie du goût. Entre classes sociales et tribus : pour une sociologie des densités / The Sociology of Tastes. Neither Classes nor Tribes: Towards a Sociology of Densities**

À l'image de l'ensemble de la discipline, la sociologie du goût est aujourd'hui traversée par une profonde remise en cause de ses concepts fondamentaux. Ce qui dans la sociologie classique se déclinait au singulier – la culture, la personnalité, les classes sociales, le bon goût –, se décline aujourd'hui au pluriel. À la vision unitaire de l'habitus, des déterminismes de classe et de la légitimité culturelle proposées par Bourdieu, on oppose l'individualisation des pratiques culturelles et le caractère éclaté des choix esthétiques. La figure culturelle qui s'impose est celle de l'omnivore, aux goûts cosmopolites, métissés, éclectiques. À partir d'une analyse des travaux récents en sociologie du goût, nous cherchons dans cette communication à cerner certaines densités, au sens de configurations particulières de schèmes culturels et de ressources matérielles, qui émergent au coeur de l'indifférenciation postmoderne.

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### **Conflicts in Urban India: Resources, Governance, and Identity Movements**

Though India remains primarily an agricultural country, the data published in the Census of 2001 suggests a high urban growth in the southern and western States, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and Maharashtra and Gujarat, all of whom have between 38 to 42% of urban population to that of its total.

This paper analyses the nature of conflicts that have emerged in these States as a result of these high urban growths. It argues that a) urbanisation has occurred without industrialisation b) urban economy is dominated by non organised 'informal sector' workers, c) unequal access to work and housing dominate conflicts in urban spaces d) urban governance structures are not participative nor representative e) in this context conflicts over work and housing increasingly turn into conflicts between communities of poor, asserting primordial identities, such as ethnic and religious ideologies. I conclude with an analysis of the implications of such conflicts on the nation and nation-state.

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RC 02 Economy and Society

### **Economic Globalization and Development: Conflict, Competition or Cooperation?**

This paper attempts to explore the relationship between economic globalization and development. In recent years, many governments have turned to foreign direct investment (FDI) as a central instrument of their respective national economic development strategies. These governments believe that FDI can bring about developmental effects, such as generating employment, injecting capital and transferring technology, among others. However, the sum of these strategies has led to both inter-national (between countries) and intra-national (between cities or regions within one country) competition for FDI. In order to fully understand the consequences of this competition, this paper examines several case studies drawn from Asia. It concludes that in addition to competition for FDI, there actually have been cases of inter-national cooperation (both overt and tacit).

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WG 03 The Body in the Social Sciences

### **Memories in Action in the Transnational Social Spaces of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The Case of Latin Genetic Exchange in New York's Melting Pot.**

This paper will focus on the concept of memory in action in opposition to the hybrid forms of remembering characterizing postmodernity as "diaspora of emotions". As the neurological sciences stated, memory is a procedural faculty that involves a constant reworking founded on action and behaviour. The active function of memory is the new frontier of social sciences. Memory is indeed the adaptive activity which brings the cycles of human life into harmony with the laws of matter. The social construction of memory is the divider that separates modernity from tradition. Such nodal points are grounded in cultural constructions associated with the transnational social spaces of the 21st century.

The emergence of a transnational social space and concomitant feed-back loops in the cultural realm can be exemplified when looking at economic and cultural umbilical cords today permanently connecting hundreds of Latin American and Caribbean localities with counterpart urban neighbourhoods in the United States. The huge Dominican community in Manhattan and Queens is the spectacular case in point that the present paper will analyse as a living sample of memory in action.

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RC 08 History of Society

### **Conflict, competition and cooperation in the history of research methods in Canada**

Canadian society's internal divisions, its relation to the USA, and its inward flow of migrants from other parts of the world, have all contributed to the character of its sociology, and possibly to its changing patterns of methodological practice. The influx of US academics in the 1960s and 1970s, when there were not enough Canadian candidates to meet the demand, was widely seen as having significant consequences, and led to a strong movement of pressure for 'Canadianisation', which to anglophone sociologists was potentially associated with methodological (as well as substantive and theoretical) choices. The separation between francophone and anglophone sociologies, supported by 'national' sentiments from the francophone side, has also been important. To what extent have such cleavages in practice led to divergences of method? The issues raised will be discussed, mainly on the basis of the analysis of publications.

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RC38 Biography and Society

**Conflict, Competition, Cooperation: Research at the Micro-level: Some Lessons from Narrative Methods**

Narrative methods of collecting and analysing sociological data focus on the micro elements of the society - the individual, the family, small groups. Conflict, competition and cooperation can occur in many ways between the individual and his/her societal context and within his/her own memories and understandings, and contradictions can occur simultaneously, even within the individual.

This paper will present some strands in contemporary biographical work that illustrates some of the approaches researchers have taken to expose and explore how such social interactions and interpretations actually take place in specific contexts. The paper will try to uncover the main theoretical differences in approach, especially between European and North American researchers, but it will also try to build towards a synthesis.

