

Readings on Research Design, 1988-2000 (CT 8/12/01)

For purposes of teaching, I have restricted the bibliography to texts in English. I can supply plenty of valuable references in other European languages.

1. Knowledge, Explanation, and Method

Abbott, Andrew (2001): *Chaos of Disciplines*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Binary division, repeated at many levels, helps explain how sociology - like other disciplines - got into its present pickles. (2001): *Time Matters. On Theory and Method*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Golden Oldies of the Abbott canon.

Alford, Robert R. (1998): *The Craft of Inquiry. Theories, Methods, Evidence*. New York: Oxford University Press. "Knowledgeable, reflective, and humane," reads my blurb, "Robert Alford applies strong colors with a sure hand as he produces a well-crafted group portrait of sociology's multiple personalities."

Appleby, Joyce, Lynn Hunt & Margaret Jacob (1994): *Telling the Truth About History*. New York: Norton. How to defend historical knowledge against the excesses of postmodern skepticism.

Barnes, Barry (1995): *The Elements of Social Theory*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Individualism, functionalism, and interactionism as ways of explaining such phenomena as social classes and social movements; a superior textbook.

Baron, James N. & Michael T. Hannan (1994): "The Impact of Economics on Contemporary Sociology," *Journal of Economic Literature* 32: 1111-1146.

Bates, Robert H. et al. (1998): *Analytical Narratives*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. The et al. are Avner Greif, Margaret Levi, Jean-Laurent Rosenthal and Barry Weingast, all of whom use rational choice formalisms to frame complex accounts of political and economic processes.

Becker, Howard S. (1998): *Tricks of the Trade. How to Think About Your Research While You're Doing It*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Wise trickster Becker chats about social science imagery, sampling, concepts, and logic.

Bhargava, Rajeev (1992): *Individualism in Social Science. Forms and Limits of a Methodology*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Finally methodological individualism's philosophical foundations and ambiguities get the professional scrutiny they deserve.

Blute, Marion (1997): "History Versus Science: The Evolutionary Solution," *Canadian Journal of Sociology* 22: 345-364.

Bonnell, Victoria E. & Lynn Hunt (1999): eds., *Beyond the Cultural Turn. New Directions in the Study of Society and Culture*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Now that we've turned, where do we go next?

Bunge, Mario (1996): *Finding Philosophy in Social Science*. New Haven: Yale University Press. A physicist turned philosopher locates philosophical assertions, and blunders, in social-scientific discourse. See also his (1998): *Social Science Under Debate: A Philosophical Perspective*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, and (1999): *The Sociology-Philosophy Connection*. New Brunswick: Transaction.

Chamberlayne, Prue, Joanna Bornat & Tom Wengraf (2000): eds., *The Turn to Biographical Methods in Social Science. Comparative Issues and Examples*. London: Routledge. The thrills and dangers of teetering at the edge of phenomenological individualism.

Coleman, James S. (1990): *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Massive extension and revision of rational-action analyses over a wide range of social life, complete with mathematical restatements of major arguments and fresh critiques of the classics.

Collins, Randall (1999): *Macro History. Essays in Sociology of the Long Run*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. An ingenious, knowledgeable, talented synthesizer looks at history through Weberian spectacles.

Cooper, Frederick, Allen F. Isaacman, Florencia E. Mallon, Steve J. Stern & William Roseberry (1993): *Confronting Historical Paradigms. Peasants, Labor, and the Capitalist World System in Africa and Latin America*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. Outstanding critics and synthesizers review the state of their art.

Cooper, Frederick & Randall Packard (1997): eds., *International Development and the Social Sciences. Essays on the History and Politics of Knowledge*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Ideas, practices, and consequences of developmental thinking.

Curtis, Bruce (2001): *The Politics of Population. State Formation, Statistics, and the Census of Canada, 1840-1875*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Documentation of documentation as a politically motivated and socially constructed process.

Dening, Greg (1992): *Mr. Bligh's Bad Language. Passion, Power and Theatre on the Bounty*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Mutiny on the Bounty as history and as theater.

