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The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change RC48

Grassroots

The Newsletter of the ISA Research Committee RC48
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Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

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Message from the RC48 President



Dear RC48 colleagues and friends,

It is a pleasure to introduce this new edition of Grassroots, the newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48). This issue comes at an especially vibrant moment for our community, following the 5th ISA Forum of Sociology in Rabat (Morocco). RC48 hosted a rich and diverse programme, engaging in dialogue across continents on the most pressing issues of our time, from labour struggles and feminist mobilisations to the politics of memory, environmental justice, and the global movement for Palestine.

The topics in this issue reflect that dynamism. Alongside our reflections on the RC48 sessions in Rabat, you will find a feature on Global Sociologists for Palestine, an insightful contribution by our ISA President Geoffrey Pleyers titled 'Facts and Rigour at the Core of the Sociological Ethos', and a presentation of our online platforms, which continue to grow as important spaces for scholarly exchange and public sociology.

As we take stock of the global landscape of activism, two recent developments stand out for their analytical significance. Across Asia, the wave of Generation Z mobilisations, from the youth-led democracy protests in Thailand and South Korea to feminist and labour solidarity campaigns in the Philippines and Indonesia, are redefining repertoires of contention and civic engagement. These movements, often characterised by horizontal organisation, creative digital tactics, and hybrid online-offline strategies, are expanding our understanding of what youth politics means under twenty-first-century authoritarianism and digital capitalism.

In the United States, the No Kings mobilisation has similarly captured global attention. Emerging from a coalition of student,

Message from the RC48 president

labour, and racial justice networks, it has revived debates on radical democracy, anti-monarchical symbolism, and the reappropriation of republican ideals. Beyond its immediate political implications, No Kings offers social movement scholars a new lens on the reconfiguration of dissent in an era of disillusionment with traditional institutions and charismatic leadership. Both Gen Z and No Kings remind us that the sociology of social movements must remain attuned to generational change, digital infrastructures, and the emotional grammars of resistance.

Our collective task as sociologists is to engage with these transformations critically and empathetically, to document, theorise, and amplify the voices of those constructing alternative futures under conditions of uncertainty and repression. RC48 continues to be a platform for such engagement: a transnational and interdisciplinary space for dialogue between scholars, activists, and communities across the Global North and South.

I invite everyone to share your research, reports, and reflections for our upcoming issue, and to remain connected through our social media channels and website.

With my warmest regards,
Camilo Tamayo Gomez
President, RC48

About RC48

The Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change (RC48) is part of the International Sociological Association (ISA). It was founded as a Working Group in 1992, under the presidency of Prof. Bert Klandermans. In 1994, it was recognised as an ISA Research Committee.

The objective of RC48 is to foster intellectual, academic and scholarly exchanges between researchers of broadly defined social movements, collective action and social change. The RC48 is currently based at the Collective Identity Research Centre (Department of Sociology 2, University of the Basque Country, Spain).

The ISA was founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. With more than 5,000 members coming from 167 countries, the ISA is currently the most important international professional association in the field of sociology. Its goal is to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world and to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion.

The ongoing scientific activities of the ISA are decentralised into 55 Research Committees (RC), 3 Working Groups (WG) and 5 Thematic Groups (TG), each dealing with a well-recognised speciality in sociology. These groups bring together scholars who wish to pursue comparative research on a transnational basis and they constitute basic networks of scientific research, intellectual debate and professional exchange. Although they must fulfil certain minimum requirements, RCs have complete autonomy to operate. Each RC's governing body is the Board, formed by a President, a Secretary, and a variable number of board members. RC48 participates in the organisation of both the ISA World Congresses, celebrated every 4 years since 1950 (Zurich), and the ISA Forums of Sociology, also celebrated every 4 years since 2008 (Barcelona).

About RC48

In contrast to the ISA World Congress, which has a more professional and academic character, the forum's original purpose was to establish an open dialogue with colleagues doing sociology in public institutions, social movements, and civil society organisations. This means that every two years, we are involved in the organisation of a worldwide event. In between ISA World Congresses and forums, our committee organises smaller scientific meetings called RC48 international conferences. These meetings tend to be more narrowly focused than other ISA events and, on average, they gather between 30 and 60 scholars. Consequently, colleagues can make longer presentations, and we can hold deeper and more enriching debates.

RC48 Social media and website information

RC48 Website



It is our pleasure to announce that **RC48 now has a website!** The website serves as a hub for information on our committee's activities, publications, and events. We invite you all to explore it at https://isarc48.com

As RC48 we want to be connected to the professional world. That is why **RC48 now has an account on LinkedIn**. Follow us Ωhere!

RC48 Social media and website information

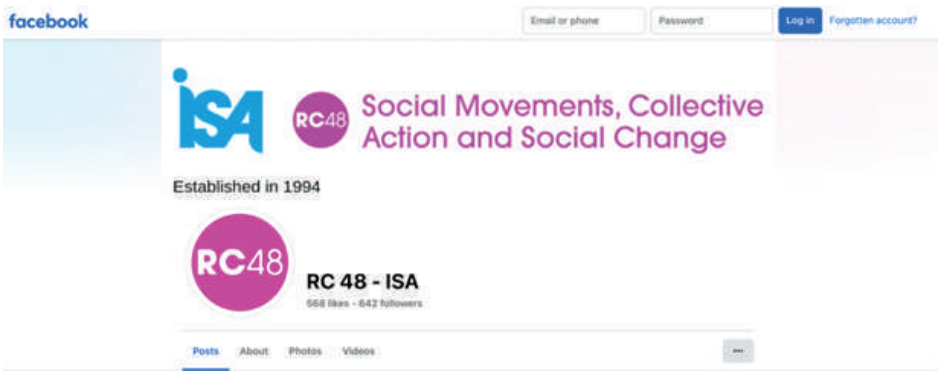
We have also created a YouTube channel, where you can find videos related to our committee's research, seminars, and events. Subscribe to stay updated and access valuable RC48 content.