**Bali Ram**

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RC 41 Sociology of Population

**Convergence, Divergence, and Stabilizations in World Demographic Trends**

According to the demographic transition theory, societies move from a stage where mortality and fertility are high to a stage of transition where mortality declines first and rapidly, which is then followed by fertility declines, and finally to a stage where both fertility and mortality have reached a low level. This theory implicitly assumes that developing countries would follow the experiences of industrialized countries and consequently there will be a convergence in demographic patterns of world regions. This paper shows that in general world regions are no closer today than they were 50 years ago as far as their population growth is concerned. However, there has been a strong convergence in mortality and fertility patterns within the developed regions, but stagnations or reversals in less developed regions. Although diverged socio-economic development and uncertainties are behind these trends, this study maintains that from a policy point of view it is more viable to focus on the reduction of infant and child mortality, which not only is likely to bring about a reduction in fertility but also development.

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RC 16 Sociological Theory

**Linking Societal and Conceptual Changes**

The option for looking at civil society as the space of solidarity and voluntary cooperation, as opposed to market competition and state command has provided for analytical clarity in social theory. However, it has also made it difficult to account for situations in which acute social inequality prevents the development of generalized solidarity and fosters the conditions for the development of new monopolies of social capital. The paper will discuss how to recast the articulation between market, authority and solidarity in theoretical terms, taking into account the dynamics of global and local processes.

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RC 46 Clinical Sociology

**Conflit, compétition, coopération : contributions de la sociologie clinique**

Les principaux domaines de recherche en sociologie clinique : l'organisation formelle, les groupes sociaux exclus ou marginaux, l'action communautaire sont traversés par la problématique des rapports de pouvoir. Conflit, coopération, compétition et violence sont autant de figures de rapports sociaux inégaux. Une approche clinique en sociologie permet d'étudier en proximité des acteurs sociaux impliqués les processus de formation des relations de pouvoir. Ces réflexions seront appuyés par les travaux récents des chercheurs membres du comité : en santé au travail; dans l'action communautaire auprès des personnes sans domicile fixe; dans des travaux plus théoriques sur les liens entre subjectivité et politique. Les aspects méthodologiques et éthiques de ces travaux seront particulièrement soulignés.

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RC 15 Sociology of Health

**Health Sociology: Conflict, Competition, Cooperation**

Early research in the field of medical sociology rested on the notion of cooperation and conflict. The pioneering constructs--the sick role and the medical profession--derive from the functionalist theory and the legacy of Talcott Parsons. Yet, the interactionist approach emphasized not only conflict and competition but also negotiation as the central processes in the medical encounter. The medicalization thesis and the new Weberian views on the health professions in the mid-1970s challenged the consensual views on the character of medical knowledge. This research revealed the hierarchies of gender, race, and class embedded in the social construction of the body, medical knowledge, and the organization of health care. A resurgence of the theme of cooperation has been visible in the research on inequality in health and social capital.

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RC 09 Social Transformations and Sociology of Development

**Conflict, Competition, Cooperation in the Sociology of Development and Social Transformations**

We will present the notions of conflict, competition and cooperation in our particular research field. Following the Marxian tradition, the notion of conflict was of interest mainly in the 1980s. In recent years, there has been a renewed interest. Scholars have asked the question why, in Eastern and Southern countries, social transformations have shown poor outcomes and why, instead, social conflicts have been widespread. The notion of cooperation is another important term of our research field because of the fact that the whole development project is based on processes of cooperation linking Northern and Southern countries in common endeavours. The paper will demonstrate some aspects of the history of development cooperation since the 1950s when large groups of countries have been included in a world-system. Since the end of the global competition characteristic of the era of the Cold War, processes of competition also play a role in our field insofar as globalization challenges economic processes worldwide. To summarize, this paper will address the problematics of these notions in the field of the sociology of development and social transformations, the types of explanations proposed and outline some of the main recent empirical findings drawing on societies from several regions of the world.

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RC 07 Futures Research

### **Modes of Structured Interplay and the Modelling of Digital Futures**

This paper discusses the conceptualization of the conference theme's three principles of conflict, competition, and cooperation within the sociology of futures in general and in the case of digital futures in particular. Utopian hopes for a technology-induced new age of cooperation dominated the early phases in the rise of the Internet but were shattered in the wake of increasing commercialization, expanding surveillance, and cyberwarfare. Drawing on cases from both the Global North and South, this paper examines the role of conflict, competition, and cooperation in the social shaping of the new information and communication technologies through analyses of the modes of interplay between corporate and administrative actors, civil society initiatives, and users in the context of political and economic transformation.

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### **Politiser la consommation : une extension des zones du conflit social ou une forme renouvelée de collaboration économique?**

La « consommation responsable » politise le champ des pratiques économiques de consommation et de gestion des patrimoines privés et public. La justice dans les relations de travail, l'équité des relations commerciales et la protection de l'environnement deviennent les préceptes moraux qui guident la consommation, au détriment du prix ou de l'apparence du produit. Je me propose d'étudier le recadrage discursif de la notion de conflit politique et social que font les discours sur le consumérisme responsable au Québec. Je me pose la question suivante : jusqu'à quel point le conflit social perdure-t-il lorsqu'on utilise le marché économique (un système de collaboration et de coopération) comme moyen pour réduire les inégalités sociales?

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### **From Resistance to Co-operative Alterity: South Africa's Labour Movement and the Negotiated Revolution.**

The paper explores through a sustained ethnography since the 1980s the emerging tensions in what used to be a strong horizontal solidarity of "comradeship" - it explores why the elastic band that held the movement together still holds, however stretched, despite divergent needs, class mobility and mounting challenges.

