Comparative & Historical Sociology

From the Chair

Jeff Goodwin
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The theme of "public sociology" at the 2004 ASA meeting in San Francisco provoked a great deal of discussion, debate, and introspection. As historically minded sociologists, we are apt to wonder why this theme has become so resonant to so many sociologists at this particular time. Why should we sociologists suddenly care whether our ideas reach non-sociologists? Why should we want to take our research to broader publics? Why isn't "professional sociology" enough?

Let me hazard a hypothesis. I assume that most sociologists by far are liberals (in that distinctively American sense), and that many believe that public discourse in the United States is fairly wretched, and increasingly so. Most are disgruntled with the policies and vision of the Bush administration, and of the "political class" generally, and many of us were disappointed, at best, with Bill Clinton. Sometime during the 1990s, we woke up to a world in which the public airwaves were dominated by ill-informed pundits and celebrity commentators, most of a decidedly conservative bent.

If I have understood my fellow sociologists more or less accurately, then the enthusiasm among many for public sociology is not hard to fathom. Media discussions of important public issues (when they occur at all) are too often simplistic, foolish, and aggravating. We sociologists understandably feel that we have something more substantive to contribute to these discussions. This would be my hypothesis for the sudden interest in public sociology. But I certainly invite you to submit alternative hypotheses, or other thoughts about public sociology, pro or con, to these pages.

How might comparative and historical sociology contribute to a more public sociology? At first

glance, there might seem to be few possibilities here. Don't historical sociologists spend their time debating the origins of the French Revolution and the origins of capitalism in Japan? What could they (we!) possibly have to say about pressing contemporary issues? Actually, quite a bit. Most comparative and historical sociology falls into one of three broad genres that speak very clearly to contemporary concerns. We can label these genres "the origins of the present," "the lessons of history," and "things could be different."

Scholarship in the "origins of the present" genre uncovers the processes that created some of the most important features of the current age, including corporate capitalism, the state system, democracy and dictatorship, the welfare state, interest-group politics, etc. This genre runs from Marx and Weber to Barrington Moore, Charles Tilly, Richard Lachmann, Rosemary Hopcroft, Thomas Ertman, Bill Roy, Phil Gorski, Rebecca Emigh, Edwin Amenta, James Mahoney, Ann Orloff, and Elizabeth Clemens (to name but a few contemporary scholars). Research in this genre illuminates the present age (and the possibilities for change) by revealing its origins and "conditions of possibility."

"The lessons of history" genre encompasses a great deal of comparative and historical scholarship on revolutions, labor and social movements, religious revivals, and the like. While some of this work also explores how these phenomena have shaped the present, much of it focuses on their origins, with an eye towards discerning how mass movements, revivals, and even revolutions might occur in the contemporary period. Scholarship in this genre runs from Marx and Tocqueville to the work of Theda Skocpol, Jack Goldstone, Kim Voss, Ron Aminzade, Jeff Paige, Judy Stepan-Norris, Marshall Ganz, and many, many others.

Finally, scholarship in the "things could be different" genre employs comparisons across national societies (or other social groupings), or across eras, to illuminate both the particularities of present-day social arrangements as well as the possibilities for alternative arrangements. Peter Evans, Michele Lamont, Mounira Charrad, Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Howard Kimmeldorf, Lyn Spillman, Vivek Chibber, Ming-cheng Lo, Marion Fourcade-Gourinchas, and many others can be viewed as contributors to this genre.

In short, far from being marginal to "public sociology," I believe that comparative and historical sociology has much to contribute to this new intellectual movement. Indeed, our comparative and historical perspective strongly sensitizes us to the peculiarities of the present. Now, I do have a self-interested reason for making this claim (besides believing that it's just plain true): My friend Jim Jasper and I recently became the new editors of Contexts magazine, the ASA publication which provides analysis of contemporary social issues for general readers (see www.contextsmagazine.org.). We'd like to invite comparative and historical sociologists to think about submitting more of their work to Contexts. Here is an opportunity to raise the visibility of comparative and historical scholarship beyond as well as within the discipline.