Connect with us on BlueSky! **Follow RC48's new BlueSky account:** https://bsky.app/profile/rc48-isa.bsky.social for real-time updates, news, and engaging discussions within the field of social movements, collective action, and social change [Note: we will no longer will be updating our Twitter/X account for obvious reasons!]

RC48 social media and website information

Find RC48 on social media

If you do not want to miss anything related to RC48 we invite you to visit us on Facebook and Instagram.



https://www.facebook.com/isarc48/



https://www.instagram.com/rc48_isa/

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5TH ISA World Forum of Sociology - RC48 sessions

Full programme for ISA Forum 2025
https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/rabat-2025/5th-isa-forum-program-book

Full programme of abstracts ISA Forum 2025
https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/rabat-2025/5th-isa-forum-abstract-book

Monday 7 July

Program	№	Session title	Room
RC18, RC48, RC54, RC01, RC22, RC32, RC53, WG08 Joint Sessions	JS-10	**Sociology of Resistance: Palestinian Society As a Case Study**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-11	**Temporality and Social Movement Strategy**	SJES002 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	745	**From Revolutions to New Causes. Redefining Activism, Reframing Change.**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC17, RC02, RC24, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-21	**Knowledge about Organizations That Every Sociologist Needs**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	746	**Intersectionality and Social Movements**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC42, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-37	**Social Movements and the Positionality of the Researcher- Activist**	FSE023 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC47, RC44, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-38	**Sociological Conversations on Palestine - 1**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	747	**Exploring the Role of Civil Society in Contentious Politics: The Bystanders and Implicated Subjects**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-51	**Social Movements As Producers of Knowledge and Concepts for the Anthropocene**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	748	**Raising Voices, Raising Emotions: The Emotional Infrastructure of Social Movements**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

Tuesday 8 July

Program	№	Session title	Room
WG01, RC09, RC12, RC19, RC33, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-57	**Ethnographing Access to Rights in the Anthropocene**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC42, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-64	**Researcher's Intersectionality and Reflexivity in Conflict Contexts**	SJES023 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	749	**Indigenous Movements and Ecosocial Struggles in Latin America**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
WG10, RC32, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-84	**Transforming Collective Action: From Digital Activism to Datafied Movements (Part I)**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	750	**Authors Meet Critics: Gezi the Making of a New Political Community in Turkey**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	751	**Emerging Voices: Feminist Activism before and after the Pandemic**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
WG10, RC32, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-98	**Transforming Collective Action: From Digital Activism to Datafied Movements (Part II)**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	752	**Recognition and Redistribution. Two Faces of Contemporary Injustice and Inequalities**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC16, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-104	**Is a Sociology of Resilience Possible?**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	753	**Learning in/through Movements for Gender Justice in Contexts of Armed Conflict and Mass Violence**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	754	**Exploring Memory and Necropolitics**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	755	**Movements, Associations and NGOs in Support of Return Migrants: Militant and/or Solidarity Action?**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

Wednesday 9 July

Program	№	Session title	Room
RC48, RC44, RC47 Joint Sessions	JS-120	**Sociological Conversations on Palestine - 2**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	756	**Securing Land and Water in Times of Climate Change through Natural Ecosystem Management: A Global Perspective**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC07, RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-127	**Futures of the Anthropocene: Social Movements and Political Imagination (Part I)**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC44, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-130	**Labor Action, Strikes, and Beyond (Part I)**	SJES002 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	757	**Reimagining Radical Democracy and Social Movements in the XXI Century**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48, RC47 Joint Sessions	JS-141	**Mobilisations Et Luttes Écologistes Face Aux Inégalités Environnementales (Part 2)**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	758	**Social Movements, Socio-Ecological Practices and Climate Change (Part I)**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	759	**Understanding Contemporary Mass Social Unrest**	FSE001 (Faculty of Education Sciences)

RC44, RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-150	**New Digital Technologies, Power and Work: Labor Control and Resistance (Part 3)**	SJES006 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC07, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-155	**Social Movements and the Future of Democracy in Latin America**	SJES003 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	760	**Social Movements, Socio-Ecological Practices and Climate Change (Part II)**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	761	**Climate Activism Beyond the Global North: Strategies and Tactics**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

Thursday 10 July

Program	№	Session title	Room
RC44, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-165	**Labor Action, Strikes, and Beyond (Part II)**	SJES002 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48, RC05, RC18, RC47 Joint Sessions	JS-166	**Mobilisations Et Luttes Écologistes Face Aux Inégalités Environnementales (Part I)**	SJES005 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	762	**Generational Biographies of Resistance: Youth, Activism, and Life-Trajectories in Times of Polycrisis**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48, RC20, RC18 Joint Sessions	JS-185	**Studying Our Own Uprisings: Positionalities, Methods and Baggage of History**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC37, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-186	**Theatre, Public Sphere and Collective Action**	FSE023 (Faculty of Education Sciences)
RC48, RC44, RC47 Joint Sessions	JS-196	**Sociological Conversations on Palestine - 3**	SJES006 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	763	**Global Marxism. Decolonisation and Revolutionary Politics.**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC47, RC48, RC44 Joint Sessions	JS-207	**Sociological Conversations on Palestine - 4**	FSE016 (Faculty of Education Sciences)

RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	764	**RC48 Business Meeting**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

Friday 11 July

Program	№	Session title	Room
RC48, RC22 Joint Sessions	JS-216	**Religious Revivals and Far-Right Resurgences: Unpacking the Intersection of Politics and Faith in Contemporary Times**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-219	**Counting on the Dispossessed: Recovering Life and Land**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC44, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-223	**Labor Action, Strikes, and Beyond (Part III)**	SJES002 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	765	**Violent and Non-Violent Radical Climate Mobilisation Tactics**	SJES027 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC47, RC48 Joint Sessions	JS-230	**Democratic Backsliding and the Social Movements**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change	766	**Transformations and Challenges in Contentious Politics in Mediterranean Countries: A Comparative Perspective**	SJES026 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48, RC47 Joint Sessions	JS-244	**Future Creates Present: Power of Imaginations in Social Movements and Social Change**	SJES001 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)
RC48, WG11 Joint Sessions	JS-248	**Student Camps in Solidarity with Palestine. Protest Against the International Order in Light of a Genocide**	SJES004 (Faculty of Legal, Economic, and Social Sciences)

Labor Action, Strikes, and Beyond

Natalia Miranda, Universidad Mayor, Chile

At the V ISA Forum of Sociology (Rabat, Morocco, 2025), a single idea quickly grew into a trilogy. Originally conceived as one panel, the overwhelming interest in labor contention—both from submitters and attendees—led us to curate a three-part stream titled "Labor Action, Strikes, and Beyond," co-sponsored by RC48 Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change and RC44 Labor Movements. Across fourteen presentations, the sessions traced how workers and their allies are reimagining organization, strategy, and power in response to shifting political economies.