It shows how (among the 400 people the ethnography covers) {shop-stewards, women leaders, youth and cultural activists} the transition has proven to be extremely beneficial to 51% of this cohort; how 25% remained "stuck" in the occupational milieu of the 1980s/early 1990s and how 22% experienced rapid deterioration of life-chances.

In this longitudinal study it traces the shifts in consciousness and notions of solidarity and traces how livelihoods' strategies, notions of race and ethnicity and most importantly notions of class get re-defined by the year 2000.

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TG 02 Historical and Comparative Sociology

**Multiple Modernity and Globalization. Research contributions and tasks of historical and comparative sociology**

My paper intends to outline the research contributions and tasks of historical and comparative sociology to the current debate on multiple modernity(ies) and globalization(s) in four parts: 1) Theories of social change and history in sociology; 2) Modernization theory and the development of historical and comparative sociology, 3) Multiple Modernity(ies) and historical-comparative sociology; and 4) Globalization(s) and historical-comparative sociology.

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ISA President

**From East-Europeans to Europeans: the shifting collective identities and symbolic boundaries in the “New Europe”**

The current social change in post-communist societies joining the EU provides a unique “strategic research site” (Merton) for the study of the dynamics of collective identity. We witness four overlapping processes, each of which has considerable potential for the collective identity-construction and delineation of boundaries: (a) civilizational and technological modernization, (b) political and economic transition, (c) globalization, and (d) European integration. As their combined effect, mediated by the intensive “meaning industry” and cultural production, the “fake modernization” of communist type is transformed into more complete and authentic variety of modernity, the cultural program of real socialism is replaced by the cultural codes of Western capitalism and the syndrom of deficient, peripheral East-European identity (“homo sovieticus”) is giving way to the full fledged European identity and citizenship. This opens the opportunity for overcoming the pervasive deficiency of moral bonds – trust, loyalty and solidarity in the societies of the region. In the analysis of this multidimensional process, the author combines some assumptions of his “theory of social becoming”, with the central themes of Shmuel Eisenstadt’s theory of identity and multiple modernities. The new empirical and historical evidence provides additional corroboration for both theories.

**Benjamin Tejerina and Tova Benski**

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RC 48 Social Movements

**“Political Mobilization and Processes of Identity Construction within the Context of Globalization”**

Faced with the present predominance of knowledge and information technology, the powers-that-be and the social institutions which embody them are being subjected to profound tensions which are gradually transforming their very make-up. I am interested in reflecting on the institutions around which modern man has built up his personal and collective identity: religion, politics and work.

The question I would like to answer is whether, alongside the traditional forms of collective identity proffered by said social institutions, there exist in advanced societies new sources of identity and sense.

The hypothesis I should like to defend states that globalization is the contemporary embodiment of a new or renewed economy which dominates ? or is in the process of dominating ? other productive patterns. The processes of transformation generated by globalization are eroding traditional institutional patterns and bringing into play a powerful social restructuring, which in turn produces new socio-political mobilizations and encourages the appearance of social movements bearing new values. Amongst these, I am interested in those social movements with a greater capacity for producing collective identities and transforming values in society, in order to find out whether they contain the seeds of new personal and collective identities.

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TG 06 Sociology of Local-Global Relations

**The Dynamics of Local Global Relations**

Five dynamics of the interactions between the local and the global will be discussed: 1) ecological/center-periphery; 2) learning/adaptation; 3) dialectics; 4) games/ intentions; and 5) developmental. The latter will be given special attention as it predicts the diminution of the local/territorial relative to the intermediate and global levels of change. Data will be presented from the Democracy and Local Governance project that attempted to catch the events of global and local transformations underway in the 1990s.

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RC 26 Sociotechnics, Sociological Practice

**Current Developments on the Sociotechnics of Governability and its effective sociological practice.  
Addressing Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in a Global World.**

The presentation will attempt to present current research on the sociotechnics of policy formation and implementation in different social formations defined by measures of social cohesion, as are the welfare systems, by turbulence and conflict in fragmented and "developing" politico-administrative systems and by forms of cooperation in territories found in both the developing and the developed worlds. Cooperation is best expressed by the growing role of social partnerships in growing parts of the "OECD" world - under the social economy/third sector concept - addressing issues of delivering social inclusion in non-market situations. Sociotechnics as Governance is a challenging concept that allows us to view the evolving globality according to degrees of internal cohesion and coherence and its relation to society. In some societies social governance becomes the leading point when expressed through learning and indeed life-long learning. While some national aspirations are articulated through the well articulated social welfare systems, whereby basic social needs as education, health, transport, basic income are the norm, others consider such basic human needs as a source of profit and therefore as basic and secure to investments "markets". Many "developing" regimes base their taxation systems on "private" personal services addressing health and education needs.

The need for security is another concept that drives agencies and social groups and classes to conflict, a conflict for scarce resources. Resources, once defined and appropriated, they need to be distributed by fairness. That requires governance principles and a knowledge-based division of labor. Not always easy when political controls and nepotism define "employability", as in many socio-political regimes. Fairness breeds cooperation but unfairness breeds conflict and upheaval.

It is very important to recognize interest mediation as essential governance prerequisite at micro level. We will articulate on the issues of mediation as a sociological practice and its contribution to dispute settlement and cooperation. Trust is an essential concept and the conditions for its establishment as another necessary component for governance and cohesion will be discussed.