Before ending, I should take this opportunity to thank John R. Hall for his hard work as section chair during the past year. I'm not sure I can live up to his high standard, but I'll try. Thanks also to all the section members who helped John to organize our scintillating panels and roundtables in San Francisco, and to those who presented there. (And thanks in advance to chair-elect Richard Lachmann for organizing the 2005 panels.) Special congratulations go out to Phil Gorski and Scott Leon Washington, winners of our Moore and Bendix prizes, respectively. And thanks to all those who worked on the committees who chose these winners! Congratulations are also due to our newly elected section officers – to Richard Lachmann, who was elected section chair for 2005-06, and to Miguel Centeno and Jim Mahoney, who were elected to council. The section also owes a huge debt of gratitude to Mathieu Deflem and Dylan Riley, our past and present web masters, respectively, and to Rosemary Hopcroft, who is responsible for producing the newsletter in your hands (or on your computer screen).

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The Ends of the State: Anarchy, Terror, and Police, 1851 to 9-11

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In the modern state, real authority...rests necessarily and unavoidably in the hands of the bureaucracy.
— Max Weber

Sociological work on the origins of the state counts among our discipline's best developed specialty areas, and rightly so. But our scholarly attention should also go to the evolution of the state beyond the conditions that led to the monopolization of force. In my comparative-historical work on the internationalization of social control (Deflem 2002), I build on the bureaucracy perspective of Max Weber to uncover empirically the evolving patterns and dynamics of the behavior of public police institutions. Weber himself forwarded the conception of police institutions as state bureaucracies when he specified among the functions of the modern state "the protection of personal security and public order (police)" (Weber 1922, p. 516). Weber attributed special significance to the police function by arguing that the expansion of the bureaucratization process was particularly accelerated by "the increasing need, in a society accustomed to pacification, for order and protection ('police') in all areas" (p. 561). From then on, Weber quipped, a steady road had led "to the current position of the policeman as the 'representative of God on earth'" (Ibid.).

The bureaucratization theory provides the basis for a sociological analysis of modern police institutions under conditions of increasing globalization from the middle of the 19th century until World War II. But the theory can also be applied to account for important dimensions of the contemporary conditions of counter-terrorism. In these variable historical contexts, the theory predicts a high degree of autonomy of police institutions to determine, on the basis of professional expertise and knowledge, the means and objectives of activities related to crime control and order maintenance. As state bureaucracies always remain related to the political power of governments, the degree of their institutional autonomy will vary and have variable implications, depending on social conditions, especially attempts by governments to politicize bureaucratic activity during periods of intense societal upheaval. Bureaucratization has theoretical implications beyond the immediate confines of social control and police, which this essay briefly explores.

The Bureaucratization of the State

The bureaucratization theory maintains that public police institutions in the course of their development increasingly reveal a tendency towards independence from the governments of national states. Police bureaucracies achieve institutional autonomy on the basis of a purposive-rational logic to employ the most efficient means (professional expertise) given certain objectives that are rationalized on the basis of professional systems of knowledge (official information). The theory does not deny that police is related to state control, but holds that the behavior of police agencies is not wholly determined by reference to their relation to the political center of states. Instead, bureaucracies are shaped by organizational transformations related to a more general rationalization process affecting bureaucratic activity. In the case of social control, it is most crucial that police bureaucracies gradually adopt criminal enforcement tasks, irrespective of political directives, and develop professional techniques to fulfill these goals.

The theory of bureaucratization accounts for change and continuity in the development of state institutions. Most interesting in this respect are the conditions that impact bureaucratization during periods of momentous societal change. Intense social disturbances typically lead to attempts to redirect bureaucratic activity to again play a role intimately related to the political goals of national states (politicization). In the case of policing, periods of societal upheaval are seen to affect the institutional autonomy of police institutions in functional and organizational ways. Drawing from work on the evolution of international policing in the context of Europe and the United States, several historical examples can be mentioned (see Deflem 2002).