Desrosières, Alain (1998): *The Politics of Large Numbers. A History of Statistical Reasoning*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. The production and analysis of statistics entails making uniform, or at least comparable, and therefore rests on the power to impose grids.

Douglas, Mary & Steven Ney (1998): *Missing Persons. A Critique of the Social Sciences*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Groupness and gridness, as aspects of culture, provide a way of situating the isolated individual of today's prevalent theories within different sorts of social milieux.

Elster, Jon (1989): *Nuts and Bolts for the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (1999): *Alchemies of the Mind. Rationality and the Emotions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Handy, graceful inventories of causal mechanisms, centering on individual cognitive mechanisms.

Franzosi, Roberto (1998): "Narrative Analysis, or Why (and How) Sociologists Should Be Interested in Narrative," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24: 517-554. (1998): "Narrative as Data: Linguistic and Statistical Tools for the Quantitative Study of Historical Events," *International Review of Social History* 43, Supplement 6: New Methods for Social History, 81-104.

Geertz, Clifford (2000): *Available Light. Anthropological Reflections on Philosophical Topics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. One of our time's most literate, original, and influential anthropologists reflects in public about problems of knowledge, including self-knowledge.

Gould, Roger V. (2001): ed., *General History and Historical Sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Controversy over the proper place of general models (and the right sorts of general models) in historical analysis.

Green, Donald P. & Ian Shapiro (1994): *Pathologies of Rational Choice Theory. A Critique of Applications in Political Science*. New Haven: Yale University Press. To what extent have the models of Arrow, Downs, and Olson received empirical confirmation in political science? Not much. For plenty of heat and some light in a followup discussion, see Jeffrey Friedman, ed., *The Rational Choice Controversy. Economic Models of Politics Reconsidered*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1996

Grusky, David B. & Jesper B. Sørensen (1998): "Can Class Analysis Be Salvaged?" *American Journal of Sociology* 103: 1187-1234.

Hacking, Ian (1999): *Social Construction of What?* Cambridge: Harvard University Press. What's at issue in debates over social construction? Philosopher-critic Hacking tells us wittily.

Hamilton, Richard F. (1996): *The Social Misconstruction of Reality. Validity and Verification in the Scholarly Community*. New Haven: Yale University Press. How and why unsubstantiated or clearly incorrect theses such as Weber's linking of capitalism to Protestantism and Foucault's account of prisons come to be widely accepted.

Hawthorn, Geoffrey (1991): *Plausible Worlds. Possibility and Understanding in History and the Social Sciences*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How explanation requires counterfactuals, but counterfactuals are always indeterminate.

Heckhausen, Jutta & Pascal Boyer (2000): eds., "Evolutionary Psychology: Potential and Limits of a Darwinian Framework for the Behavioral Sciences," *American Behavioral Scientist* 43, no. 6, entire issue. Instead of the usual hyperbole, a relatively balanced treatment.

Hedström, Peter & Richard Swedberg (1998): eds., *Social Mechanisms. An Analytical Approach to Social Theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. If simple description, empathetic interpretation, black boxes, or covering laws won't do, what will? Social mechanisms!

Hug, Simon & Dominique Wisler (1998): "Correcting for Selection Bias in Social Movement Research," *Mobilization* 3: 141-162.

Immerfall, Stefan (1992): "Macrohistorical Models in Historical-Electoral Research: A Fresh Look at the Stein-Rokkan-Tradition," *Historical Social Research* 17: 103-116.

King, Gary (1997): *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. If you adopt the method of bounds, weight units for population size, and then do your regressions, it turns out that you can arrive at excellent estimates of individual-level numbers and correlations.

King, Gary, Robert O. Keohane & Sidney Verba (1994): *Designing Social Inquiry. Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Although it still slides from time to time into treating qualitative analysis as a poor cousin of quantitative analysis, the book provides a superior introduction to the logic of social inquiry.

Kontopoulos, Kyriakos M. (1993): *The Logics of Social Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Tortuous but reflective review of ways to conceptualize social structure, from reductionist to holistic.

