



ESA MONTHLY BULLETIN – OCTOBER 2014

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- Call for Submissions: Sociologia Urbana e Rurale, n. 108/2015. Thematic section "Social mix, housing policies, urban spaces and social integration: critical reflections and case studies". Deadline: 1st November 2014.
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• Opportunities

- Call for Applications: Doctoral Scholarships, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford.
- Call for Applications: Master of Arts in Urban Management, City University of Hong Kong.
- The most recent job offers are available in the ESA Jobs Bourse:
<http://www.europeansociology.org/jobs.html>

Call for Papers

Contemporary Societies Faced with Energy Transitions

The Second International Days of the Sociology of Energy will take place from July 1st to July 3rd, 2015. They are organized by the UMR CNRS CITERES and the CETU ETICS of the François-Rabelais University (Tours), supported by the CR 16, 23 et 32 of the AISLF (Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française), the RT1 de l'AFS (Association Française de Sociologie), and by the INSIS (Institut National des Sciences de l'Ingénierie et des Systèmes) and the Cellule Énergie du CNRS. This conference aims to bring together researchers in the social sciences whose work contributes to advancing social phenomena related to energy, whether they are sociologists working on this topic from their particular disciplinary perspective, or researchers who use the approaches and/or methodologies of sociology in order to study specifically the energy object, or even professionals who question the social aspect of energy through a reflective process. The conference will also offer an opportunity to young researchers and PhD candidates, who are invited to present their research, either on-going or completed.

The angle proposed in order to regroup these contributions is that of the process of socio-energetic changes at work today, designated for several years in the public debate as "energy transition". In the context of this conference, we prefer to use the plural to insist on the diversity of conceptions of this change, or even the conflictual nature of a process which brings together numerous categories of actors, of contexts, of markets and multiple issues. It is a question, on the one hand, of illuminating the way in which contemporary societies at every level (daily, organizational and in policies) by forced changes in energy issues, and on the other hand, how the practice and the mobilization of the actors question and create alternatives to projects of energy transition such as they are conceived by the deciders.

Sociological research has set in place high expectations given the impasses coming from an exclusively technico-economic vision of the reasons for change. Beyond the purely scientific objective of the conference, there is also the question of exposing the themes and the research results to those asking social questions about the relative knowledge of the social issues of energy. The intention is to create a meeting place for researchers and actors, in order to promote a fertile discussion about the scientific questions and the dilemmas of action.

HOW TO SUMIT SCIENTIFICS PAPERS

This call for papers is open to researchers, PhD candidates, teachers/ researchers, as well as to those who are operational and institutional actors. Oral presentations can be made in either French or English (simultaneous translation will be provided).

Propositions should not be longer than one page (3000 signs, including spaces).

All propositions must mention in the following order:

Last name and first name of the presenter or presenters, as well as the institution of origin (University, company, etc.).

The title of the paper

5 key words

The subject or subjects and how they are linked

A summary of the paper

A short biography (if possible with reference to one or two other publications)

We request authors to use Arial 12 point (single spaced) and to furnish the text in two different formats, one being Microsoft Word, the other PDF, both being named using the family name of the 1st author.

A French version and an English version must be furnished

Propositions must be sent before November 15th, 2014 to: jise@univ-tours.fr
Authors will be informed of the decision of the scientific committee in the second half of December 2014.

In order to better prepare the round tables and the workshops, the authors chosen must send the text of their presentation before May 31st 2015.

All presentations will be recorded or filmed and may be broadcast on the website of the JISE 2015.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Publication in the form of a printed work is planned at the end of the JISE 2015. The modality of contribution submissions, in the form of articles, will be detailed shortly. Propositions for publication, in the form of a summary (or the completed article) must arrive before January 10th, 2015 with a response by the scientific committee mid-April 2015, completed articles must arrive before June 15, 2015 in order to be taken into consideration.

[Click here to download the full call for papers](#)

Call for Papers

International conference:

Fragile Subjects: Childhood in Literature, Arts and Medicine

<http://congress.utu.fi/fragile2015/cfp.php>

August, 19-20, 2015, University of Turku, Finland

Keynote speakers:

Maria Nikolajeva, Professor, Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge

Sally Shuttleworth, Professor, Faculty of English Language and Literature and St Anne's College
University of Oxford

Valerie Walkerdine, Distinguished Research Professor, Cardiff University

Organizers:

Research project "Fragile Subjects: Childhood in Finnish Literature and Medicine, 1850s-2000s"
(Academy of Finland) & Finnish Literature, University of Turku

http://www.utu.fi/en/units/hum/units/finnishliterature/research/fragile_subjects/Pages/home.aspx

CALL FOR PAPERS

We warmly welcome you to this international and multidisciplinary conference on childhood in literature, arts and medicine, particularly the "psy" sciences. The conference addresses the idea and historicity of childhood; its changing meanings and notions in modernity and postmodernity. It aims at tracing discourses and representations that construct particular norms and ideals of childhood, as well as counter-images of normative notions of childhood. We warmly invite scholars from a broad range of disciplines and fields of research, who are interested in the cultural and medical production of childhood(s).

Scientists and writers have been riddling the mystery of the child, and an increasing army of child professionals keep producing knowledge on children and childhood today. Children have become valuable and fragile subjects of the modern era, and childhood can be understood as an essential node of modernity. Childhood has also established itself as a part of our modern understandings of ourselves - our autobiographies. In postmodernity, childhood has not lost its fragile nature, but perhaps its freedom. After the Second World War, new psychological theories, safety consciousness,

and anxiety about sexual danger have led to an emphasis on the safety of the home, limiting particularly children's physical freedom, at least in some contexts. In the contemporary world, the child is seen as knowing rather than ignorant, yet children are under constant surveillance from the day they are born. Twentieth-century cultural, societal and medical obsession with children, tend to focus on problems (e.g. eating disorders, behavioral/mental problems, substance abuse, violence), reflecting discourses of protection and innocence but also control and moral panics. Nevertheless, the imaginative world of fiction and arts may offer an escape from social expectations in providing alternative representations of children and childhood.