We will address issues of sociotechnics and governability at a macro-sociological level, and at national levels, be it the East (Russia), the West (Denmark-USA-Germany), the South (Greece).

Governance Sociotechnics have a different mark at different national levels, as policy requires effective but also interactive implementation. Sociological practices at different national levels have special cultural/institutional characteristics. Even the very absence of social technologies for conflict management defines the level of governance in control in a certain regime. In most developing societies mediation is not acceptable, as the warring fractions usually do not recognize the authority of the third party. Civil wars are extreme forms of conflict whereby competition for power leads to total internal war. Such forms are not uncommon and as sociologists we are called upon to define our role and position for such a major disorder. Along comes the problem of order produced by political power.

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RC 42 Social Psychology

**Social Psychology: A schizophrenic identity?**

Since its inception as a field of social investigation social psychology has been bifurcated in character, to such an extent that the acronyms PSP (Psychological Social Psychology) and SSP (Sociological Social Psychology) seem to be fairly widely accepted and used. This paper analyses the extent to which conflict, competition and cooperation characterises the relationship between PSP and SSP. It traces the heritage, development and comparative strengths of the two perspectives in the USA, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Africa by in particular considering the social problems that constitute the main focus of social psychological investigation. The paper concludes with a reflection on the advantages and challenges of a synthesis of the two social psychologies.

**Robert van Kreiken and Jo Moran-Ellis**

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RC 53 Sociology of Childhood

### **Rethinking the Sociology of Childhood: Conflict, Competition and Cooperation between Children and Adults in Contemporary Social Life**

As the social construction and experience of childhood has developed into the 21st century, sociological studies of childhood have correspondingly become more extensive, differentiated and conceptually complex. The sociology of childhood now draws on an ever-expanding array of theoretical approaches, deals with a constantly broadening set of empirical concerns, and is of growing relevance to an increasing number of sociological fields. This paper takes stock of the current state of the sociology of childhood by identifying its potential to organize itself around the concepts of conflict, competition and cooperation. It outlines the ways in which these three concepts run through sociological studies of childhood today in connection with relations among children as well as between children and adults and reflects on the future directions likely to be taken by sociological examinations of childhood as a specific research question. It argues that there is a key role to be played by the development of an approach which integrates these three concepts, and sets out a proposal for the structuring of theory and research in the sociology of childhood which takes some useful steps towards such a perspective.

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RC 44 Labour Movements

### **Work and Social Citizenship in a Globalizing South**

In Karl Polanyi's classic study of the industrial revolution, in what he called the Great Transformation, he showed how society took measures to protect itself against the disruptive impact of the unregulated market. This he called the "double movement" whereby ever-wider extensions of free market principles generated counter-movements to protect society. Against an economic system that dislocates the very fabric of society, the social counter-movement, he argued, is based on "the principle of social protection aiming at the conservation of man and nature" (Polanyi, 1957).

The struggle that this countermovement generated led to a class compromise between capital and labour resting on full employment, strong trade unions and democratic societies. We describe this as social citizenship; the right to income security and other forms of welfare such as education and health, a right to share in one's social heritage and the right to live in a safe environment. (Webster and Adler, 1999).

However, this theorising about work is drawn from Europe and Northern America. These studies of work have taken the northern model, the particular, and made it universal. When Africa is discussed, in this literature it is treated as 'a black hole', a marginal part of the world described by a leading theorist of globalisation as the Fourth World (Castells, 1996). Our point of departure is that to understand marginalisation and the social crisis of the South, it is necessary to locate the Second Great Transformation in the context of underdevelopment.

Does Polanyi's thesis on the dynamic social transformation of capitalism remain valid fifty years later? This is the central theoretical question underlying our proposal. Is the current "globalisation revolution" an example of a "second great transformation" characterised by startling innovation in information technology, but equally profound dislocation of ordinary people across the globe? Is the social crisis generated by marketisation leading to a latent "Polanyian" double movement across civil society in the South?

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RC 06 Family Reasearch

### **Family Structure and Family Relations: Taiwanese Youth and Their Intergenerational Relations**

This paper will examine the importance of family structure on various aspects of family relations from the perspective of Taiwanese youth. Since co-residence with the elderly parental generation is in accord with the traditional norm, the possible effect of the three-generation living arrangement on intergenerational relations will be explored. Specifically, the major focus is on how the relation between second and third generations may be affected by the prior family experiences between first and third generations.

Data are taken from The Taiwan Youth Study. Panel data of 2500 youth (who were at 9<sup>th</sup> grade in 2000) in northern Taiwan show that more than 40% of teenagers were raised in co-residence living arrangement with grandparents. It is hypothesized that the presence of the grandparent generation in early family process will have significant consequence on current generational relations at home. Results generally support the hypotheses in that closeness between first and third generations (or grandparent-teenager relations) does affect relations between second and third generations (or parent-teenager relations). Having traditional family values of parental care also contribute to better parent-teenager relations at home. In addition, it is shown that early child care experiences produce more significant effects on generational relations than the co-residence factor. The extent to which these relations reflect cooperation, competition or conflict is discussed.