Kuper, Adam (1999): *Culture. The Anthropologists' Account*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. A shrewd ethnographer traces anthropology's path through culture, and vice versa, with an acid pen.

van Leeuwen, Marco H.D. & Ineke Maas (1996): "Long-Term Social Mobility: Research Agenda and a Case Study (Berlin, 1825-1957)," *Continuity and Change* 11: 399-433.

Lewin, Shira (1996): "Economics and Psychology: Lessons for Our Own Day from the Early Twentieth Century," *Journal of Economic Literature* 34: 1293-1323.

Lichbach, Mark I. & Adam B. Seligman (2000): *Market and Community. The Bases of Social Order, Revolution, and Relegitimation*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press. Dialogue between a rationalist and a culturalist shows why neither strict market nor strict community analyses explain social reordering.

Lichbach, Mark Irving & Alan S. Zuckerman (1997): eds., *Comparative Politics. Rationality, Culture, and Structure*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. What's the best three traditions -- rationalist, culturalist, and structuralist -- can do for comparative politics, and how might we synthesize that best?

Link, Bruce G. & Jo Phelan (1995): "Social Conditions as Fundamental Causes of Disease," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* (Extra Issue), 80-94.

Little, Daniel (1991): *Varieties of Social Explanation. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Science*. Boulder: Westview. (1998): *On the Philosophy of the Social Sciences. Microfoundations, Method, and Causation*. New Brunswick: Transaction. Rational choice Marxism confronts practical problems in area studies, comparative politics, and elsewhere.

Lloyd, Christopher (1993): *The Structures of History*. Oxford: Blackwell. Sophisticated, systematic, philosophical survey of conditions for valid historically grounded social science.

Mahoney, James (1999): "Nominal, Ordinal, and Narrative Appraisal in Macrocausal Analysis," *American Journal of Sociology* 104: 1154-1196. (2000): "Strategies of Causal Inference in Small-N Analysis," *Sociological Methods and Research* 28: 387-424. (2000): "Path Dependence in Historical Sociology," *Theory and Society* 29: 507-548.

McAdam, Doug, Sidney Tarrow & Charles Tilly (2001): *Dynamics of Contention*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Why and how to rethink explanations of political struggle.

Miller, Dale T. (1999): "The Norm of Self-Interest," *American Psychologist* 54: 1053-1060.

Mohr, John (1998): "Measuring Meaning Structures," *Annual Review of Sociology* 24: 345-370. (2000): ed., "Relational Analysis and Institutional Meanings: Formal Models for the Study of Culture," special issue of *Poetics* 27, nos. 2 & 3.

Mohr, John W. & Roberto Franzosi (1997): eds., "Special Double Issue on New Directions in Formalization and Historical Analysis," *Theory and Society* 28, nos. 2 & 3.

Molho, Anthony & Gordon S. Wood (1998): eds., *Imagined Histories. American Historians Interpret the Past*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. America-based historians (not all, by any means, American-born) examine histories throughout the world.

Monkkonen, Eric H. (1994): ed., *Engaging the Past. The Uses of History Across the Social Sciences*. Durham: Duke University Press. History, anthropology, economics, sociology, political science, and geography, reflectively and critically reviewed.

Morawska, Ewa & Willfried Spohn (1994): "'Cultural Pluralism' in Historical Sociology: Recent Theoretical Directions," in Diana Crane, ed., *The Sociology of Culture. Emerging Theoretical Perspectives*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Motyl, Alexander J. (1999): *Revolutions, Nations, Empires*. New York: Columbia University Press. Sustained, demanding, often witty brief for well formed concepts as necessary (but not sufficient) conditions for effective theorizing about revolutions, nations, and empires.

Munck, Gerardo L. (1998): "Canons of Research Design in Qualitative Analysis," *Studies in Comparative International Development* 33: 18-45.

Oliver, Pamela E. & Daniel J. Myers (1999): "How Events Enter the Public Sphere: Conflict, Location, and Sponsorship in Local Newspaper Coverage of Public Events," *American Journal of Sociology* 105: 38-87.

Olzak, Susan (1989): "Analysis of Events in the Study of Collective Action," *Annual Review of Sociology* 15: 119-141.