In 1851, the first modern international police organization was established in the form of the Police Union of German States. Active until 1866, the Police Union brought together police of seven sovereign German-language states, including Prussia and Austria, with the express purpose of policing the political opposition of established autocratic regimes. Ironically, from such political efforts would gradually grow police organizations and practices with distinctly criminal objectives. Throughout the latter half of the 19th century, police institutions indeed developed and expanded professionally justified systems of policing and forged cooperation on the basis thereof. In 1898, a striking re-politicization attempt occurred when the Italian government organized the Anti-Anarchist Conference of Rome. Attended by government representatives of 21 European nations, the conference

sought to organize an international police structure against the anarchist movement. Although a follow-up meeting was held in St. Petersburg three years after the assassination of U.S. President McKinley, independent developments in the bureaucratization of the police function prevented these political efforts from interrupting the anti-anarchist and other policing strategies which police institutions had already begun to develop beyond any political policies and international conventions. Next to the disruptive impact of World War I, another striking example of the momentary shifts brought about in bureaucratization during sudden crises occurred after the Bolshevik Revolution, when police institutions in Europe and elsewhere turned attention to the presumed spread of a global communist movement. But, once again, such politically motivated police activities would be only temporarily relevant, or they were redirected, with implications that lasted until long after World War II, in terms that did not necessarily harmonize with government power. This is most clearly revealed in the case of the FBI during the Hoover era when anti-communist police activities formed part of a generalized policing of 'each and all,' including the politically powerful.

Efforts to politicize police institutions and other bureaucracies during moments of intense societal change are not surprising, as national crises typically bring about a centralization of power in the executive branch. What is ironic is that these politicization efforts occur progressively at times when police institutions continue to expand and solidify a position of autonomy that enables them to better resist such attempts at political control. On theoretical grounds alone, the degree to which the autonomy of state bureaucracies has been accomplished in periods of relative stability cannot be assumed to be without consequences during moments of upheaval.

September 11 as World Event
Historical incidents of attempts to politicize policing offer interesting parallels to the dynamics of September 11, 2001. The function and organization of police, in the United States as well as elsewhere in the world, changed significantly in response to the terrorist events of 9-11. Among the most important external determinants of counter-terrorism policing are political pressures by means of new legislations and other forms of official policy. In the decades before September 11, government policies and legislation against terrorism at the national and international level developed only slowly. Internationally, the regulation of terrorism dates back to 1937 when the League of Nations adopted a convention on the 'Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism'. The convention found little support among the nations of the world, and, from then on, international policies on

terrorism developed piecemeal, focusing on specific elements associated with terrorism (plane hijackings, bombings, hostage taking). In the United States, formal policies against terrorism also developed slowly and piecemeal until the Clinton administration secured passage of the 'Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act' of 1996.

Legislative and other policy responses to the terrorist attacks of 9-11 have gone far beyond what could have been predicted on the basis of developments during the 1990s. While the military intervention in Afghanistan mirrored the strikes launched against Al-Qaeda by order of President Clinton in 1998, the U.S. military effort was now more resolute, backed by new policies to justify the militarization of the judicial processing of foreign terrorists and new legislation aimed to broaden counter-terrorist police strategies. About a month after 9-11, the PATRIOT Act (the 'Provide Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act') received congressional approval. Next to the PATRIOT Act, the creation of the Department of Homeland Security in November 2002 has been among the most concrete political efforts to unite and oversee the various U.S. security agencies involved in the 'war on terror.'

The political re-organization of counter-terrorism policies by the Bush Presidency has also brought about a re-alignment of military and police powers and a militarization of criminal justice in matters of terrorism. It is particularly in this context that a remarkable similarity is revealed between the current re-organizations of policing in the United States (and in other countries of the world) and the war-time reorganizations that police institutions underwent in past times. September 11 has led to vigorous attempts on the part of the governments of national states and international governing bodies to control police efforts against terrorism and, once again, take charge of police work in function of political objectives. However, because the bureaucratization of modern police institutions is now at un unparalleled high level, it makes sense to expect that police institutions will also resist politicization attempts to remain concerned with an efficiency-driven treatment and depoliticized conception of terrorism.