Part I opened with a focus on revitalization and new organizational repertoires. We heard about reform efforts within the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the United States and the tensions that surface when democratizing large, bureaucratized unions. Papers on Iran and Madrid mapped diverse forms of mobilization among precarious and "atypical" workers, showing how regional histories, identities, and post-2010 protest legacies (not least the 15M cycle) seed innovation at the margins of traditional unionism. Comparative work from Britain and Italy highlighted the appeal of independent, grassroots unionism for migrant workers. Ruth Milkman (CUNY Graduate Center, USA), serving as discussant, drew these strands together, asking what kinds of organizational change truly shift power toward rank-and-file workers.

Part II turned to strategies and outcomes. Using four decades of archival data, one study showed how notices of industrial action in Sweden operate as credible threats—often sufficient to win concessions without striking. Other contributions looked beyond unions in Latin America's long history of incorporation and democratization; theorized labor turnover in Italy and Poland as a form of resistance under constrained bargaining regimes; and presented a unique dataset on working-class protest in Turkey (2015–2023), probing what makes resistance effective amid authoritarian drift. A presentation on recent U.S. strikes compared sectors to unpack how macro conditions, firm and union power resources, and tactical choices shape results. As discussant, Barry Eidlin (McGill University, Canada) pressed the panel on causal

leverage: when do structure, organization, and strategy align to transform outcomes rather than merely mitigate losses?

Part III brought gender, class, and political reform to the center. A study of Belgian unions examined gender-mixed and non-mixed spaces, showing how feminist organizing can expand the voice for those in subordinated positions. Conceptually, "disorganized coaction" in India's IT sector captured how dispersed, non-unionized workers resisted return-to-office mandates through loosely coordinated individual acts. Network analyses from Czechia and Slovakia asked whether post-socialist economic protest retains class patterns or diffuses into broader countermovements. A feminist labor geography of India's tea plantations traced how women workers built "Pembilai Orumai," reframing claims beyond rigid trade unionism. Finally, research on Italy (2008–2023) argued that political reforms themselves spur spikes in labor protest and widen the circle of mobilizing actors—revitalizing labor while testing its cohesion. Sabrina Perra (University of Cagliari, Italy), as discussant, emphasized the promise—and frictions—of intersectional coalitions.

The 3-part stream was organized by Natalia Miranda (Universidad Mayor, Chile), Katia Pilati (University of Trento, Italy), and Pablo Perez-Ahumada (University of Chile). Together, RC48 and RC44 showcased how labor contention today stretches "beyond" the strike: toward hybrid organizations, strategic threats, feminist and migrant leadership, and field-level shifts sparked by political reform. The conversations in Rabat made clear that the struggle over work is also a struggle over the forms of collective action capable of winning in our time.

Sociological Conversations on Palestine – 2: Academic Freedom in Dark Times (July 9, 2025)

Kaan Agartan, Framingham State University (USA)

As part of the four-part series "Sociological Conversations on Palestine," scholars gathered at the 5th ISA World Forum of Sociology in Rabat, Morocco, for a timely discussion titled "Academic Freedom in Dark Times." The panel was jointly organized by three ISA Research Committees—RC48, RC44, and RC47—to draw attention to the ongoing genocide in Gaza and the growing threats to academic freedom worldwide.

Moderated by Dr. Kaan Agartan (Framingham State University, USA), the panel examined how political repression, institutional complicity, and global power dynamics shape who can speak freely about Palestine in academic settings. Since October 7, 2023, students and faculty have faced suspensions, firings, and intimidation for voicing solidarity with Palestinians—a situation widely described as the "Palestine exception to academic freedom." The speakers offered feminist, transnational, and comparative perspectives on how this repression mirrors deeper systems of colonialism, patriarchy, and capitalism.

Dr. Sherene Razack, Distinguished Professor and Penny Kanner Endowed Chair in Gender Studies at UCLA, opened the session with her talk "Reimagining Feminism in a Time of Genocide Against Palestinians: Beyond Intersectionality." Razack, a leading scholar of critical race and feminist theory, examined how feminist discourse has been weaponized to justify Israel's violence. She argued that claims about Hamas's alleged mass rapes have been used politically to silence feminists who condemn the genocide, relying on a racialized logic that values Israeli women's suffering over that of Palestinians. Questioning these claims, she noted, has itself become grounds for censorship. Razack called for a reimagined feminist solidarity that refuses such racial hierarchies and centers all forms of violence—sexual, structural, and state—in struggles for justice.

Dr. Minoo Moallem, Professor of Gender and Women's Studies at UC Berkeley, followed with "The Genocide in Gaza and the Dual Moral Framework of Feminist Solidarity." A prominent voice in

transnational feminist scholarship, Moallem explored how mainstream U.S. feminism and segments of the Iranian diaspora have responded to Gaza through a "dual moral framework." By analyzing feminist media campaigns, she showed how liberal feminist discourse often promotes individual freedom while reproducing imperial hierarchies. Moallem highlighted how the old colonial image of the "liberated Western woman" versus the "oppressed Muslim woman" persists in new forms, even within narratives claiming to defend women's rights. She urged feminists to confront the complicity of Western feminism in Zionist and imperial projects and to build a transnational, anti-imperialist solidarity grounded in decolonial ethics.