Padgett, John F. & Christopher K. Ansell (1993): "Robust Action and the Rise of the Medici, 1400-1434," *American Journal of Sociology* 98: 1259-1319.

Ragin, Charles C. (1994): *Constructing Social Research. The Unity and Diversity of Method*. Thousand Oaks, California: Pine Forge. Sensible, readable introduction to the choices confronting empirical researchers. (2000): *Fuzzy-Set Social Science*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. How to make complex partial similarities and differences work for rather than against explanation.

Ragin, Charles C. & Howard S. Becker (1992): eds., *What is a Case? Exploring the Foundations of Social Inquiry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. To ask "What is a case?" is to ask how any systematic evidence of general propositions can exist.

Rule, James B. (1997): *Theory and Progress in Social Science*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How, if at all, does systematic knowledge of social processes advance?

#Schweingruber, David (2000): "Mob Sociology and Escalated Force: Sociology's Contribution to Repressive Police Tactics," *Sociological Quarterly* 41: 371-389.

Shapiro, Gilbert & John Markoff (1998): *Revolutionary Demands. A Content Analysis of the Cahiers de Doléances of 1789*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. A massive, concrete introduction to content analysis of complex documents, not to mention a major source for study of the French Revolution.

Smith, Bonnie G. (1998): *The Gender of History. Men, Women, and Historical Practice*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. With academic installation of history, a remarkable division opened up between male professionalism and female amateurism.

Smith, Dennis (1991): *The Rise of Historical Sociology*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. Why there's still some hope for the enterprise.

Smocovitis, Vassiliki Betty (1996): *Unifying Biology. The Evolutionary Synthesis and Evolutionary Biology*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. The Neo-Darwinian synthesis and debate taken as a serious, consequential work of art.

Steinmetz, George (1999): ed., *State/Culture. State-Formation after the Cultural Turn*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Why and how to incorporate culture into macropolitical analyses.

Stinchcombe, Arthur L. (1991): "The Conditions of Fruitfulness of Theorizing About Mechanisms in Social Science," *Philosophy of the Social Sciences* 21: 367-88. (1997): "On the Virtues of the Old Institutionalism," *Annual Review of Sociology* 23: 1-18.

Stokes, Gale (2001): "The Fates of Human Societies: A Review of Recent Macrohistories," *American Historical Review* 106: 508-525.

Thaler, Richard (2000): "From *Homo Economicus* to *Homo Sapiens*," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 14: 133-141.

Tilly, Charles (1998): *Durable Inequality*. Berkeley: University of California Press. An attempt (so far not very successful) to introduce relational thinking into a highly individualistic field.

Turbin, Carole, Laura L. Frader, Sonya O. Rose, Evelyn Nakano Glenn & Elizabeth Faue (1998): "A Roundtable on Gender, Race, Class, Culture, and Politics: Where Do We Go from Here?" *Social Science History* 22: 1-45.

Udehn, Lars (1996): *The Limits of Public Choice. A Sociological Critique of the Economic Theory of Politics*. London: Routledge. The (very serious) weaknesses of economic models for political processes.

White, Harrison (1992): *Identity and Control. A Structural Theory of Social Action*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Brilliant, erratic, exasperatingly abstract synthesis.

Williams, David R. & Chiquita Collins (1995): "US Socioeconomic and Racial Differences in Health: Patterns and Explanations," *Annual Review of Sociology* 21: 349-386.

Wong, Bin (1997): *China Transformed. Historical Change and the Limits of European Experience*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. How to think about Chinese history other than as not-Europe.

2. Exemplary Recent Monographs

Abbott, Andrew (1988): *The System of Professions. An Essay on the Division of Expert Labor*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Struggles for turf as a spur to professionalization. (1999): *Department & Discipline. Chicago Sociology at One Hundred*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. A serious critical history of a consequential intellectual enterprise.

Amenta, Edwin (1998): *Bold Relief. Institutional Politics and the Origins of Modern American Social Policy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Why the US mounted an unprecedented program of work and relief during the 1930s, then quickly abandoned its world leadership in that regard during the 1940s.