Unlike the late 19th and early 20th century, modern police institutions have presently attained a level of bureaucratic autonomy that is unprecedented in scale and, therefore, can more effectively resist political influences in a manner that is congruent with achieved professional standards of expertise and knowledge with respect to the means and objectives of bureaucratic activity. With respect to the means of antiterrorist policing, technological advances and concerns of efficiency are observed to be the primary considerations

in establishing police practices against terrorism. This technological emphasis is shown in a concern with inter-agency communications, computerized information, linguistic issues, the financing of terrorism, and the use of special investigative techniques such as wire-tapping. The emphasis on efficiency reveals the relevance of formal rationalization processes which have been observed in many modern bureaucratic institutions. In terms of the objectives of social control, the bureaucratization of policing involves most noticeably a de-politicization of the target of counter-terrorism. This criminalization of terrorism is accomplished by defining terrorism very vaguely ('a crime against humanity') and/or by identifying and isolating the distinctly criminal elements (bombings, killings) from terrorist incidents. As bureaucratization processes have been historically influential across Western societies (Jacoby 1969), an important implication is that cooperation among state bureaucracies policing terrorism can take place irrespective of the similarities and/or differences among nations in political, legal, cultural, and other respects. The relative independence of police thereby exposes the limitations of (monolithic) state-centered theories in terms of the specific roles played by police and other state institutions. The autonomy of state bureaucracies, ironically, creates the potential for bureaucratic activity to be planned and implemented without regard for considerations of legality, justice, and politics.

The Dynamics of the State

Processes and structures of social control in modern states are comprised of a multitude of dimensions and institutions which are not necessarily in tune with one another. In matters of terrorism, for example, ideological and political sentiments and policies are very divided within and, particularly, across national states, while anti-terrorist strategies at the level of police bureaucracies, on a fairly broad multi-lateral scale, rest on a formal-rational conception of the means and objectives of counter-terrorism. As such, the bureaucratization of modern police institutions harmonizes with Weber's perspective of societal rationalization as having gone in the direction of an increasing reliance on principles of efficiency in terms of a calculation of means. It is under those conditions, Weber (1922) argued, that the modern state bureaucracy becomes an "almost unbreakable formation," while political control and democratic oversight of the bureaucracy is only possible in limited ways (p. 570).

For our theorizing of the state, the important implications of these developments of bureaucratization involve the need to recognize a fundamental irony of the modern state from its origins through its further evolution. The state concentrates power, but, in developing a bureaucratic apparatus to fulfill this concentrated and growing arsenal of functions, the state's powers are dispersed in a multitude of institutions, the organization and activities of which the state can no longer carefully control. Although there are no doubt important disciplinary techniques and strategies that have given rise to the origins of the state (Gorski 2003), the institutions that develop and multiply during the state's continued development cannot be assumed to always be carefully disciplined by the center of the state. Not only does the evolution of the modern state bring about that the spontaneous collective attention of society is inevitably relaxed (Durkheim 1893), the functionally divided state institutions that are created in response to the weakening influence of tradition also lead to a diversification of the objectives of state power. The expansion of state bureaucracies has ironic consequences. As the state grows, the relative power of its center weakens. There is no common end to the state, of course, but neither does it suffice to enumerate its multiple functions. What is particularly important is that the many functions of the state cannot be neatly harmonized, for they each have their own instruments and institutions that develop in relative autonomy to one another and to the center of the state. A state with many means also has many ends.

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Limits of Rationality in Historical Sociology

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The usefulness of the model of the rational actor has been actively debated within comparative and historical sociology for some time (Kiser and Hechter 1998, Adams 1999, Gorski 2000, Mahoney 2004). Arguments against the rational actor model mirror the sociological critique of economics more generally. Economists, confronted with the limits of rationality have instead begun to explore the evolutionists' critique of the rational actor model (Gintis, Bowles, Boyd and Fehr 2003). As humans, we evolved as social animals with social, and not necessarily rational, brains (Dunbar 1998). We very likely have evolved predispositions that promote altruism, religiosity and other universal human behaviors (Boyer 2001, Gintis et. al. 2003). From the evolutionists' point of view, the atomized individualists are no longer with us!