Papers (20 minutes presentation, 10 minutes discussion) may be historically oriented or look at contemporary settings, taking up the following or related questions:

- How has modern childhood been constructed in different cultural and scientific discourses? What are the changes and continuities?
- What kind of child figures can be found in fiction, visual culture, media, and life narratives?
- In what ways has the mind of the child gained attention in both medicine, particularly the "psy" disciplines, and in arts?
- How are intersections of gender, class, race, and ethnicity played out in constructions of childhood?
- Fears and threats connected to contemporary or past childhoods?
- How should we understand the role of the child sciences?
- What is the role of childhood in constructions of adulthood?

For more information about the conference, please visit our webpage:

<http://congress.utu.fi/fragile2015/cfp.php>

Submission of abstracts (max. 300 words) by November, 30, 2014, online:

<http://congress.utu.fi/abyss/>

Registration and the payment of conference fee 70 EUR by April 30, 2015. After April 30, the conference fee is 100 EUR.

To contact organizers: fragile2015@utu.fi

In general matters (like registration and payment of the congress fees), please contact: congress-office@utu.fi

Call for Papers

Sociology of Sport Conference, Dublin 2015

Sport, Unity & Conflict

Call for Abstracts

Annual Conference of the European Association for Sociology of Sport

Dublin, Ireland, 10–13 June 2015

Keynote speakers:

Professor Randall Collins, University of Pennsylvania, USA

Professor Anthony King, University of Exeter, England

Professor Roberta Sassatelli, University of Milan, Italy

We invite abstracts for the twelfth EASS conference to be hosted at the historic building of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland on St Stephen's Green in the very heart of Dublin City centre.

The theme of the conference is Sport, Unity and Conflict. Sport is often presented as both a unifying concept and practice, perhaps even acting as a dictum, a means through which the people of different nations, classes, cultures and perspectives are brought together in unison. Yet, tension and conflict pervade sport. Within nation-states, and between nations, sport, in its many guises, functions to separate people, to generate difference, even a means to celebrate it. Such schisms intermingle with contradictory movements of harmonious celebration and mutual identification in the context of shifting sporting, and wider social, processes and events. Across Europe, and globally, such tensions are omnipresent – manifest in numerous and differentiated ways. In that sense, sport is often the epitome of feelings of unity and discord. We invite those interested in the study of sport and society to address issues within a wide range of classic domains and newly emerging ones.

Abstracts of 300 words or less are invited and should be submitted in English through the [conference website](#). Authors may state a preference for type of presentation (oral or poster).

Online abstract submission is now open through the conference website: www.eass2015.ie

Deadline for submission of abstracts: 31 January 2015

Abstract approval: 28 February 2015

Early Bird registration deadline: 31 March 2015

Presenting authors registration deadline: 30 April 2015

Call for Papers

(Persistent) Inequalities

Reconsidered: Education and Social Mobility

An international conference

hosted by the Department of Sociology of Education at the University of Bern (CH) in collaboration with the Institute of Education and Society, University of Luxembourg (LU)

funded by Congressi Stefano Franscini (CSF)/ETH Zurich

26 July – 31 July 2015

Congressi Stefano Franscini (CSF), Monte Verità, Ascona, Lago Maggiore, Switzerland (<http://www.csf.ethz.ch/about/index>).

Theme

The main objective of this conference is to analyse the changing patterns of educational inequalities related to social origin as well as to other axes of inequality (e.g. gender, migration background), and their impact on educational benefits such as social mobility. Reconsidering the seminal work by Peter Blossfeld and Yossi Shavit on 'persistent inequalities' as well as recent accounts that emphasise changing patterns of inequality, it is the aim of the international conference to discuss the state of the art in regard to inequality of educational opportunity and the meritocratic triad of origin, education and status/income as well as consequences for individuals, markets, institutions, and society. The conference will focus on theoretical frameworks, conceptual developments and empirical evidence as well as methodological innovation in research on educational inequalities.

Keynote Speakers

Hans-Peter Blossfeld (European University Institute, Florence), Claudia Buchmann (The Ohio State

University, Columbus, US), Erzsebet Bukodi (University of Oxford, UK), Frank Kalter (Mannheim University, Germany), Reinhard Pollak (Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Discussants

Maria Charles (Stanford University, U.S.), Robert Erikson (Stockholm University, Sweden), John Goldthorpe (Nuffield College, University of Oxford, UK), Monika Jungbauer-Gans (University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany), Walter Müller (Mannheim Center of European Social Research, Germany)

Organisers

Rolf Becker (University of Bern, Switzerland), Andreas Hadjar (University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)

Format: The conference will take place over one week (Sunday evening to Friday noon).

Participant numbers are limited (max. 100). On Wednesday there will be an excursion around Lake Maggiore.

We invite social scientists to contribute to the conference with:

- paper presentations (20 minutes plus 10 minutes of discussion),
- posters or
- round-table talks (15 minute presentation plus discussion).

The conference language is English.