Aminzade, Ronald (1993): *Ballots and Barricades. Class Formation and Republican Politics in France, 1830-1871*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. The emergence of an industrial working class promoted popular republicanism that differed in important ways from its bourgeois cousin.

Ashforth, Adam (1990): *The Politics of Official Discourse in Twentieth-Century South Africa*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. How South African authorities and academics constructed and imposed racial categories.

Auyero, Javier (2000): *Poor People's Politics: Peronist Survival Networks and the Legacy of Evita*. Durham: Duke University Press. Acute ethnography + refined political science = new light on patronage politics.

Barkey, Karen (1994): *Bandits and Bureaucrats. The Ottoman Route of State Centralization*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. How the Ottoman Empire's special forms of political power made the conjunction of bandits and bureaucrats less contradictory than European experience would suggest.

Bearman, Peter S. (1993): *Relations into Rhetorics. Local Elite Social Structure in Norfolk, England, 1540-1640*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. Changing networks of kinship and patronage as a key to political transformation.

Bratton, Michael & Nicolas van de Walle (1997): *Democratic Experiments in Africa. Regime Transitions in Comparative Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. What produced protest, democratization, and/or democratic consolidation in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1990 and 1994?

Breman, Jan (1996): *Footloose Labour. Working in India's Informal Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Thirty years of perceptive ethnography in Gujarat produces a fresh, if often appalling, view of landless labor.

Broadbent, Jeffrey (1998): *Environmental Politics in Japan. Networks of Power and Protest*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Interaction among national political structure, Japanese culture, and local environmental struggles.

Brubaker, Rogers (1992): *Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Sustained comparison from the 17th century onward brings out the difference between "inclusive" French and "exclusive" German principles of citizenship as a function of state formation.

Burawoy, Michael & János Lukács (1992): *The Radiant Past. Ideology and Reality in Hungary's Road to Capitalism*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Fieldwork and theory converge in an inside-outside view.

Centeno, Miguel (2001): *Blood and Debt: War and the Nation-State in Latin America*. University Park: Penn State University Press. Balances shrewdly between identifying distinctive properties of Latin American national patterns, on one side, and integrating Latin American histories into international comparisons, on the other.

Clemens, Elisabeth S. (1997): *The People's Lobby. Organizational Innovation and the Rise of Interest Group Politics in the United States, 1890-1925*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. How connected clumps of farmers, workers, and other fairly ordinary citizens acquired voice through popular associations.

Cohen, Lizabeth (1990): *Making a New Deal. Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919-1939*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. By what means, and with what effects, the Second Industrial Revolution, the Depression, and the New Deal altered workers' lives.

Cohn, Samuel R. (1993): *When Strikes Make Sense -- And Why*. New York: Plenum. Coalminers' strikes under the French Third Republic illuminate general conditions for effective striking.

Collier, Ruth Berins (1999): *Paths toward Democracy. The Working Class and Elites in Western Europe and South America*. New York: Cambridge University Press. Bold, yet careful, comparison of multiple political transitions.

Colloredo-Mansfeld, Rudi (1999): *The Native Leisure Class. Consumption and Cultural Creativity in the Andes*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Instead of blathering about globalization and transnationalism, this artist-ethnographer shows what actually happens as Ecuadoran weavers hook into the international economy.

Conley, Dalton (1999): *Being Black, Living in the Red: Race, Wealth, and Social Policy in America*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Racial inequality explained by black-white differences in wealth.

DeVault, Marjorie (1991): *Feeding the Family. The Social Organization of Caring as Gendered Work*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. What careful interviewing can uncover concerning gender divisions of labor in households.

Diani, Mario (1995): *Green Networks. A Structural Analysis of the Italian Environmental Movement*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. How organizations connect and coordinate in social-movement mobilization and, for that matter, demobilization.

Downs, Laura Lee (1995): *Manufacturing Inequality. Gender Division in the French and British Metalworking Industries, 1914-1939*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Skilled historical reconstruction of differences by country and gender.