In the interests of further exploring the limits of rationality in historical sociology, I am putting together a session of that name for the International Sociological Association World Congress to be held in Durban, South Africa, in July 23-29 2006. I welcome contributions from all historical and comparative sociologists who are interested in this issue. See the ISA website at http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/.

I would also like to alert the members of the comparative and historical sociology section of a new section-in-formation of the American Sociological Association, Evolution and Sociology (web site: http://www.asanet.org/sectionevol/). This section has been designed as a forum for those with an interest in the applications of evolutionary theory (from evolutionary psychology, behavioral ecology, behavioral genetics etc.) to sociology. In so much as these evolutionary ideas mesh with traditional sociological concerns with the social, and also with social inequality, I think they have much promise in sociology. Further, the emphasis on human universals should appeal to those of us who think sociology is enhanced by a comparative view across a diverse array of human societies.

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Call for papers
Politics and Globalization

Research in Political Sociology is accepting manuscripts for volume 15, which will focus on 'Politics and Globalization.' The primary objective of *Research in Political Sociology* is to publish high quality, original scholarly manuscripts that advance the understanding of politics in society. Research in Political Sociology publishes research that represents a wide array of substantive areas, different methods, and a range theoretical perspectives. Manuscripts submitted for volume 15 should be directed toward understanding and explaining the relationship between 'Politics and Globalization.' Four copies of the manuscripts should be submitted to Harland Prechel, Department of Sociology, 4351 Academic Building, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4351. The tentative deadline for submission of manuscripts for volume 15 is June 1, 2005.

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The 17th Annual Meetings on Socio-Economics
Budapest, June 30 - July 2, 2005

What Counts? Calculation, Representation, Association

The 17th Annual Meetings on Socio-Economics will be held in Budapest, June 30-July 3, 2005. The meetings will be co-hosted by the Central European University and the Budapest University of Economic Sciences. In addition to the regular panels, open to the richest diversity in themes and methods, the 2005 meetings will include featured speakers and a set of Presidential Choice panels addressing the theme, "What Counts? Calculation, Representation, Association." Faced with a deluge of information, a multiplicity of evaluative principles, and myriad features that could be potentially salient, what is taken into account?
What matters, who counts, and with what kinds of measures and metrics? Whereas calculation, representation, and association might conventionally map to the domains of economy, polity, and the civic, we will be as much interested, for example, in representations within the economy, calculations within the civic, and the problem of making associations in politics. In examining how actors navigate multiple orders of worth we will be especially interested in the socio-technologies of making and taking accounts. Because tools count as constitutive parts of the social, they must be brought into our accounts. Tools - instruments, artifacts, numbering sytems, spreadsheets, microphones, monitors, servers, protocols, platforms, podiums, flipcharts, websites, power points, algorithms, maps, models, tabulators, tables - are a part not only of calculative practices but also of public assemblages in politics and civic life. Network analysis, moreover, will be enriched by studying how meetings, mobile phones, and emails mediate social ties. We invite your papers on these and other themes. For more information on the conference, visit the website of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, http://www.sase.org/homepage.html

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Call for Submissions Teaching about Human Rights

Joyce Apsel is collecting syllabi (including writing and other assignments and short essays) for a new volume, Teaching about Human Rights to be published by the American Sociological Association. The goal is to include a broad a range of undergraduate and graduate courses taught from a variety of perspectives and to provide a needed resource with web-sites and bibliography sources for teachers who are designing courses on the subject. Please submit materials in English. Please e-mail the course syllabi and other materials with your name, department or affiliation, e-mail and mailing address to: jaa5@nyu.edu or mail one copy of the syllabus and other materials to: Dr. Joyce Apsel, New York University, Master Teacher in Humanities, General Studies Program 726 Broadway, room 605a, New York, NY 10003

You will be notified if your syllabus is selected and asked for permission to publish it. Please address questions to: jaa5@nyu.edu.