Papers should focus on educational inequalities and mobility including topics such as:

- a) Inequalities related to social origin: Persistent or non-persistent?
- b) Gender inequalities in education and gender segregation in mobility
- c) Migration background and ethnicities: A (new) axis of inequality in education and on the labour market?
- d) Change and stability of social mobility patterns

An abstract of about 400 words should cover key questions, theoretical issues, methods and (preliminary) results.

Include the following information for all author(s):

- family name, first name(s); affiliation; postal address (including postcode and country); email address; telephone number (including country and area dialling codes); and academic title/post/appointment.

Please also indicate if any of the attending (co-)authors is a young scholar (PhD student), and if you want to give a presentation, to present a poster or to take part with your paper at a round-table talk.

The deadline for submitting abstracts is **5 January 2015**.

Please send your abstracts by email to Katia Durand (inequalities2015@uni.lu).

You will be notified whether your paper has been accepted by **30 January 2015**.

Costs, Grants and Subsidies

All participants will receive subsidised rates for the Hotel Monte Verità – accommodation and breakfast/lunch/dinner at the Hotel Monte Verità from 26-31/7/2015 will then amount to approx.. 1000 CHF (approx. 830 EUR), due until 1st May 2015.

There will be also grants for doctoral candidates (N = 8) covering all accommodation and

breakfast/lunch/dinner costs at the Hotel Monte Verità for the conference week. Please note that eligibility for financial support depends on attendance at the entire conference from Sunday night to Friday noon.

Registration Fee

200 CHF (due until 1st May 2015)

For further information, please contact: inequalities2015@uni.lu

Rolf Becker
University of Bern
eMail: rolf.becker@edu.unibe.ch

Andreas Hadjar
University of Luxembourg
eMail: andreas.hadjar@uni.lu

Call for Abstracts

Conference Social Work Education in Europe: towards 2025

Milan, Italy, from 29th June to 2nd July 2015

We are pleased to announce that the conference "Social Work Education in Europe: towards 2025" will be held in Milan, Italy, from 29th June to 2nd July 2015. During this event we will discuss the major breakthroughs and developments in the field of Social Work education, with a specific focus on Europe but from a global perspective. In addition to a top-rate scientific and educational program, there will be many opportunities for networking, hands-on learning and sharing experiences and ideas about the future of social work education.

We look forward to welcoming you in Milan in 2015.

The Conference Steering Committee, on behalf of the conference partners:
Bicocca University Milan
European Association of Schools of Social Work (EASSW)
Italian Association of Teachers of Social Work (AIDOSS)
PowerUs – Service User Co-production in Social Work Education and Research

The Scientific Committee invites you to submit abstracts for consideration for the Conference. All abstracts will be reviewed by the committee who will grade them for inclusion into either the oral presentations or poster sessions at the Conference.

First Call for Abstracts: 15 September 2014
Call for Abstracts closes: 30 November 2014
Notification of Abstract acceptance: 20 January 2015
Authors Registration deadline 30 March 2015

Abstracts may broadly cover issues of Social Work education, based upon research and/or experiences and developments in teaching. The Scientific Committee welcomes abstracts addressing any of the following themes:

1. Knowledge, skills and values of social work
2. The theory and practice relationship
3. Social work research on practice and education
4. A generic or specialist social work education
5. International dimension in social work education
6. Teaching social work and social work education in time of crisis
7. Challenges and opportunities in developing social work curricula

8. Reflecting on social work teaching methods

Please refer to the conference theme narratives on the left of the conference website for further information.

Further information are available at: <http://www.eassw.org/2015/>

Call for Papers

VIII Congress on International Migration

Granada, 16-18 September 2015

<http://migraciones.ugr.es/congresomigraciones2015/index.php>

Symposium:

Exclusion processes, stigmatization and victimization of irregular migrants.

Objective:

The intensification of migratory flows, which characterizes the XXI century, has established a lively public debate that brings out situations where human rights are seriously violated: human trafficking, white slavery, immersion of migrants into circuits of organized crime, slavery or sexual exploitation. However, many times this same policy strategy, built up by international and governmental bodies, somehow overshadows the loss that migrants suffer in their daily lives, generated either by the government itself by implementing border closures and zero tolerance towards irregular migration, either through collateral damage that is produced by victimization or beneficent stigmatization promoted by those same public policies.

From this context, this symposium is presented on the idea of addressing migration from a broad critical perspective, questioning both institutional and media problematizing of the current migration flows, and the main discursive lines converging into the public space when dealing with these issues. Thus, within this working group we intend to avoid monolithic and / or hegemonic migration interpretations and, instead, we pursue alternative analytical knowledge, theoretical and methodological diversity and presentation of different migration realities and experiences that might create a space for discussion and reflection, as well as a contact between different research groups with similar interests. Preferably, we encourage all those works that enhance the emic position of social actors, migrants who often are the weakest link in the migratory adventure. Although, by no means, they have to be considered exempt from power and agency capacity.

For this same reason, we propose a varied topic list, such as the human trafficking, the informal networks, the processes of victimization, the irregular migration or the etiological analysis of social exclusion and thus, we encourage, de facto, a multidimensional analysis and we are taken into the social construction of categories such as gender, minority or agency capacity, and into the multiple human activities such as crime, prostitution, domestic work, work textiles, construction, etc.

Co-ordinators:

- Esther Torrado Martín-Palomino (University of La Laguna): estorra@ull.es
- Chabier Gimeno Monterde (University of Zaragoza): chabierg@unizar.es

Guest speaker: José López Riopedre (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia).

The deadline for sending abstracts of any communication proposal ends up on **November 30, 2014**.

The acceptance of communication sent will be published on December 15, 2014.

Send a text document including: personal details of the author(s), email address, affiliation, title, and abstract of 1800-2000 characters (including spaces and tabs).