Dr. Ayşe Serdar, a sociologist at Istanbul Technical University, offered a comparative view with "Fractured Solidarity: Polarized Pro-Palestine Mobilizations and State Legitimacy in Turkey." Drawing on social movement theory, she showed how Turkey's political landscape shapes expressions of solidarity. While state-backed rallies project official support for Palestine, independent protests—often organized by students and leftist groups—face repression. This paradox, Serdar argued, exposes how the state uses pro-Palestinian rhetoric to reinforce its own legitimacy while silencing dissent that challenges its economic and political ties to Israel.

The session attracted over 100 participants, reflecting strong interest in the intersections of sociology, politics, and academic freedom. Audience questions centered on censorship, feminist ethics, and the global responsibilities of scholars under repression.

By weaving together feminist, transnational, and comparative analyses, "Academic Freedom in Dark Times" illuminated how the silencing of Palestine reveals broader global structures of power. The panel affirmed the role of sociology not only in understanding these dynamics, but also in sustaining spaces of critical inquiry, solidarity, and resistance.

5TH ISA Forum of Sociology
Highlights From RC48 sessions

Participation in the 5th ISA Forum of Sociology

Camila Ponce Lara, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt, Austria

During the ISA Forum of Sociology held in Rabat, Morocco (8–12 July 2025), I participated in several sessions as organizer, chair, and presenter. Together with Markus S. Schulz (Max Weber Center for Advanced Cultural and Social Studies, Mexico), I co-organized the joint sessions "Futures of the Anthropocene: Social Movements and Political Imagination (Part I). I also presented in another session of Futures of the Anthropocene, the paper "Green Startups as Drivers of Sustainable Change: Entrepreneurial Responses to Environmental and Economic Crises in Chile and Tunisia."

I also organized the session "Emerging Voices: Feminist Activism Before and After the Pandemic," co-chaired with Marcela Meneses Reyes (UNAM, Mexico). This session featured case studies from Italy, Spain, and Japan, all of which were highly engaging and well-connected, highlighting diverse perspectives and strategies in contemporary feminist activism.

As a presenter, I presented the paper "The Fourth Wave of Feminism in Latin America: Radicalism and Innovation in Methods of Action in Chile and Mexico," in which I examined how contemporary feminist movements in Latin America adopt innovative strategies, digital mobilization, and intersectional approaches to address both local and transnational issues.

Additionally, I organized, together with Marcela Meneses, the session "Student Camps in Solidarity with Palestine: Protest Against the International Order in Light of a Genocide," which featured case studies from Mexico and England, highlighting different forms of student activism in solidarity with Palestine. I also participated in the related session "Voices of Resistance: Students from the University of Chile United in Solidarity with Palestine."

These activities reflect ongoing research on social movements, feminist and youth activism, and diverse forms of collective resistance. They highlight a range of experiences and strategies across different regions, from Latin America to Europe and Asia, emphasizing connections, contrasts, and transnational dynamics in contemporary activism.

The following article was published in Global Labour Journal (Vol. 16, No. 3, September 2025). It is reprinted here with permission.

Global Sociologists for Palestine: Campaigning in Solidarity with Palestine within the International Sociological Association

Rana Sukarieh, American University of Beirut, Lebanon
Camilo Tamayo Gomez, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom
Chris Tilly, University of California Los Angeles, United States

At the time of this writing in late September 2025, the official death toll from the two-year Israeli genocide on Gaza was at about 66,000, a large majority of these civilians. The deliberate killing of all segments of the population, the destruction of homes and infrastructure (including hospitals, schools, and the sewage system), the blockage and deprivation of food and medicine, and the forced displacement of Gazans all constitute elements of genocide. The International Court of Justice is hearing a case charging Israel with genocide (Borger, 2025), and growing numbers of genocide experts, including the International Association of Genocide Scholars, have characterised Israel's ongoing actions as genocide. In a separate case, the same Court found Israel's government guilty of apartheid and illegal occupation in 2024 (Baldwin, 2024). International academic associations, including the International Sociological Association (ISA), have issued statements deploring the killing of both Palestinian and Israeli civilians in October 2023, but have done little to actually hold the Israeli government and its institutions to account—until June 2025.

That month, ISA leadership, under pressure from its members, opted to suspend the Israeli Sociological Society from membership for its complicity with the Israeli military apparatus and for its silence in a time of genocide and war crimes (ISA, 2025a). To our knowledge, this was the first successful campaign to boycott Israel

Available at: https://mulpress.mcmaster.ca/globallabour/article/view/6908

at an international academic association. Global Sociologists for Palestine (GS4P), a new network which we and others recently founded, pushed the ISA hard to take this stand. The winding path that led to this outcome holds useful lessons for labour (and other) scholars trying to concretely support Palestine.

Most of our GS4P members, probably like many GLJ readers, have been active on our campuses and in our communities in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle against Israeli settler colonialism, occupation and wars. For decades, Palestine solidarity movements around the world have concluded that boycott, divestment and sanction (BDS) strategies, aimed at isolating Israel's government and institutions economically, politically, and socially, are the most effective way to exert leverage. These BDS campaigns were inspired by the movement to boycott South Africa that combined with in-country resistance to end South African apartheid in 1994. Global BDS actions against Israel have accelerated during Israel's genocidal war on Gaza, including military embargoes, divestment from Israeli companies and businesses facilitating Israel's occupation and war, and downgrading of diplomatic ties (BDS National Committee, 2025). As scholars of labour and collective action, we are particularly encouraged that Moroccan and European dockworkers across twelve countries have refused to handle arms destined for Israel (Ziadah and Fox-Hodess, 2025).

As academics, one of the ways we can contribute is through the academic boycott of Israel and its institutions. The academic and cultural boycott of South Africa was an integral part of the isolation of the apartheid regime. National academic associations have taken steps toward boycotting Israeli institutions, with the South African Sociological Association (SASA) standing out as an early actor with a 2012 resolution requiring Israel-based scholars who wished to present a paper at SASA meetings to condemn Israel's occupation of Palestine (SASA, n.d.). The American Sociological Association (ASA) was late to take a stand, but in May 2024, members, overriding opposition from the organisation's leadership and staff, approved a resolution proposed by Sociologists for Palestine calling for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza (ASA, 2024).