Duneier, Mitchell (1992): *Slim's Table. Race, Respectability, and Masculinity*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Perceptive reports on hanging out in and around a Hyde Park cafeteria segue into a critical discussion of previous attempts to portray ghetto social lives. (1999): *Sidewalk*. New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux. What social life and conversation are like, and to some extent why, among New York street people.

Ertman, Thomas (1997): *Birth of the Leviathan. Building States and Regimes in Medieval and Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How forms of local government and the timing of war affected the organization of states.

Fitch, Kristine L. (1998): *Speaking Relationally. Culture, Communication, and Interpersonal Connection*. New York: Guilford. Ethnography of conversation among middle-class Colombians that forms and transforms interpersonally grounded identities. Don't miss the (inter)personal epilogue.

Fogel, Robert William (2000): *The Fourth Great Awakening and the Future of Egalitarianism*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Technological change poses moral and political problems to which religious innovation responds. Conflict, and new approaches to inequality, ensue.

Franzosi, Roberto (1995): *The Puzzle of Strikes. Class and State Strategies in Postwar Italy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Perhaps the most successful marriage of econometric analysis and historical treatment of industrial conflict ever consummated.

Freedman, Paul (1991): *The Origins of Peasant Servitude in Medieval Catalonia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Imposing servitude by force in a time of monarchical weakening; throwing it off by peasant rebellion in a time of monarchical strengthening.

Gallo, Carmenza (1991): *Taxes and State Power. Political Instability in Bolivia, 1900-1950*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. At last someone sees -- and very brightly -- the significance of the interplay between taxation and class structure for political conflict.

Gamson, William A. (1992): *Talking Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How fairly ordinary people frame political discussion, and what the media have to do with it.

Goldstone, Jack A. (1991): *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Sweeping comparison and connection of 16th- to 18th-century revolutions, with glances forward to our own time.

Goodin, Robert E., Bruce Headey, Ruud Muffels & Henk-jan Dirven (1999): *The Real Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Panel studies of the US, Germany, and the Netherlands from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s assess the relative success of different welfare systems in promoting efficiency, equality, integration, stability, autonomy, and poverty reduction.

Gould, Roger V. (1995): *Insurgent Identities. Class, Community, and Protest in Paris from 1848 to the Commune*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. How changing network structure affected the interests, identities, and social relations on the basis of which Parisians rebelled . . . or, for that matter, failed to rebel.

Gowa, Joanne (1999): *Ballots and Bullets. The Elusive Democratic Peace*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Once you allow for Cold War alliances, democracies are just as likely to fight as are other states.

Graham, Laurie (1995): *On the Line at Subaru-Isuzu. The Japanese Model and the American Worker*. Ithaca: ILR Press. A clandestine participant observer documents the clash between Japanese systems of control and American workers' techniques of resistance.

Greenfeld, Liah (1992): *Nationalism. Five Roads to Modernity*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. How elite ideas of the nation formed and changed in England, France, Germany, Russia, and the United States.

Gross, Jan T. (2001): *Neighbors. The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. The chilling story of how (but not so much why) half a village's people murdered the other half during the summer of 1941.

Gurr, Ted Robert (2000): *Peoples Versus States: Minorities at Risk in the New Century*. Washington: United States Institute of Peace Press; revised edition of 1993 *Minorities at Risk*. Communal groups and their struggles on a world scale, 1945-1999

Guthrie, Doug (1999): *Dragon in a Three-Piece Suit: The Emergence of Capitalism in China*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Guthrie spent a year studying Shanghai firms, then compared their adoptions of new organizational forms and practices.

Hage, Jerald, Robert Hanneman & Edward T. Gargan (1989): *State Responsiveness and State Activism. An Examination of the Social Forces that Explain the Rise in Social Expenditures in Britain, France, Germany and Italy 1870-1968*. London: Unwin Hyman. More authoritarian regimes intervened earlier, yet working class mobilization did make a difference.

Hanagan, Michael P. (1989): *Nascent Proletarians: Class Formation in Post-Revolutionary France*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. Demography and class in tight interaction.