More information at:

<http://migraciones.ugr.es/congresomigraciones2015/index.php/programa/comunicaciones>

Call for Papers

VIII Congress on International Migration

Granada, 16-18 September 2015

<http://migraciones.ugr.es/congresomigraciones2015/index.php>

Symposium:

Migrant youngsters, teenagers and children: new migration actors.

Objective:

Children, teenagers and youngsters have become new migration actors. This is one of the new faces of globalization, with a crescent trend in our century, and with flows more intense between States geopolitical and economically linked. Whether between Mexico and the United States, between Morocco and Spain, or between Mozambique and South Africa, minors and young adults perform very diverse migratory pathways: they are migrating by their own, or accompanied by their family or, more often, badly accompanied by mafias or by trafficking rings.

During this decade, the increasing presence of children and youngsters crossing the borders has placed us on migratory paths with a high media impact and a significant influence on migration policies in a constant adaptation to these new flows. Hence, on many occasions, these young people carry out their migration under two conditions. On one hand, many of them, minors, are subjects who, under international law, should have access to healthcare and education, regardless of their administrative status. And often they are also accepted into public systems of children protection until they reach adulthood. On the other hand, and in a clear contradiction to this display of rights, in Europe and North America, under security policies, many of these children and youngsters are subjects to be controlled too and, when possible, expelled.

This symposium calls for communications on young people migrating from South to North, teenagers migrating alone, children who cross borders as refugees or as asylum seekers, and unaccompanied minors who migrate badly accompanied or are exploited by adults.

Co-ordinators:

- Ainhoa Rodríguez de Cortázar (Univ. de Granada): ainhoa.rodriquez.easp@juntadeandalucia.es
- Chabier Gimeno Monterde (University of Zaragoza): chabierg@unizar.es

Guest speaker: Francesco Vacchiano (Instituto de Ciências Sociais, University of Lisbon).

The deadline for sending abstracts of any communication proposal ends up on November 30, 2014.

The acceptance of communication sent will be published on December 15, 2014.

Send a text document including: personal details of the author(s), email address, affiliation,

title, and abstract of 1800-2000 characters (including spaces and tabs).

More information at:

<http://migraciones.ugr.es/congresomigraciones2015/index.php/programa/comunicaciones>

Appel à communications

Colloque international et interdisciplinaire 2015

pour étudiants et nouveaux chercheurs

Immigration, diversité ethnoculturelle et citoyenneté

Vendredi 6 février 2015

Salle D-R200, pavillon Athanase-David, UQAM
(1430 rue Saint-Denis/métro Berri-UQAM)

Date limite pour recevoir les propositions : mercredi 3 décembre 2014

Pour une sixième année consécutive, le Centre de recherche en immigration, ethnicité et citoyenneté (CRIEC) invite les étudiantes et étudiants des cycles supérieurs, ainsi que les chercheuses et chercheurs en début de carrière à participer à un colloque international et interdisciplinaire. Les communications pourront aborder un large éventail de questions liées à l'immigration, la diversité ethnoculturelle ou la citoyenneté, mais les propositions qui s'inscrivent dans un ou plusieurs des axes de recherche du CRIEC seront privilégiées. Ces axes se résument comme suit :

- 1- Paradigmes de la migration, de la diversité ethnoculturelle et religieuse et de la citoyenneté
- 2- Processus d'intégration et structuration communautaire
- 3- Diversité ethnoculturelle dans les espaces du travail et les organisations

Une présentation plus exhaustive des principaux champs d'intérêt du Centre se trouve sur le site Internet : <http://criec.uqam.ca/recherches/axes-de-recherche.html>

CONSIGNES : Les communications auront pour but de faire état des recherches récentes en cours ou achevées, et des résultats obtenus au moment de la rédaction. Les propositions de communication (maximum de 250 mots) devront être rédigées en français sur le formulaire « projet de communication CRIEC » disponible au: www.criec.uqam.ca et accompagnées de votre curriculum vitae (CV).

Les actes de colloque sont publiés chaque année. Ainsi, dans le cadre de votre participation au colloque, vous vous engagez à transmettre votre communication rédigée au CRIEC **au plus tard le 7 février 2014**.

La durée de chaque communication est de 15 minutes, suivie d'une discussion de 10 minutes. Les séances comporteront trois ou quatre communications.

DATE LIMITE : Nous invitons les candidates et candidats à retourner le formulaire par voie électronique à l'adresse suivante : criec@uqam.ca au plus tard le **3 décembre 2014** avant 17 heures.

Une confirmation sera transmise dès réception de la proposition. Par la suite, le comité scientifique du CRIEC évaluera les propositions et communiquera sa décision aux personnes sélectionnées avant le 19 décembre 2014.

Pour plus d'informations, veuillez consulter le site Internet de la CRIEC :

www.criec.uqam.ca

Organisé par :

Le Centre de recherche en immigration, ethnicité et citoyenneté (CRIEC), Université du Québec à Montréal

Appel à Communications**Enseigner la quantification dans le supérieur
Les sciences sociales face aux chiffres****Journée d'études****Printemps 2015 à Paris ou Région Parisienne**

Les méthodes quantitatives seraient-elles en train de revenir en grâce auprès des enseignants et chercheurs en sciences sociales ? Le succès non démenti de l'école d'été Quantilille ou de l'atelier de « Méthodes quantitatives pour l'historien » de l'EHESS, de même que la création de nouveaux cours dits de « méthodes quantitatives » dans diverses institutions universitaires, semblent le laisser présager. Après des décennies de dés-apprentissage des techniques même les plus élémentaires de comptage et de quantification parmi les apprentis sociologues, historiens, géographes (le statut de l'enseignement des méthodes quantitatives dans les cursus d'économie est sans doute spécifique), on ne pourrait que s'en réjouir. S'il est avéré dans les grandes écoles, ce mouvement semble également toucher les universités, sans que l'on assiste pour autant à l'ouverture en masse de postes d'enseignants explicitement fléchés en méthodes quantitatives. Quant au contenu des enseignements dispensés, il varie fortement : fondements formels de la statistique, boîte à outil pratique de la fabrication et de l'interprétation des données, réflexion sur l'histoire, l'usage et l'articulation éventuelle des méthodes, formation technique à des logiciels.