Mobilising within the International Sociological Association

In early 2024, as Israel continued its increasingly genocidal war on Gaza, a handful of us within the ISA, including two of the authors, connected, seeking to press the ISA for stronger action (beyond its mid-October 2023 statement calling for an end to the Gaza war (ISA 2023)). We started by reaching out to our home ISA Research Committees (RCs, thematic sections) to adopt a Statement of Solidarity with Palestine (RC48-ISA, 2024). Encountering success, we then asked all 57 RCs to endorse. Ten of the 57 did, and prompted in part by this campaign, the ISA broadcast a new, stronger "Statement on the Israel/Palestine conflict" in July 2024 (ISA, 2024). We proposed several "Sociological Conversations on Palestine" sessions for the ISA's July 2025 Forum in Rabat, Morocco, which were accepted.

But as 2024 wore on, we faced a critical juncture. We remained a handful of people (despite the fact that the ISA includes hundreds of scholars of social and labour movements), facing a daunting organising task to accomplish more within ISA. We finally thought to contact the U.S.- based Sociologists for Palestine, who had succeeded in passing their "resolution for Justice in Palestine" in the 13,000-member ASA.

At that point, events started moving quickly. The combined ISA-ASA group of activists decided to do a larger-scale intervention at the upcoming Rabat Forum. To advance that, we reached out to colleagues, drawing new people from diverse backgrounds and geographies into the group, expanding its network, its ideas and its practices. Importantly, this included members from Morocco and other Arab countries who were in close communication with BDS activists on the ground in the Arab-dominant region. As the group grew, we formed Global Sociologists for Palestine, GS4P.

Through a series of events, the extensive set of planned activities for the upcoming Rabat Forum were reconfigured and transformed into a more effective movement for Palestine within the ISA and beyond. In May 2025, thanks to GS4P members with connections

to ISA leaders, a letter signed by former and current ISA leaders urged the ISA to issue a new and stronger statement denouncing Israel's genocide. In Morocco, BDS Maroc started organising protests and talks against normalisation through academic channels. These protests were not yet directly targeting the ISA Rabat Forum since Israeli participation in the Forum was not yet confirmed. This mounting pressure obliged the ISA to publish its strongest statement yet, recognising the role of Israeli universities and academics " in Israel's government settler-colonial and apartheid regime", and explicitly calling out genocide and "apartheid-like conditions" (ISA, 2025b).

The call to boycott the ISA Forum

At the end of May 2025, as it became clear that 17 scholars affiliated with Israeli institutions were listed on the Forum's program, Moroccan civil society organisations and academics initiated a call to boycott the ISA Forum (BDS Morocco, 2024). They charged the ISA with violating ethical and scientific standards by placing "the oppressor and the oppressed" on the same platform", for "allowing researchers affiliated with universities that are openly involved in planning, executing, and justifying Israeli policies of occupation and apartheid", and for facilitating Moroccan normalisation of relations with the Israeli state. The local Moroccan media publicised this discussion, and news quickly spread to other Arab countries.

Two weeks before the Forum, the Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI), the lead organisation in the global academic boycott, called for a boycott of the Forum unless the ISA "cancels the participation of academics de facto representing Israeli institutions complicit in Israel's settler-colonial and apartheid regime"—including all Israeli universities (PACBI, 2025a). Several local and regional institutions and individuals welcomed the call, including the Arab Council for Social Sciences, the Palestinian Sociological Association, and the Moroccan Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (MACBI).

The immediate response of GS4P was to support the boycott and work on organising a parallel forum. With help from Moroccan colleagues, we found two civil society organisations willing to host breakaway panels that wanted to boycott the Forum, including—but not limited to—the Sociological Conversations for Palestine. Pressure on the ISA mounted from the GS4P, PACBI, MACBI, and local and Arab media and civil society, now joined by "Instance Marocaine de Sociologie", the local organiser of the Forum. Feeling the heat, the ISA suspended the Israeli Sociological Society on the 29th of June 2025 (one week before the ISA forum), building on the precedent of suspending the Russian association following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Although the suspension of any Israeli association is unprecedented in international academic forums, it did not end pressure on the ISA Forum. PACBI and MACBI welcomed the suspension, but noted that the ISA had not met the demand to condition participation of Israeli-institution- based sociologists on renouncing complicity—17 researchers based in Israeli institutions remained listed in the program—and reaffirmed the boycott call (PACBI, 2025b). The academic boycott of Israel, like that of South Africa in the past, is a boycott of institutions, not individuals. But PACBI—like the South African Sociological Association in 2012—contends that unless Israel-based scholars explicitly reject their institutions' complicity, they are "de facto representing" those institutions. This line of argument is particularly relevant in Morocco, an Arab country whose government has pursued "stealth normalisation" of relations with Israel for years through small steps—like cosponsoring a conference that includes persons representing Israeli institutions. In addition, military and military reserve duties required of Israelis—including academics—integrate all Israeli individuals in the settler-colonial and military apparatus of Israel.

But with less than a week before the start of the Forum, it would have been difficult for thousands of sociologists to change their plans. What was to be done? GS4P, PACBI and MACBI negotiated a settlement, which PACBI and MACBI referenced in their statements. PACBI said, "we understand and appreciate that many planning to attend the ISA Forum have not been able to cancel

flights and accommodations and will end up going to Rabat.... We urge them to join Global Sociologists for Palestine and Moroccan partners in boycotting any panels in which Israeli scholars, who de facto in the Arab region represent complicit Israeli universities, may still be speaking unless those scholars made the requested disavowal. Meanwhile, GS4P and Moroccan civil society organisations conducted an email campaign asking all 17 Israeli-institution-based scholars to renounce complicity; only two responded.