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Call for Paper Proposals "The Long Twentieth Century: Ten Years On"
Special Issue of the *Journal of World Systems Research*
Benjamin D. Brewer and Jason W. Moore
Special Issue Editors

With this proposed special issue of the JWSR, we would like to make a broad argument for the continuing promise and untapped potential of Giovanni Arrighi's The Long Twentieth Century, some ten years after the publication of this key text within the field of world-systems analysis. Rather than assemble the typical festschrift, we intend to put together a collection that pushes the limits of the book, and explores fresh ways of extending a number of the volume's key themes and arguments. While proposals need not adhere to any strict disciplinary framework, we ask potential authors to focus their arguments on debates and questions with central issues in world-historical studies, such as: the origins of historical capitalism, hegemony and rivalry in the modern world system, the metamorphoses of business enterprise, the importance

of commodity chains in the world economy, the role of finance in capitalist development, global patterns of labor movements and class conflict, the civilizational foundations of the revolt against western domination, the rise of East Asia in comparative perspective, globalization and the persistence of social inequalities, the environment and crises in the world system, and so forth.

Contributors will hopefully arrive at this discussion through research that not only relates to the themes and arguments of The Long Twentieth Century, but also deploys in some fashion elements of the book's conceptual architecture. Importantly, we seek a group of scholars that at once forge important solidarities and innovative ruptures with The Long Twentieth Century and Arrighi's theory of historical capitalism. The goal is nothing short of a critical engagement with Arrighi's ideas, and through this engagement, the development of new scholarly visions for the world-historical project in the 21st century.

At this stage, we are issuing a call for paper proposals of up to five pages. Paper proposals should be submitted by January 15th, 2005, with an anticipated deadline for accepted papers of June 30th, 2005. Should you have any questions, please contact either editor via email.

Please send proposals in MS Word format as email attachments to both editors:
Ben Brewer: benbrew@earthlink.net --- Jason Moore: jasonwmoore@earthlink.net
If email submission is not possible, please mail two copies of paper proposal to:

Benjamin D. Brewer
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Johns Hopkins University
3400 N. Charles St.
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People

For 2004-05, **Tom Hall** is holding the A. Lindsay O'Connor Chair in American Studies at Colgate University, on leave from my regular position as Lester M. Jones Professor of Sociology at DePauw University.

Steven Pfaff of the University of Washington has won the Social Science History Association annual

President's Book Award for a new manuscript. His book manuscript is entitled *Fight or Flight? Exit-Voice Dynamics and the Collapse of East Germany.* The prize rewards an especially meritorious first work by a beginning scholar.

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Call for Nominations

Barrington Moore Book Award

The Comparative and Historical Sociology section presents the Barrington Moore Award every year to author of the best book in the area of comparative and historical sociology. Books may be nominated by authors or by other section members. Nominated books should have been published in the two years prior to the year in which they are nominated; for 2005, the prize will be awarded to a book published in 2003 or 2004. Please send a letter of nomination via e-mail to the chair of the award committee and arrange for each member of the committee to receive a review copy of the nominated book. Nominations must be dated no later than March 1, 2005. The committee members are: Philip Gorski (chair), Department of Sociology, Yale University, P.O. Box 208265, New Haven, CT 06520-8265, e-mail: philip.gorski@yale.edu; Rebecca Jean Emigh, 264 Haines Hall, Box 951551, Dept. of Sociology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1551, e-mail: emigh@bigstar.sscnet.ucla.edu; and Jeff Paige, Department of Sociology, University of Michigan, 1225 South University, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2590, e-mail: jpaige@umich.edu.

Outstanding Article Award

The section will present an Outstanding Article Award, beginning in 2005, to the author of the best article (or book chapter) in the area of comparative and historical sociology. Articles or chapters may be nominated by authors or by other section members. Nominated papers should have been published in the two years prior to the year in which they are nominated; for 2005, the prize will be awarded to an article or chapter published in 2003 or 2004. Please send a letter of nomination via e-mail and a copy of the nominated article or chapter, preferably by e-mail, to the chair of the award committee. Nominations must be dated no later than March 1, 2005. The chair of the award committee is Thomas Ertman, Department of Sociology, New York University, 269 Mercer Street, 4th floor, New York,

NY 10003; e-mail: thomas.ertman@nyu.edu.