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RC 05 Ethnic, Race and Minority Relations

### **Identity, Citizenship and contemporary gendered politics of belonging**

Nationalist ideologies and practices have sought to appropriate and reconstruct notions of belonging. Various historians and theoreticians of nationalism have shown how nationalist discourses have come to replace other forms of belonging, whether local, religious or associated with specific lines of loyalties to specific political hierarchies. Under hegemonic discourses of nationalist politics of belonging the 'nation-state' has come to be the Andersonian (1983) 'imagined community' in which people, territories and states are constructed as immutably connected and the nation is a 'natural' extension of one's family to which one should be prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice oneself. Or is it? The paper aims to deconstruct some contemporary notions of belonging as they relate to ethnic and national processes under - or in spite of? - processes of globalization. In particular, it aims to explore alternative narratives to hegemonic discourses and to suggest a model of belonging that encompasses both emotional and participatory dimensions of identities and citizenships. Its main focus will be the contrasting, multi-layered and paradoxical narratives of the 'authentic indigenes' vs those of the 'diasporic strangers' and the roles gender constructions play in these processes.

**ISARC 2004 Conference**  
**University of Ottawa**  
 May 28, 29, 30, 2004

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The ISA  
Handbook in

# Contemporary Sociology

Conflict, Competition, Cooperation

Edited by  
Ann Denis  
and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman



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# Preface

Michel Wieviorka,  
President,  
International Sociological Association

In our era, which is apparently dominated on the one hand, by violence, communally based divisions of all kinds, and war, and, on the other, by phenomena of exclusion and social vulnerability, and the intensification of individualism connected with economic globalization; how refreshing it is to encounter discussions of competition, or at least of conflict – that is, of conflictual *relations* and not of impasses – and of cooperation!

In the period from the end of World War II to the mid-1970s, there were two great conflicts which constituted a double principle structuring the world, at least for a number of societies, especially in the West. The Cold War, in which the threat of nuclear attack played a major role as a deterrent, regulated the opposition between two blocs, except for an exceptional moment of crisis which was quickly resolved (the affair of the Cuban missiles). This made it possible for the planet to avoid violence between the two super-powers. Ultimately, they never made war directly and never went too far locally, because a local war always carried the risk of expanding into a confrontation at the summit, which neither the West nor the East wanted.

And in the industrialized countries, at any rate in the West, social relations took the form of a central oppositional conflict, in the factory and in the workshop, between the workers'

movement and the masters of their work (the employers). This conflict structured collective life well beyond the places where it was initiated. Politics, notably the left/right cleavage, was informed by this, as were many other social or cultural movements, including those of students, grass roots associations, peasants, consumers, families, movements for children's education, and so on.

But we are no longer concerned with those conflicts. The Cold War is behind us, and by and large, the workers' struggles have lost their centrality, their ability to make the proletariat the main actor in collective life, the one who is called upon to lead.

The post-War years were also those of decolonization, and today we often have the feeling of living in societies where the debates and the problems owe a good deal to the impact of the end of the colonial era. This is true both in the formerly colonized as well as in the formerly colonizing societies which, in fact, now often receive fairly large-scale migrations from their former colonies. In some ways, we may say that we are orphans of two great conflicts which were the Cold War and the struggles of the workers' movements. Moreover, from the logic of the shattering of colonialism, we see the growth of new highly charged conflicts based on cultural and historical factors as well as on collective memories. These conflicts are sometimes described as 'post-colonial'.

These new conflicts are certainly not the only ones, and they do not preclude diverse forms of cooperation. In my view, they are the opposite of a crisis, and are best thought of as opposed to, rather than as complementary to the idea of violence. To my mind, there is conflict when actors oppose one another for control of the same stakes, when they acknowledge that they are in a relationship, that they are adversaries; at the same time this does not entail their being transformed into enemies who make war against each other, and, in extreme cases, destroy one another. Conflict is a relation, while crisis is a breakdown or a dysfunction of a system of action. Violence is the indicator of an extreme crisis – complete disintegration, the absence of any relation.

The book edited by Ann Denis and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman invites us therefore to give the attention they deserve to the concepts of conflict, cooperation, and competition. Even if most of the authors do not take the same approach as I do to these questions, examining them is, in my opinion, decisive: it is important, in effect, to give voice to those who are studying the world as it is, without reducing it to worst dramas of violence, mass crime, fundamentalisms of all sorts, nor to the effects of globalization alone. In conflict, cooperation, and competition, there are actors, social relations, and intercultural relations, all at various levels, and not only victims, criminals, armies, remote economic forces, or communities which have withdrawn into themselves. By examining the available paradigms and approaches, by reflecting on the possible articulations of these concepts, in attempting to apply them in diverse fields of social science, including in the framework of monographs dedicated to case studies, the authors recruited by Ann Denis and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman perform the service of returning a set of concepts, approaches, or paradigms to their legitimate place. Furthermore, they provide us as well with an original instrument, a *Handbook*, which is all the more useful because it was conceived and

carried out from a comparative (or transversal) perspective.