In the event, no researchers affiliated with Israeli institutions attended the Forum, and GS4P members successfully conducted varied outreach activities at the event. GS4P worked closely with the local civil society in Rabat, participating in protests and co-organising public panels. As the ISA Forum held its opening ceremony, MACBI, some members of GS4P, and others organised a protest rejecting the presence in Morocco of representatives of universities complicit in genocide (since at that time we still assumed they were attending). This protest was confronted with police violence (BDS Morocco, 2025). GS4P members attended a panel about resistance, solidarity and love, at a local trade union venue, and PACBI, MACBI and GS4P organised a joint panel about BDS and anti-normalisation, also at a local trade union venue. GS4P members monitored panels to confirm the absence of any scholars based at Israeli institutions.

Achievements and lessons

What did we achieve?

At the international level, the BDS mobilisation was the first major successful BDS campaign at an international academic association, as realised through the suspension of the Israeli Sociological Society by ISA due to pressure from its membership. At the regional Arab level, this was the first successful academic anti-normalisation campaign in the aftermath of the American-sponsored Abraham Accords. This BDS campaign challenged the participation of Israeli institutions complicit in apartheid, settler-colonialism, and genocide.

Rather than advancing normalisation, the Forum ultimately served as an important opportunity to reframe the conversation around Palestinian national liberation and to amplify the voices of scholars who advocate for justice in Palestine. Over the course of five days and across multiple panels, scholars shifted the focus from abstract notions of "peace" toward concrete discussions centred on social justice, national liberation and the dismantling of settler-colonialism and apartheid.

What are the key lessons learned from this academic boycott?

One of the central lessons to emerge from this campaign is that a credible boycott threat can be a powerful and effective tool. The possibility of sustained disruption pushed the ISA to take the unprecedented step of suspending the Israeli Sociological Society, showing that institutions can be compelled to act when their legitimacy is at stake. This demonstrates that academic boycotts, when pursued strategically, can shift the terms of debate and force organisations to confront their complicity in broader systems of oppression.

At the same time, the experience revealed the political complexities inherent in academic boycotts. Questions over whether boycotts should target institutions or individuals, and how to interpret complicity in contexts such as Israel where academics are integrated into a militarised state structure, are not straightforward. These debates, however, can be productive in clarifying principles, shaping solidarity practices, and strengthening the ethical foundations of the boycott movement.

A further lesson is that success depends on careful organising and broad alliance-building, and in particular that partnerships between academics and civil society can accomplish advances that neither could achieve alone. The achievements at the ISA Forum were only possible because GS4P worked in partnership with PACBI, MACBI, and Moroccan civil society, along with supportive scholars across the world. This multi-scalar coalition ensured pressure was applied from within the ISA, from local actors on the ground in Morocco, and from transnational solidarity networks. The power of this con-

vergence was to amplify Palestinian voices, legitimise the boycott, and create new opportunities for political and scholarly engagement.

Finally, the campaign highlighted the indispensable role of local knowledge, insider organisational experience, and international solidarity networks. Moroccan partners provided contextual insights that were vital in shaping anti-normalisation strategies, as well as local connections to host events and even a potential parallel forum, while long-standing activists within the ISA navigated institutional procedures to push for change. Together, these capacities revealed both the underestimated strength of global support for Palestine and the resilience required to face inevitable backlash. The suspension of the Israeli Sociological Society was met with condemnation by the German, Austrian, and Ukrainian associations, and the ISA leadership's decision remains provisional, yet this only underscores the importance of sustained organising to consolidate and expand such victories.

The campaign around the ISA Forum illustrates the growing salience of academic boycotts as a means of challenging Israel's settler-colonial and apartheid regime. By pushing the ISA to suspend the Israeli Sociological Society, GS4P, PACBI, and MACBI demonstrated that sustained pressure from within and outside the academy can open new terrains for political action. The Rabat Forum became more than a site of contestation: it was transformed into an opportunity to amplify Palestinian voices, build alliances across continents, and re-centre the struggle for national liberation and justice in academic spaces that had long been resistant to such interventions.

At the same time, the campaign underscores the challenges of sustaining momentum in the face of backlash from powerful actors. Statements from European associations and the provisional nature of the ISA's suspension decision highlight the fragility of gains won through boycott strategies. Yet these dynamics also reveal the global resonance of Palestine solidarity, showing that significant numbers of sociologists across the world are prepared to act against academic complicity with genocide, apartheid, and settler

colonialism. For GS4P, for allied movements, and for sociologists oriented to social justice, the lessons of the Rabat Forum point towards the necessity of sustained organising, deepening transnational solidarities, and refusing normalisation in order to keep Palestine at the centre of the global sociological imagination.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

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Facts and Rigour at the Core of the Sociological Ethos

Geoffrey Pleyers

September 22, 2025

Available at:

https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/about-isa/executive-committee/presidential-corner-23/facts-and-rigour-at-the-core-of-the-sociological-ethos

A shortened version of this article was published in German in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung on September 23, 2025 under the title "Zwei Logik".

On September 4, 2025, the German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung published an article entitled "Role reversal of activists and anti-academics", by Alexander Bogner and Caspar Hirschi. They denounce an "increasing politicisation of science" and present the "expulsion of the Israeli Sociological Society" by the International Sociological Association (ISA) as an example of the politicisation of research by "activist academics". They argue that too many social scientists pursue political or activist goals and call for greater rigour and objectivity in the social sciences.

I share Alexander Bogner and Caspar Hirschi's call for rigour in social sciences, notably when they write that "what matters is that researchers confront the political dimension of their work with the same organised scepticism they apply to all truth-claims." Scientific rigour, fact-checking and the rejection of false information are the foundations of sociology and science. They must be defended with even more energy in an era when fake news has become so powerful. This requires correcting some false statements and misrepresentations concerning the ISA decision.

Facts and Rigour at the Core of the Sociological Ethos

Factual Corrections
1. The ISA Executive Committee decision

Contrary to what the claim made in the article states, the Israeli Sociological Society (ISS) was not expelled but suspended from the ISA, which is, by definition, a temporary measure.