En tout état de cause, il est sans nul doute nécessaire de prendre le temps de l'échange et de la réflexion autour de l'enseignement de la quantification à l'université, dans les cursus de sciences sociales.

Enseigner la quantification : pour quoi faire ? La mémoire des étudiants en sciences sociales est (trop) souvent émaillée de souvenirs plus ou moins fugaces ou traumatisants de cours de statistiques ou d'introduction à l'usage de logiciels, dont la finalité ne semblait résider que dans l'enchaînement de formules mathématiques ou de manipulations informatiques. Le rejet du « quanti » chez nombre d'étudiants est d'autant plus fort que celui-ci est associé à un versant aride et austère de la recherche en sciences sociales, à un ensemble de méthodes ésotériques et technicistes auxquelles il est permis de « ne rien comprendre ».

Comment faire, dès lors, pour concevoir les cours de méthodes quantitatives de telle sorte à convaincre les étudiants qu'il est possible de « faire du quanti » sans formalisme mathématique ni compétences informatiques avancées, que c'est même intéressant, formateur, voire amusant, et que tout apprenti-chercheur en sciences sociales se doit de maîtriser une palette large de méthodes pour interroger le monde social ?

Ces cours doivent-ils être avant tout des lieux d'apprentissage technique de la méthodologie statistique, ou bien doivent-ils également développer la capacité à critiquer et évaluer les arguments construits à partir de données chiffrées, et à produire une argumentation originale et scientifiquement pertinente à partir de ces données ? L'utilité scientifique, sociale et politique d'un enseignement de la quantification est ainsi un enjeu d'autant plus critique, que l'accessibilité aux grandes enquêtes produites par la statistique publique n'a jamais été aussi facile, et que les usages et mésusages politiques des chiffres sont légion dans le discours public.

Questions pour une réflexion collective Nous examinerons ainsi les modalités actuelles des enseignements de la quantification en sciences sociales, et tâcherons de dresser quelques pistes d'évolutions souhaitables pour l'avenir. La liste de questions que nous soumettons, ci-dessous, à la réflexion collective n'est pas limitative.

Comment adapter les enseignements à une diversité de publics : cursus professionnel ou recherche, doctorants, formation continue des enseignants ?

Quel est le degré de formalisation utile/souhaitable dans l'enseignement des méthodes ? Pour quels objectifs et quels publics ? Plus généralement, comment articuler un apprentissage des règles statistiques, seules à même de garantir la véracité des énoncés, à une mise en pratique, seule à même de conférer un sens sociologique/historique aux méthodes.

- Comment articuler enseignement des méthodes quantitatives et qualitatives ? Notamment, comment initier les étudiants à une articulation entre quantification et ethnographie ?
- Comment rendre les TD de logiciels vivants et agréables pour les étudiants et les enseignants ?
- A quels logiciels doit-on former les étudiants ? Presse-boutons ou avec lignes de code ? Et pour quels usages ?
- Quelle est la place du « libre » dans les enseignements de la quantification ? Doit-on privilégier les logiciels libres ? Comment utiliser, créer et partager des ressources pédagogiques libres, notamment sur internet (manuels en ligne, tutoriels, forums et listes de discussions) ?
- Comment présenter la chaîne de production du raisonnement quantitatif ? Des questions de recherche aux résultats, en passant par la production des données, l'investigation d'une diversité des sources (sources historiques, administratives, questionnaires, comptages, etc.), les opérations de codage et recodage, la production et la mise en forme des résultats.
- Quelles données utiliser en cours (enquêtes issues de la statistique publique, production des données avec les étudiants, données issues de travaux de recherche en cours, etc.) ?
- Enfin, comment former les étudiants à l'histoire des méthodes, et à un usage combiné et réflexif de celles-ci ? Comment faire d'eux des acteurs éclairés du monde des chiffres ?

Pour un (salutaire !) échange pédagogique L'objectif de cette journée d'études n'est pas de répondre de manière normative à ces questions, mais bien au contraire de réaliser un état des lieux des pratiques pédagogiques d'enseignement de la quantification. Les ateliers seront organisés autour d'échanges d'expériences concrètes d'enseignement : description de situations pédagogiques, échanges des trucs et astuces, des petites manières de faire qui font nos succès et parfois aussi nos échecs face aux étudiants.

Il s'agit ainsi de commencer à fédérer un réseau des enseignants en méthodes quantitatives dans les institutions universitaires françaises. Au-delà de l'échange sur les pratiques, un objectif de moyen terme pourrait être de mettre sur pied un portail de mise en commun des matériaux pédagogiques, tutoriaux, scripts, données, mémoires d'étudiants, etc.

Nous proposerons également la mise en œuvre d'une enquête sur l'enseignement de la quantification, inspirée par exemple de l'Undergraduate Quantitative Methods Teaching Survey menée par John McInnes à l'université d'Edimbourg.