I would also like to add a more institutional statement to this preface. This *Handbook* is the first published by the ISA in this millennium, and it is clear that this publication will be followed by further editorial initiatives. There are certainly a number of edited works in sociology which deal with major themes in the discipline. Their quality depends, in large part, on their contributors, but also on the way in which the authors were solicited, on the preparatory work by the editors, on the guidelines given to the authors, and on all the work invested in editing the contributions. Here, the volume was preceded by an important conference, which attests to the vitality of the Research Committees (RCs) of the International Association of Sociology (ISA). The ISA has more than 50 of them, not to mention the Thematic Groups and the Working Groups which pave the way for tomorrow's Research Committees. Each RC has its own intellectual life, its agenda, its own, often highly impressive, dynamism. For instance, I am writing these lines after having participated in a conference of RC 04, 'Sociology of Education', which took place in Brazil (Joao Pessoa, February 19–22, 2008) with almost 1500 participants who came from all over the world. The RCs are a resource of the ISA, perhaps even its principal resource; they make our association a unique locus of intellectual life, and not merely an incorporated organization. The ISA not only encourages its RCs to be as active as possible, to be open to researchers from every part of the globe, to function in the three official languages, to give opportunities for presentations by 'junior sociologists' alongside those of recognized researchers; it also creates the conditions which allow for their meetings and for discovering their complementarity. This *Handbook* is the fruit of in-depth dynamics, and the conference which preceded it was only one event, certainly a particularly intense one, among others. Additional ISA resources are found in the quality and substance of its

publications, both its books and journals. This publication capacity is another of the assets of the ISA, from which this work, which is published within a reasonable interval and with all the care required, benefits. It is obviously not by chance that the two editors of the book, in addition to their competence as sociologists,

are important personalities in our association, one having been Vice-President for research while the other is currently Vice-President for publications. I thank them warmly for offering us this fine volume, which, clearly, will be a milestone.

# Acknowledgments

Having an academic conference in conjunction with the mandated mid-term meeting of the Research Council (the Council of Research Committees) had already become an International Sociological Association tradition that Ann was eager to continue after her election as Vice-President for Research of ISA in 2002, and a publication was a 'natural' outcome of such a conference. That the publication would be a *Handbook* was a result of the enthusiasm with which conference participants embraced the theme of the conference, the quality of the revised papers that were submitted after the conference, the high standards of the reviewers who commented on these papers, and the quality of the authors' final revisions.

Acknowledgments therefore begin with those involved in the ISA Research Council conference held at the University of Ottawa in 2004. The scientific committee for the conference included representatives of the two national scholarly associations which co-sponsored the event, members of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ottawa, of Carleton University, and of the International Sociological Association. The committee members were: Victor Armony (Université du Québec à Montréal, for l'Association Canadienne de Sociologues et Anthropologues de Langue Française), Ann Denis (University of Ottawa, Vice-President Research, ISA), Myriam Denov (University of Ottawa), Katherine Kelly (Carleton University), Karen March (Carleton University, for Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association), Ari Sitas (KwaZulu Natal

University, Durban, South Africa, Vice-President Program, ISA), Piotr Sztompka (Jagiellonian University, Cracow, Poland, President, ISA), J. Yvon Thériault (Université d'Ottawa), and Kathryn Trevenen (University of Ottawa). We thank Professor Leslie Laczko, Chair of the Department of Sociology, for hosting the conference. Pierre Doucette, our student assistant, provided invaluable administrative assistance before, during, and after the conference. We are grateful for the administrative support we have received from the University of Ottawa, particularly from Anick Mineault (Sociology) and Ginette Rozon (Faculty of Social Science). We also want to express our thanks for the financial support for the conference (and the preparation of this publication) which we received from: the International Sociology Association; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada; International Development Research Centre; the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Carleton University; and at the University of Ottawa – the Rector – Professor Gilles Patry, the Faculty of Social Sciences, the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences – Professor Caroline Andrew, and the Department of Sociology.

First the conference itself, and then the publication, would have been impossible without the collaboration of the authors. We greatly appreciate the contributors' cooperation throughout this long and sometimes arduous process. On receipt of the revised papers after the conference, after our

initial reading of each text (and in some cases requiring initial revisions), we invited up to three experts in the field to provide double blind anonymous peer review of each one. Based on their comments we invited the authors to carry out further revisions to their draft chapters. Some chapters were rejected at this stage because the authors did not have the time or the inclination to make the modifications that would result in a fit between their paper and the objectives of the publication. We are immensely grateful to those who provided the reviews. Critical assessments by the reviewers enabled authors to strengthen their initially interesting contributions by calling attention to how analyses could be made more focussed and more comprehensive. In recognition of their effort, and as a gesture of our gratitude, we have included the reviewers' names in this volume.

Insofar as the preparation of the *Handbook* itself is concerned, we are grateful for the efficient help of our student assistants – Pierre Doucette, Diana Reis, and Sylvie Giraud. Madeleine Potvin of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa, has provided

an invaluable service in reconciling the formats, particularly of the references, of all the articles. Throughout the publication process we have appreciated the support of the Executive Secretary of the ISA, Izabela Barlinska, and of Julia Evetts, Editor of the SAGE Studies in International Sociology Series, as well as that of SAGE Publications in London, in particular Chris Rojek (Senior Editor for Sociology) and Mila Steele and Jai Seaman (Assistant Editors). We also wish to thank Michel Wieviorka, President of the ISA, who kindly wrote the preface for the collection.

Work on this *Handbook* has brought us the rewards of learning about developments and challenges in the diverse (and cross-cutting) fields within our discipline. It has also given us the opportunity – and pleasure – of working together on this project, and of enjoying the stimulation of working with a very distinguished group of sociologists.