Harding, Susan Friend (2000): *The Book of Jerry Falwell. Fundamentalist Language and Politics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Biblical realists have their own languages, practices, and identities.

Hechter, Michael (2000): *Containing Nationalism*. New York: Oxford University Press. Nationalism as a collective action problem to be explained, or at least elucidated, through game theory.

Heller, Patrick (1999): *The Labor of Development. Workers and the Transformation of Capitalism in Kerala, India*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Working-class mobilization, channeled by communist parties, fostered a redistributive but relatively democratic form of capitalism.

Herbst, Jeffrey (2000): *States and Power in Africa. Comparative Lessons in Authority and Control*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. (Strong) geographical influences on African state formation.

Horowitz, Donald L. (2001): *The Deadly Ethnic Riot*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Although it is astonishing in this day and age to witness a revival of essentially invariant natural history (rather than analysis of variation and its mechanisms), the sophistication, documentation, comprehensiveness, and social-psychological sensitivity of this treatment sets it apart from all its predecessors.

Ikegami, Eiko (1995): *The Taming of the Samurai. Honorific Individualism and the Making of Modern Japan*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Two histories intertwine: the creation of a viable Tokugawa state, the subordination of warriors into servants of that state.

Jarman, Neil (1997): *Material Conflicts. Parades and Visual Displays in Northern Ireland*. Oxford: Berg. How competing militants have acted out their claims to priority since the 17th century.

Joseph, May (1999): *Nomadic Identities. The Performance of Citizenship*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. A former Tanzanian Asian reports and reflects on how migrants act out their relations to states.

Kalb, Don (1997): *Expanding Class. Power and Everyday Politics in Industrial Communities, The Netherlands, 1850-1950*. Durham: Duke University Press. Although anti-reductionist and very attuned to culture, Kalb takes class seriously.

Keister, Lisa A. (2000): *Wealth in America. Trends in Wealth Inequality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Wealth inequality greatly exceeds income inequality in the US, and results from somewhat different causes. Lots of data and a sophisticated simulation model help us understand why.

Kerber, Linda K. (1998): *No Constitutional Right to Be Ladies. Women and the Obligations of Citizenship*. New York: Hill & Wang. Through well told stories extending from the American Revolution to the present, Kerber follows legal conflicts between principles of equality and restrictions on women's relations to the state.

Knoke, David (1990): *Organizing for Collective Action. The Political Economies of Associations*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter. National studies of the United States yield information about how voluntary associations attract members and win victories.

Koopmans, Ruud (1995): *Democracy from Below. New Social Movements and the Political System in West Germany*. Boulder: Westview. Skeptical about the newness of new social movements, Koopmans traces their relations to changing political opportunities.

Kriesi, Hanspeter, Ruud Koopmans, Jan Willem Duyvendak & Marco Giugni (1995): *New Social Movements in Western Europe. A Comparative Analysis*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. How change and variation in political opportunity structure shapes social movements in Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, and Germany.

Kryder, Daniel (2000): *Divided Arsenal. Race and the American State During World War II*. New York: Cambridge University Press. How World War II facilitated mobilization of black workers and soldiers, yet baffled their quest for equal treatment.

Lachmann, Richard (2000): *Capitalists in Spite of Themselves. Elite Conflict and Economic Transitions in Early Modern Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press. Various power-holders struggle with each other and, under some conditions, generate capitalist property relations.

Laumann, Edward O., Robert T. Michael, and John H. Gagnon (1994): *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. NORC uses its formidable survey machine to map variation in sexual experience and practices.

Lawrence, Jon (1998): *Speaking for the People. Party, Language and Popular Politics in England, 1867-1914*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Material from Wolverhampton and elsewhere shows why and how it is risky to infer that elected parties mirror social classes.

Ledeneva, Alena V. (1998): *Russia's Economy of Favours. Blat, Networking, and Informal Exchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Under the Soviet system, networking was indispensable. Since 1990, it remains valuable, but its uses and contexts have changed.

Levi, Margaret (1997): *Consent, Dissent, and Patriotism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How senses of a regime's fairness or unfairness affect citizens' collaboration with military conscription.