Nous espérons ainsi contribuer, à une modeste échelle, à une réflexion collective sur les pratiques pédagogiques à l'université, qui est trop souvent le parent pauvre des échanges entre enseignants et chercheurs universitaires.

Informations pratiques

Format des contributions

Tous les contributeurs sont a priori les bienvenus, quels que soient leur discipline de rattachement, leur statut ou leur degré d'avancement et d'intégration dans le monde universitaire. Les contributions peuvent porter sur des récits de pratique, la présentation d'outils pédagogiques, des problèmes méthodologiques spécifiques ou des réflexions pédagogiques plus générales.

Deux formats différents sont attendus :

- contributions orales de 15 à 20 minutes accompagnées d'un texte ;
- posters donnant lieu à des courtes présentations de 5 à 10 minutes.

Calendrier

- **Date limite** pour l'envoi des propositions de communication (sous la forme d'un résumé d'une page) : samedi **22 novembre 2014**.
- Notification d'acceptation des propositions : **lundi 8 décembre 2014**.
- Textes définitifs à envoyer le **lundi 2 février 2015**.
- La journée d'étude aura lieu au printemps 2015, à Paris ou en région parisienne. Les modalités précises d'organisation seront précisées ultérieurement.

Contact

jequanti2015[at]gmail.com

Pour voir le texte de cet appel en ligne : <http://quanti.hypotheses.org/1002/>

Et au format PDF : <http://quanti.hypotheses.org/files/2014/10/EnseignerQuanti2015.pdf>

Comité d'organisation

Pierre Blavier (ENS Cachan, CMH-ETT), Jérôme Deauvieu (UVSQ, Printemps), Frédéric Lebaron (UVSQ, Printemps), Pierre Mercklé (ENS Lyon, CMW), Etienne Ollion (SAGE, Université de Strasbourg), Anton Perdoncin (ENS, CMH-ETT, IDHES-ENS Cachan)

Call for Submissions

Public Space and Urban Places

Volume 15, Research in Urban Sociology

Edited by João Teixeira Lopes and Ray Hutchison

While Urban Sociology has a history that is similar to that of proper sociology – Engels on the industrial city, Toennies on the transition from community to society, Simmel on modernism and the metropolis -- there is nowadays a renewed interest in the public debate of urban policy and issues. Subjects such as the use of and regulation of public spaces, changing patterns of everyday life in urban neighborhoods, the increasing social exclusion of the poor and immigrant groups, and the like return to sociological debate with an unexpected force in this period of hyper-urbanization under globalization. Contributions to research in these areas is important not just to critical thought, but to the development of the discipline, and to the understanding of everyday life and unachieved modernities.

In this volume, we will mobilize contemporary sociological knowledge about the city and urban issues, based on the complex and mediated relations between urban spaces and sociocultural configurations in public spaces. We expect to organize contributions around three themes: spaces of ideas (urban issues and social theory about the city in a time of crisis and change), spaces of exclusion (including gentrification, immigration and ethnicity, and “social filtering”, and spaces of intervention (efforts at revitalization and other public interventions). We are looking especially for comparative studies of European cities that focus on a culture of critical and reflexive study, theory and citizenship.

Public Space and Urban Places will be edited by João Teixeira Lopes (Unversidad do Port) and Ray Hutchison (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay) and published as part of the series *Research in Urban Sociology* (Emerald Press). Information about the series can be accessed at the Emerald website (<http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/products/books/series.htm?id=1047-0042>) Please submit a one-page summary of your proposed chapter to the editors by October 31st, Completed chapters will be expected by January 15th 2015, and revised chapters in April, 2015.

João Teixeira Lopes (jmteixeiralopes@gmail.com)
Ray Hutchison (hutchr@uwgb.edu)

Call for Submissions

AG About Gender – International Journal on Gender Studies

Special issue on:

Heteronormativity between construction and reproduction.

Edited by: Emanuela Abbatecola (Università degli Studi di Genova), Luisa Stagi (Università degli Studi di Genova).

The heterosexual norm traces invisible boundaries in biographical trajectories. It affirms who you may or may not be, what you can and cannot do. It confines spaces, defines places, builds desires, delimits rights and structures language.

The concept of heteronormativity points out the existence of a paradigm grounded on moral, social and juridical norms based on the presupposition that there is a correct sexual orientation, the heterosexual one, that there is a coincidence between biological sex and gender and that a natural and necessary complementary-ness exists between man and woman. The term seems to have appeared for the first time in the text, Introduction: Fear of a Queer Planet by M. Warner (1991) where it is intended as a «pervasive and invisible character» of current societies, connected with «the ability of the heterosexual culture to self-interpret itself like society», marginalising and defining in an antithetical sense whatsoever sexuality not ascribable to the traditional heterosexual culture (Falcetta 2014). Indeed, heteronormativity prescribes the behaviour “not to take on” but at the same time it strongly codifies the behaviour considered “normal” and “correct”. Just as LGBTQI subjects are marginalised by this discourse, so too are heterosexual subjects found to be forced to conform to it and to take on a series of attitudes that characterise normative femininity and masculinity. Indeed, the heterosexual identity influences physical control of the body such as even control of behaviour, of what is licit and what is moral. For this reason one speaks of “violence” and of control of bodies, since all that escapes from traditional gender roles is sanctioned (Borghi 2011, 2013).