*Ann Denis and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman*  
Editors  
February 2008

# Introduction

Ann Denis and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman<sup>1</sup>

This book is an outcome of the mid-term Research Council Conference of the International Sociological Association (ISA), which Ann Denis, as Vice-President for Research of the ISA (2002–2006) organized at the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada in May 2004. Some of the local members of the Scientific (Program) Committee (Ann Denis, Victor Armony, Karen March, Joseph-Yvon Thériault) developed the conference theme, in consultation with its international members (Ari Sitas, ISA Vice-President for Program, 2002–2006 and Piotr Sztompka, ISA President, 2002–2006). Our challenge was to provide an opportunity for representatives of the Research Committees, Working Groups, and Thematic Groups of the ISA (who collectively make up its Research Council), to discuss contributions/approaches of their respective specialized branches of sociology in a collective reflection around a common theme. Our chosen theme was *Conflict, Competition, Cooperation: Contemporary Sociological Theory and Research in the XXIst Century*.

In our call for papers, addressed both to representatives from the ISA Research Council (as well as the ISA Officers and members of the ISA Executive Committee's Research Coordinating (sub)-Committee) and to members of the Canadian Sociology and

Anthropology Association and l' Association canadienne de sociologues et anthropologues de langue française, the national associations which were co-sponsoring the conference, we invited participants to discuss how specialized fields of sociology contribute to the description, interpretation and explanation of conflict, competition and cooperation as contemporary processes of social and societal relations. The conference and this *Handbook* provide an unparalleled opportunity to share, identify commonalities among, and establish links between different fields of research. At the same time it has allowed us to document and extend our analyses – both theoretical and empirical – of these social processes in societies throughout the world.

In our elaboration on the theme, both in the call for conference papers and in the subsequent invitation to submit revised papers for publication, we provided the following guidelines to participants.

**Conflict, competition, cooperation:** these classical notions within sociology remain very pertinent for the analysis of the aspirations and realities within and among contemporary societies in our globalizing world. **Equally, these are notions which can have distinctive meanings, depending on the field of sociology, the theoretical approach, and/or the cultural context, both within and across societies.**

We went on to point out that **theoretically** these notions may be conceived of as being on a continuum, as being unconnected, mutually exclusive poles of social relations, or as being intertwined (and perhaps complementary). From some theoretical perspectives, we noted, only one – conflict, for instance – is considered key to the analysis of social (and societal) relations; from others, two – competition and cooperation, for instance – are concurrently important.

We suggested that the **importance and the meaning** of these concepts can also **vary within a particular field of sociology** due to diverse theoretical, methodological, and epistemological perspectives. These variations may be – but are not necessarily – related to the specifics of national sociologies, to addressing international comparisons, or to questions of particular salience within a given socio-historical context.

In addressing conflict/competition/cooperation, one may also ask: **from whose perspective and at what level of analysis?** Analysis may be from the perspective of, for example, the majority, one or more minorities, and/or (relative) equals. It may be at the macro, the meso or the micro level – about societies, states, nations, or groups (local, national or transnational), which are based on such criteria as ethnicity, gender, social class, occupation, kinship etc. The possible impact of individuals' multiple (and potentially conflicting) social locations and identities may be a preoccupation.

How and to what extent can **actors choose or are they constrained** to participate in social relations characterized by cooperation, competition, conflict? Again this question can be addressed at one or more of the micro, meso, or macro levels.

**In brief**, in their papers participants were invited to present a **synthesis of how and to what extent the themes of conflict, competition, and cooperation are examined within contemporary analyses in the field of specialization** of the Research Committee, Working Group or Thematic Group they represented.<sup>2</sup> In relation to one or more of the

main topics of analysis in this field of specialization, and bearing in mind the questions suggested above, they were invited to consider **what types of questions are addressed, what types of explanations are proposed, and, perhaps, what some of the main empirical findings are.** Where social policy (national or international) is of relevance, the authors were encouraged to consider its implicit theoretical agenda, and the constraints that it imposes on the options of conflict, competition, cooperation in social and societal relations, and/or the constraints which other socio-political factors impose on it. **Authors were encouraged to highlight alternative approaches, tensions, and contradictions within the field, drawing on material from several societies, and, ideally, from more than one region of the world.** In short, within the analytical framework of the classical notions of conflict, competition, and cooperation, an invitation was launched which aimed to be very inclusive, providing 'space' for contributions from the wide range of specialities and approaches represented within the International Sociological Association.

Ann Denis and Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, then a member of the Research Coordinating Committee (2002–2006) and now Vice-President for Publications (2006–2010), have worked together on this *Handbook*. Authors of each of the 52 presentations at the conference were invited to revise and submit their papers for consideration for publication. While some had already committed their paper to another publication outlet, and for others the time-lines or the focus of the book were not appropriate, a total of 28 chapters have been accepted, double the number initially anticipated for publication. Given the rich selection available, the publication, originally to have been a special journal issue and/or a regular length monograph volume, was transformed, at Sage's recommendation, into a *Handbook*.