Reinhard Bendix Student Paper Award

The section awards the Reinhard Bendix Award to the graduate student who has written the best paper, published or unpublished, in the area of comparative and historical sociology. Papers may be nominated by authors or by other section members. Authors should be enrolled in graduate programs at the time the paper was written. Papers coauthored with mentors or other faculty members are not eligible. Please send a letter of nomination via e-mail and a copy of the nominated paper, preferably by e-mail, to the chair of the award committee. Nominations must be dated no later than March 1, 2005. The chair of the award committee is Miguel Centeno, Director, PIIRS, 116 Bendheim Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544; e-mail: cenmiga@princeton.edu.

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Call for Papers

"Civil Society: Past and Present"
A proposed panel for the 37th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology
Stockholm, Sweden (July 5-9, 2005)

"In his praise of the United States, Alexis de Toqueville writes of the wondrous impact American social equality and institutionalized liberties such as freedom of the press have on American civil society. At the same time, he worries that the American tendency towards individualism will destroy the civic fabric and cast away the positive impact of equality on everyday lives. This panel invites scholars to consider how these twin factors of individualism and equality have shaped civil society throughout times of civil unrest, civic engagement, hightened nationalism, the current 'crisis' of civility in the US, and other significant moments. Also welcome are papers that draw upon rigorous empirical work on non-Western civil society and engage in theoretical discussions relevant to the themes of the panel. If you wish to present a paper in this session "Civil Society: Past and Present", send an abstract of no more than one page to Ming-cheng Miriam Lo: mmlo@ucdavis.edu by January 15, 2005."

General information about the congress can be found on the congress website, http://www.SCASSS.uu.se/iis2005, which will be updated regularly.

2005 Comparative-Historical Section Sessions at the ASA in Philadelphia

1.   The Framers and the Construction of the Post-Independence Order in the United States [joint with political sociology].

Organizers: (1) Jason Kaufman; Department of Sociology; 648 William James Hall; Harvard University; Cambridge, MA 02138; (617)-495-3887; e-mail: jkaufman@wjh.harvard.edu

(2) John Noakes; Department of Sociology; University of Pennsylvania; 3718 Locust Walk; Philadelphia, PA 19104; 215-898-2126; e-mail: jnoakes@ssc.upenn.edu.

2.   100 Years of Sociology on Race and Ethnicity: Comparative and Historical Perspectives [joint with racial and ethnic minorities section].

Organizers: (1) Scott Leon Washington; Princeton University; Department of Sociology; Office of Population Research; 225 Wallace Hall; Princeton, NJ 08544; e-mail: slw@princeton.edu

(2) Ashley Woody Doane, Jr.; Department of Social Sciences; Hillyer College; University of Hartford; West Hartford, CT 06117; telephone is (860) 768-4878; e-mail: doane@hartford.edu

3.   The Consolidation and Fragmentation of Historical and Contemporary Empires.

Organizer: Rebecca Jean Emigh; Department of Sociology; UCLA; Box 951551; 264 Haines Hall; Los Angeles, CA, 90095-1551; phone: 310-20609546; e-mail: emigh@bigstar.sscnet.ucla.edu

4.   Roundtables (one hour)

Organizer: Brian Gran; Case Western Reserve University; Department of Sociology; 10900 Euclid Avenue; Mather Memorial 226; Cleveland, OH 44106-7124; phone: 216 368 2694; e-mail: Brian.Gran@case.edu.

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New Publications of Section Members

Victor Azarya. 2004. "Globalization and International Tourism in Developing Countries: Marginality as a Commercial Commodity" in *Current Sociology*, 52(6), November.

Neil Brenner. 2004. *New State Spaces: Urban Governance and the Rescaling of Statehood.* Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

William I. Brustein and Ryan King. 2004. "Research Note: Anti-Semitism as a Response to Perceived Jewish Power: The Cases of Bulgaria and Romania before the Holocaust." *Social Forces*, December, 83, forthcoming.

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