At no point did the ISA prohibit or discourage Israeli colleagues from participating in its Forum of Sociology in Rabat. On the contrary, Israeli sociologists remain welcome at ISA meetings and activities, even after the suspension of their national association. In a letter sent on August 21st to ISA members and national associations, I made it clear: "Our priority has been to maintain a space for individual sociologists from all countries to participate fully in the ISA Forum and in other ISA and Research Committee activities. We do not reduce individuals to their nationality and are aware that many Israeli colleagues have mobilised against their government's inhumane policies. Israeli sociologists remain welcome in the ISA as individual members". To this date, I maintain regular contact with members of the ISS and with Israeli colleagues, whose perspectives I deeply value.

Bogner and Hirsch complain that "the expulsion was decided solely by its executive board, without consulting national members". In fact, eight of the 21 Executive Committee members are delegates elected by national associations. The discussion on the suspension of the ISS began following formal requests from several national associations. The debate is ongoing: the ISA National Association Liaison Committee is currently examining the issue, and national associations will vote on whether to maintain the suspension at the next meeting of the Council of National Associations that will take place in December.

2. The Moroccan local organisers

In a provocative passage, Bogner and Hirschi allege that "just days before the opening, the Moroccan organisers declared that participation in the Forum required 'respect for Moroccan values'."

What they meant had been coordinated with Morocco's BDS (Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions) movement: all participants had to denounce the "systematic genocide" of Palestinians, and no one from the "Zionist entity was allowed". "The ISA honoured these 'Moroccan values' by promptly expelling the Israeli Sociological Society (ISS)."

This passage mixes false claims, misinterpretations, and unverified assumptions.

No Moroccan sociologist or local organiser was involved in the decision to suspend the ISS. The ISA Executive Committee made the decision in full independence.

The Forum participants were not requested to take a stance on the massacres in Gaza by the Israeli Army.

While the Moroccan section of the BDS movement campaigned against the participation of Israeli researchers, the Forum's Local Organising Committee opposed the boycott of individual colleagues. As a result, the Moroccan BDS movement boycotted the Forum altogether.

Equating "respect for Moroccan values" with mandatory denunciations of Israel shows a lack of knowledge of Moroccan politics. The Moroccan state normalised relations with Israel in 2020 and has since maintained open cooperation, including some military collaboration.

Science and Democracy

1. Avoiding the confusion of two logics

Bogner and Hirschi accuse the ISA Executive Committee of politicising science when it suspended the Israeli Sociological Society. They present the decision as the work of "activist academics" [who] openly align research with political causes" and make political demands "in the name of science".

Facts and Rigour at the Core of the Sociological Ethos

This critique rests on a false conflation. In any research or scholarly association, two logics coexist: the scientific and the political. Research, panels and publications are processes that must follow the scientific ethos with rigour, methods, and analysis and must be discussed on this basis, with scholarly openness.

Both the ISA decision to suspend or to maintain the ISS as a regular member and the ÖGS decision to withdraw from the ISA are not scientific decisions. All research institutions and associations take decisions that have a political dimension. Claiming that this was done "in the name of science" reflects a confusion between two different logics and corresponding ethos and contributes to fuelling attacks on science. As all decisions taken by the ISA, it should be ruled by a democratic ethos. To be legitimate, such political decisions must be grounded in an assessment of accurate facts, consistent with the statutes, rules and values of the association, and democratic deliberation and voting processes.

That is precisely what happened within the ISA. Following requests from National Associations and Research Committees, given the increasingly unbearable situation in Gaza, and faced with the precedent of suspending the Russian Society of Sociologists after the invasion of Ukraine, a majority of the Executive Committee members supported the suspension of the ISS, while acknowledging that suspending a national association is never a desirable decision and the need for continued debate and deliberation. The deliberation concerning the suspension of the ISS has been informed by the expertise of historians and social scientists, including Israeli scholars. The question of whether the ISA should suspend any national association at all is currently debated within the ISA Executive Committee.

Acknowledging that scholarly institutions inevitably operate in both spheres allows actors to hold higher standards in each and prevents confusion when evaluating decisions. While science and democracy refer to different ethics and must follow different rules and evaluations, they nevertheless share a crucial grounding: accurate facts, rigorous reasoning, and open and respectful debate.

2. A legitimate debate

In a context where over 200.000 Palestinians have been killed or injured by the Israeli Army in Gaza and 40 Israelis are still being held hostage, any decision on Israel and Gaza will trigger both support and opposition. Bogner and Hirschi rightly note that the ISA decision "provoked protests from, among others, the German and Austrian sociological associations". An honest assessment would also have mentioned that several other national associations and several research committees expressed their support for the ISA's decision, notably the French Sociological Association. Some Israeli colleagues expressed their legitimate opposition to the suspension; others welcomed it as a way to raise awareness of the unbearable abuses committed by the Israeli Army in Gaza and the growing international isolation of the Israeli government. Over 200 Israeli colleagues signed a statement denouncing crimes committed in Gaza and the West Bank, urging the international community to put pressure on the Israeli government, and calling for greater support for the Palestinians.

The objections expressed by the Austrian and German Sociological Associations are legitimate. They must be taken seriously, just like the stances adopted by some of the 68 other National Associations that are members of the ISA. Stances that dominate the public space in German-speaking countries may be minority perspective in other countries or world regions. The diversity of responses expressed in the debate on the ISA's position is a sign of our vitality and not of our weakness.

The Austrian Sociological Association's (ÖGS), that is currently presided over by Alexander Bogner, decided to withdraw from the ISA. This is an isolated move that I deeply regret. Its leadership did not contact the ISA before announcing the withdrawal, a missed opportunity that would have allowed us to clarify the process and correct factual errors. My regret is threefold. First, collaboration between the ISA and the ÖGS has long been productive and should not be overshadowed by disagreement on a single, albeit important, issue. Second, perspectives such as those expressed by Bogner and

Hirschi are welcome in the ISA's internal debates. I hope the ÖGS will reconsider its self-suspension and participate actively in the forthcoming deliberations of the Council of National Associations on the suspension of the ISS. Third, it is a paradox that the president of the ÖGS criticises the ISA Executive Committee for a lack of consultation while at the same time, the ÖGS took the decision to withdraw from the ISA without consulting its own members. This provides a worrisome example of considering different standards for oneself and for criticising others.