Reasoning around the relationship between heteronormativity and regulation of bodies and desires also means trying to deconstruct the ways in which sexual normative hierarchies structure the global processes such as migrations, forms of tourism, labour and welfare (the latter being a theme to which a monographic number of *Gender & Society* was devoted -Vol. 23 No. 4, 2009). Indeed, as Judith Butler has shown, the norms that determine the sexual position of individuals in society are all retraceable to the norm of obligatory heterosexuality, identified as the par excellence product of patriarchal order. The heterosexual norm governs the discourse of the west, through the production of the matrixes of psychoanalytical discourse, of anthropological discourse, including its structuralist version, and finally, and this paradoxically, is also part of the feminist discourse (Butler 1990). Certainly it is worth underlining that heterosexuality and heteronormativity are not synonymous, but to understand this it is necessary to analyse the ways in which subjects, bodies, norms and heterosexual practices are articulated and naturalised in relationship to ‘non-normative’ genders and sexuality (Ward and Schneider 2009). It is interesting to remember the pathway of Gayle Rubin (1975 and 1993) and the tension between her old papers -focused primarily on pointing out how

heteronormativity worked at the service of the patriarchal binary gender -and her more recent work, where attention has been more aimed at tracking mobility, adaptability and the long-term effects of 'normal sexuality'. The last decade has been witness to a heritage of feminist research informed by both approaches, just as also by the developments of these within the feminist intersectional theory. Feminist sociologists have considered co-construction of gender and heterosexuality through cultural, institutional and political-economic dominions, working to show the multiplying effects of ethnic origin and social class on heterosexual subjectivity (e.g. Andersen 2008; Bettie 2003). Bringing the heterosexual paradigm inside the analysis, these researches have shown how heterosexual subjectivity, despite deriving from fragility, variability or "queerness", still succeeds in writing social femininity and masculinity (e.g. Kitzinger and Wilkinson 1994).

In this issue of AG we intend to reflect on heteronormativity understood as a pervasive structure of power that imposes, naturalising them, both a dualism of gender that becomes a hierarchy, and the record of monogamist heterosexuality. In other words, the role of the heteronormative discourse in defining the rules of social life. In particular we are interested in developing reflections in the followings fields, to be understood as not exclusive:

1) *Heteronormativity and history:* One has spoken of the heterosexual norm as absent presence (Katz 1996) wishing to point out how historiography has little questioned heterosexuality, which has progressively imposed itself as norm of "nature" and as a defining criterion of the other forms of sexuality. Therefore, we are interested in contributions that reflect on the social construction of heterosexual normality, to the invention of and the changes to heterosexual culture in space and in time and on the historical processes that have contributed to the construction and the change in social and cultural norms in relationship to matters of sexuality.

2) *Heteronormativity and space:* The regime of (in)visibility of the heterosexual norm traces frontiers, more or less porous, that allow us to reconsider the conditions and the means of access of everyone to public space (Blidon 2012). Indeed, public space is thought out, managed and modelled on the basis of a rigid dualistic conception (public/private, male/ female, permissible/illegitimate, homosexual/heterosexual). We are interested in contributions that focus on analysis of spaces, on how they incorporate, reflect and therefore naturalise the structures of power and the hierarchies of gender, legitimate the boundaries of visibility and invisibility and contribute to building notions of adequacy and vulnerability of bodies.

3) *Heteronormativity and law.* Through the process of juridification, the law does not simply mould the juridical norms according to heteronormative assumptions but tends to cloak these assumptions of naturalness, proposing them as normal and taking for granted that the vision of society that they propose is the only one possible and real (Wilkinson and Kitzinger 1993). However, at the same time, at least in certain circumstances, the law can operate as a repairing tool for discriminations founded on people's sexual orientation and gender identity, contributing to overturning heteronormative social order and anticipating "desirable" cultural changes (MacKinnon 1987 and 1993).

In light of these considerations, we deem studies and research important that, departing from an analysis of the most recent legislative, jurisprudential and doctrinal developments on the subject, reflect, also from a comparative point of view: i) on the argumentative paths that still extend, in different parts of the world, to exclusively recognise rights to that model of subject and social formation that comes into the heteronormative ideal; ii) on the tools and on the modalities through which in some legal systems, European and not, the juridical culture, or part of it, has moved and/or is moving in the direction of the abandonment of the so-called heteronormative dualism, based on the assumption that there is only one "correct" sexual orientation and only one acceptable model of family and worthy of safeguarding at the juridical level.

4) *Heteronormativity and language:* Heteronormativity also pervades the way in which we speak and what we say in everyday conversations (Land, 2005). In daily interaction, heteronormativity is built and constantly maintained through communicative practices and, as Butler has shown (1990), individuals are what they are even as a result of the way in which they speak. According to Sedgwick (1993), who affirmed the existence of a presupposition of heterosexuality in daily conversation, the participants in an interaction in an ordinary context are supposed heterosexual until they show the contrary. We are interested, in this sense, in studies and research on daily conversations and on

linguistic indexes of gender in reference to the presupposition of heterosexuality transmitted by a heterosexual culture.

Papers should be between 4000 and 6000 words (excluding references) and written in one of the two languages in which the review is published (Italian and English), with this in mind please see the review's Authors guidelines.

Contributions must be sent by **31st October 2014**.

<http://www.aboutgender.unige.it/ojs>

Call for Submissions

Sociologia Urbana e Rurale, n. 108/2015

Thematic section "Social mix, housing policies, urban spaces and social integration: critical reflections and case studies"

Alfredo Agustoni and Alfredo Alietti editors

This thematic section on social mix aims to collect theoretical reflections and case studies about an issue even more popular among urban and sociological scholars.

The idea of social mix is based on the willingness to aggregate, by spatial proximity, heterogeneous populations in terms of economic and social background. In the current housing policy system, considered as a tool to activate and rehabilitate human and social sources in the urban space, the well-established fight against segregation (i.e. against spatial concentration of populations belonging to particular ethnic or social groups) is promoted by "melting" in a previously deprived place, heterogeneous groups.