Using the prisms of conflict, competition, and cooperation for focusing on what it means to be doing sociology, researchers

from the global South as well as from the global North were able to provide integrative descriptions of theoretical orientations, salient subfields of sociology, and sociological interpretations of general and specific social problems. Thus the collection introduces readers to ways in which the focal concepts are used in diverse fields of sociology and how they are applied to research by scholars from different national traditions working within the same discipline. The material covered is of interest to researchers and practitioners in anthropology, psychology, economics, political science as well as in sociology. Both experts in the subfields and those with a more general interest in them will find the chapters informative and engaging. Because the chapters all deal with issues that are relevant to contemporary reality, the *Handbook* is appropriate for university use, especially for graduate seminar courses but also for advanced undergraduate courses that focus on research, analysis, and application.

Following this Introduction, the chapters have been divided into four main sections: (1) 'Analyses of Approaches to Research'; (2) 'Trends in Conceptualizing Conflict, Competition, and Cooperation in Subfields of Sociology'; (3) 'Research on Social Issues – Interweaving Processes'; (4) 'Illustrative Case Studies'. The concluding chapter highlights the commonalities, divergences, insights, and challenges which have been presented.

The six papers in Part 1 ('Analyses of Approaches to Research') provide a disciplinary overview of how conflict, competition, and cooperation figure in broad orientations to sociology. Their dialectical inter-relationship is evident on the macro, meso, and micro levels when examined through the lens of theories of alienation (Langman and Kalekin-Fishman, 'Alienation: Critique and Alternative Futures'), and when considering the concept of belonging (Yuval-Davis, 'Identity, Citizenship and Contemporary, Secure, Gendered Politics of Belonging'). They show that the processes can be traced in research that focuses on the level of wide-ranging governmental practices (Hogsbro,

Pruijt, Pokrovsky, and Tsobanoglou, 'Sociological Practice and the Socio-Technics of Governance'), and in the development of appropriate methodologies in a specific field (Banakar, 'Law through Sociology's Looking Glass'). Further permutations of the three processes can be seen to characterize developments in the analysis of community organizations (Reis, 'New Ways of Relating Authority and Solidarity') as well as in 'New Collaborative Forms of Doing Research' (Jimenez).

With the complexification of the social world, sociology has responded by making room for subfields each of which focuses on a different domain. Thus, in Part 2 of the *Handbook* ('Trends in Conceptualizing Conflict, Competition, and Cooperation in Subfields of Sociology'), the seven chapters sketch how conflict, competition, and cooperation are theorized and underlie research in the sociology of development and social transformations (Schuerkens), health sociology (Riska, Annandale, and Dingwall), sociology of the professions (Evetts, Gadea, Sanchez, and Saez), sociology of sport (Ohl), sociology of the arts (Marontate), sociology of childhood (Van Krieken and Bühler-Niederberger) and the study of social mobility (Moulin and Bernard). Although the articles make no pretense to being exhaustive, the subfields described in this section provide insights into the range of interests that sociologists deal with as well as into the diverse ways in which an orientation to processes can be adapted to different aspects of social life.

Part 3 of the *Handbook* ('Research on Social Issues – Interweaving Processes') is devoted to discussions of some of the problems – and betimes to the types of solutions – that can be better understood with the help of theories of conflict and/or competition and/or cooperation. In the seven articles, researchers present sociological approaches to problems that arise in health, illness and mortality in Less Developed Countries (Ram and Ram) and in Military Peacekeeping Operations (Segal, Dandeker, and Whitestone). They also look at how reductions of social

benefits are raising new problems worldwide, among them, Health Care (Browne). Additional problems are pin-pointed in the domain of economic life: Markets and Labour (Webster and Lambert) and Political Consumerism (Silvestro). The two remaining chapters relate to the problems that computer development has created – Digital Futures (Schulz), and to the prevalence of Crime in Rural Communities (Donnermeyer, Jobes, and Barclay). This last article constitutes a reminder that crime is not exclusively a function of modern urbanism.

By contrast with the first three sections which provide wide-ranging views of orientations, subfields, and problems, the eight chapters of Part 4 present 'Illustrative Case Studies' which exemplify the workings of conflict, competition, and cooperation in particular contexts. Koc brings findings from research on the distribution of food throughout the world. Gohn describes how different theoretical orientations interpret social movements in Brazil as moved by conflict *or* by competition *or* by cooperation. Armony analyzes the meanings of social justice and social mobilization in El Salvador and in Honduras by examining the discourse of activists in responses to open questions. Sitas looks at industrial relations in South Africa, while Pereira explains how Singapore's continuously evolving investment strategy

illustrates the impact of choices by the State on national economic outcomes. Teune looks at attitudes toward democracy among heads of local councils in Sweden, Russia, and Poland, and presents insights into how the local may be aligned with global institutions to reduce conflicts. De Oliveira discusses how modes of address reflect and guide the tangling and untangling of negotiation. Finally, five researchers, Couton, Denis, Laczko, Pietrantonio, and Theriault, examine different aspects of ethno-linguistic diversity in Canada and more specifically in Québec, with a special emphasis on how the issues are often dealt with in contradictory ways between the two jurisdictional levels.

In the final chapter of the *Handbook*, we sum up implications for the development of sociology in the twenty-first century of the various meanings of conflict, competition, and cooperation that are elaborated in the kaleidoscope of approaches presented here.

## NOTES

1 Authors' names are listed alphabetically, since both contributed equally.

2 In the case of those not representing a Research Committee, Working Group or Thematic Group, participants were asked to examine the issues in the field of research in which they had an interest.