Conclusion: Correct facts and scientific rigour

The ISA's decision to suspend the collective membership of the Israeli Sociological Society has indeed triggered a broad debate. Differing positions on such a sensitive topic are not only legitimate but also indispensable for a lively discussion in scholarly organisations. However, such arguments cannot be based on inaccurate facts.

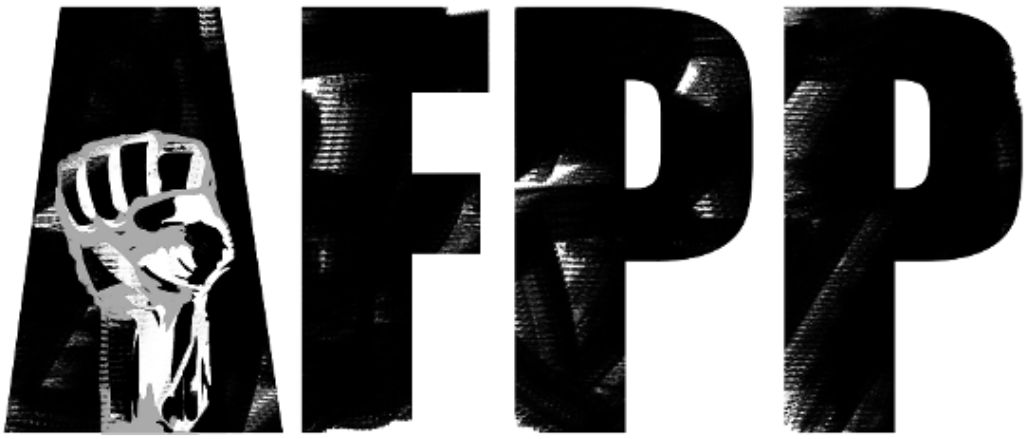
Distorting facts to fit one's arguments has become a widespread practice among a sector of political actors. We must resist the expansion of this logic in debates among sociologists. The distortion of facts to fit one's argument is in direct opposition to the ethic of sociologist as scientists and of democratic citizens. As sociologists, our first duty is to maintain high standards of scientific rigour, fact-checking and the rejection of false information. This has become even more crucial in a time when populist leaders target social sciences and use fake news to build their narratives and gain support for their policies.

The same populist actors often combine the distortion of facts with the dismissal of dissenting positions as "activist" or "ideological", while presenting one's own as "common sense" or "self-evident". Such rhetorical tactics undermine democratic debates. We must resist mimicking it in debates among sociologists. Advances in social science epistemology over the past decades have unveiled the mechanisms of domination behind the presentation of one's own perspective as "objective" and "neutral" while dismissing different

epistemological or analytical perspectives, or studies with different outcomes, as "activist" or "ideologically driven" rather than scientific, without even considering the methodology used in these studies.
To break with this polarisation trend, the debate on the stance to be adopted on Israel and Gaza should start by acknowledging valid arguments both for and against the suspension of the Israel Sociological Society, that differing stances are valid and welcome, and that the integrity of our decisions should rest on facts, consistency and respect.

Although science and democracy follow different ethics, rules and judgements, they have one crucial thing in common: decisions should be made based on facts, rigour in argumentation, and open and respectful debates on values. To defend the social sciences against attacks by populist actors, we must remember that scientific rigour, fact-checking and the rejection of false information are the pillars of the social sciences and the ethos we are committed to upholding.

Geoffrey Pleyers is the current president of the International Sociological Association. He is an FNRS Research Director at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be



Alternative Futures and Popular Protest 2026

Call for Papers

Overview

AFPP is an international, cross-disciplinary conference on social movements, protest and related topics. Since 1995, it has drawn participants from over 60 countries, representing fields such as sociology, politics, cultural studies, psychology, economics, history, and geography, as well as from grassroots and political organisations. Discussions are marked by a long-established spirit of collegial and comradely participation, making for a friendly meeting ground between academia and activism.

The 2026 conference will be held in Manchester on *June 15-17, 2026*. We look forward to welcoming delegates to the city, continuing the tradition of exchange and collective reflection that characterises this conference. There will be a delegate fee (to be finalised; as a reference point, 2025 Conference fee was set at £50) to cover catering and other essential costs.

Key Themes

We invite paper proposals relevant to the broad conference theme, addressing topics such as:

- Contemporary or historical movements and protests from any global region
- Theories of social movements, labour movements and revolution
- Utopias, experiments in alternative living and everyday politics
- Ideologies, imaginaries and strategies of collective action
- Opposition to discrimination and confrontations with capitalism, patriarchy or coloniality

How to participate?

To submit a paper, please send a title, abstract (max 300 words) and 4-6 keywords to the organising committee via this form:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1SEyu5K0h6MwV6XkzTxtombHQcVQlVLF02EXTgIr_cN8/edit?ts=68f75071 [docs.google.com]

Once your abstract is accepted, you will be invited to submit a written paper in advance of the conference. Kindly note that the submitted paper will be shared with all participants. Submission of the full paper is encouraged while it remains voluntary. This will take the form of fully referenced working papers between 6,000 and 8,000 words in length, submitted in MS Word (.docx), Adobe PDF (.pdf), or another compatible format. However, we also welcome alternative form of submission – e.g. extended notes or presentation slides – provided they clearly communicate your main argument and evidence without requiring specialist software.

Key Deadlines

Deadline for abstract submission: December 19, 2025

Deadlines for registration:

- Presenters: April 14, 2026
- Non-presenters: June 6, 2026

Please do not email abstracts; kindly use the submission form linked above. We aim to respond by February 2026.

For queries by email: afpp@manchester.ac.uk

The AFPP 2026 Organising Committee are: Josie Bunting, Gemma Edwards, Simin Fadaee, Kevin Gillan, Guyeon Kang, Lidia Yanez Lagos, Wangshu Liu, Morgan Powell, Steven Speed, Meghan Tinsley, Daniela Fazio Vargas and Luke Yates

Newsletter No 19 July 2025
The Newsletter of the Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change RC48

Grassroots

The Newsletter of the ISA Research Committee RC48
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Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change

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