However, social mix, in the sociological and planning debate as well as in the most common political rhetoric, is often used as a commonplace. Within this framework, it seems important to point out the nature of the problem that such policies and programs are supposed to face, as well as the solutions that these policies are trying to provide. The *suspicion* is that planning and sociological assumptions on social mix are only based on urban and political rhetoric, without any real compliance in terms of problem solving.

Since a long time, social investigations on this issue have started to highlight the difficulties in reaching the ambitious aims concerning social mix, from an individual and social point of view. The most recent critical analysis show that social mix, despite allowing the cohabitation of different social groups, does not necessarily implement social integration processes. Within the framework of this wide debate, social mix can be considered still a bet, due to the lack of reflections on the mechanisms that should foster an harmonious cohabitation between different groups (willingness to melt, willingness to stand out ...) and on the final aims (equity, efficiency ...).

Critical and general reflections, based on national and local experiences, case studies and empirical researches, aimed to a better understanding of the issue, are welcome.

Abstracts (in Italian, English or French) should be of max. 600 characters and contain a title, authors' name and affiliation and six keywords.

Papers (in Italian, English or French) should be of 40 thousand characters, including spaces and references. Are needed: a) indications concerning the authors' affiliation (University or other body); b) an abstract in English; c) six keywords; d) an english translation of the title, for papers in Italian or French.

TIMETABLE

1st of November 2014: Deadline for abstracts submission

20th of November 2014: Notification of selected abstract

20th of March 2015: Deadline for full paper submission

20th of May 2015: notification of paper acceptance, with possible request of revision
1st of September 2015: Deadline for full paper (final version) submission

Abstracts and papers should be addressed to alfredo.alietti@unife.it, consigliatodaglielfi@gmail.com

Call for Submissions

Glocalism – Journal of Culture, Politics and Innovation

“Glocalism”, a peer-reviewed, open-access and cross-disciplinary journal, is currently accepting manuscripts for publication. We welcome studies in any field, with or without comparative approach, that address both practical effects and theoretical import. All articles should be sent to: p.bassetti@globusetlocus.org, davide.cadeddu@unimi.it

Articles can be in any language and length chosen by the author, while its abstract and keywords have to be in English.

Deadline: December 31, 2014. This issue is scheduled to appear at end-February 2015.

Website: <http://www.glocalismjournal.net/>

Direction Committee: Arjun Appadurai (New York University); Zygmunt Bauman (University of Leeds); Seyla Benhabib (Yale University); Sabino Cassese (Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa); Manuel Castells (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona); Fred Dallmayr (University of Notre Dame); David Held (Durham University); Robert J. Holton (Trinity College Dublin); Alberto Martinelli (Università degli Studi di Milano); Anthony McGrew (University of Southampton); Alberto Quadrio Curzio (Università Cattolica del SacroCuore, Milano); Roland Robertson (University of Aberdeen); Saskia Sassen (Columbia University); Amartya Sen (Harvard University); Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (Columbia University); Salvatore Veca (Istituto Universitario di Studi Superiori di Pavia).

OPPORTUNITIES

Call for Applications Doctoral Scholarships

The Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford is offering graduate scholarships for students wishing to pursue doctoral – DPhil – studies in an international and interdisciplinary centre of excellence in (comparative) social policy as well as social intervention and evaluation research.

We are conducting cutting-edge research in a wide range of areas. Our research portfolio is organised in three clusters: Oxford Institute of Social Policy (OISP), Centre for Evidence-Based Intervention (CEBI) and Oxford Centre for Population Research (OXPOP) (see <http://www.spi.ox.ac.uk/research.html>).

OISP is inviting DPhil proposals in the following areas: family and family policies; educational inequalities and educational policies; labour market policies; poverty, social inequalities and social mobility; social policy in developing countries; policies of social protection; welfare state change in comparative perspective as well as politics of social policy in rich democracies.

CEBI is inviting DPhil proposals in the following areas: evaluation methodology in social intervention; alcohol and drug misuse; child mental health; antisocial behaviour in children and youth; parenting and family interventions; HIV prevention; AIDS affected children; HIV positive children; sleep problems and cross-cultural adaptation of interventions.

OXPOP is inviting DPhil proposals in demography and social policy (with a special focus on Asia).

We offer doctoral students a unique graduate programme tailored to their individual needs. Our doctoral students are supervised and supported by internationally renowned academics. In addition, we offer a large and diverse range of seminars, workshops and advanced training opportunities in order to further enhance postgraduate research experience. Most of our doctoral students find jobs in leading research universities, international organisations or government departments.

We invite applications from outstanding graduates in Demography, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Social Policy and Social Work and Sociology, or closely related fields. We are interested in candidates with proposals in the areas of our research expertise and interest. You can learn more about our supervisory expertise here:

<http://www.spi.ox.ac.uk/people/academic-and-research-staff.html>.

We have the following scholarships available for entry in October 2015:

- The Barnett Scholarship
- The Centenary Scholarship
- Two ESRC scholarships

All applicants that apply by 23 January 2015 will also be considered for the University's flagship Clarendon Scholarship Fund. The department also has access to additional pooled ESRC scholarships.

For information about the various scholarships and details of how to apply, visit our website:

<http://www.spi.ox.ac.uk/study-with-us/funding.html>.

The deadline for scholarship applications is **23 January 2015** (12 noon UK time).

For enquiries, please contact scholarships@spi.ox.ac.uk.

Call for Applications
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- have a solid understanding of the way social and cultural norms shape urban management practices and institutions in different countries.

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