Lin, Jan (1998): *Reconstructing Chinatown. Ethnic Enclave, Global Change*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. This study of New York City is notable here for embedding accounts of industrial conflict in urban political economy.

López-Alves, Fernando (2000): *State Formation and Democracy in Latin America, 1810-1900*. Durham: Duke University Press. Instead of wringing his hands about failures of 19th century Latin American states to match European models or retreating into mysteries of their culture, López-Alves boldly places Latin American state formation in historical and comparative perspective.

Maier, Pauline (1997): *American Scripture. Making the Declaration of Independence*. New York: Knopf. How a lot of people fashioned the Declaration under pressure of time and political circumstance, after which a lot of Americans turned it into a sacred text.

Mallon, Florencia E. (1995): *Peasant and Nation. The Making of Postcolonial Mexico and Peru*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Why, despite widespread popular mobilization and claims for national participation during the 19th century, peasants acquired a place in Mexican but not in Peruvian national politics.

Mamdani, Mahmood (2001): *When Victims Become Killers. Colonialism, Nativism, and the Genocide in Rwanda*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Detailed investigation of how people kill across boundaries established between incessantly renegotiated political identities.

Markoff, John (1996): *The Abolition of Feudalism. Peasants, Lords, and Legislators in the French Revolution*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press. From 1789's statements of grievances to the map of peasant struggles during the next four years, Markoff brings massive evidence to bear on the interplay among mass action, expressed opinion, and revolutionary processes.

Massey, Douglas S. & Nancy A. Denton (1993): *American Apartheid. Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Extensive geographic segregation undergirds other forms of inequality.

McAdam, Doug (1988): *Freedom Summer*. New York: Oxford University Press. How northern students got into southern activism, and more generally how anyone gets involved in movement politics.

Montgomery, David (1993): *Citizen Worker. The Experience of Workers in the United States with Democracy and the Free Market During the Nineteenth Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. What American experience tells us about the (very) contingent relationship between markets and democracy.

Moodie, T. Dunbar (1994): *Going for Gold: Men, Mines, and Migration*. Berkeley: University of California Press. South African miners seen close up through historical records and interviews.

Moore, Barrington Jr. (2000): *Moral Purity and Persecution in History*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Why and how monotheism encourages the faithful to treat outsiders as impure and therefore worthy of extermination.

Moore, R. Laurence (1994): *Selling God. American Religion in the Marketplace of Culture*. New York: Oxford University Press. The interplay of capitalism and religious entrepreneurship.

Morrill, Calvin (1995): *The Executive Way. Conflict Management in Corporations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. The internal culture and politics of a dynamic firm.

Muldrew, Craig (1998): *The Economy of Obligation: the Culture of Credit and Social Relations in Early Modern England*. New York: St. Martin's. Max Weber confounded: how the 16th century's increasing reliance on credit promoted a politics of reputation.

Newman, Katherine S. (1999): *No Shame In My Game: The Working Poor in the Inner City*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Ethnography and extensive interviews of inner city hard-working poor residents counters stereotypes of alienated, culturally deprived minorities.

Nightingale, Carl Husemoller (1993): *On the Edge. A History of Poor Black Children and their American Dreams*. New York: Basic Books. What biography and ethnography can do to enrich social analysis.

Nirenberg, David (1996): *Communities of Violence. Persecution of Minorities in the Middle Ages*, Princeton: Princeton University Press. Close studies of attacks on Muslims and Jews in 14th century Aragon show why religious violence was never simply religious or simply violent.

Olzak, Susan (1992): *The Dynamics of Ethnic Competition and Conflict*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Event analysis and competition theory combine to grip struggles in American cities, 1877-1914.

Orr, Julian E. (1996): *Talking About Machines. An Ethnography of a Modern Job*. Ithaca: ILR Press. Ever wonder what it's like to be a photocopy repair specialist?

Paige, Jeffery M. (1997): *Coffee and Power. Revolution and the Rise of Democracy in Central America*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Barrington Moore reviewed, revised, but not entirely refuted in a close comparative study of political change.

Parr, Joy (1990): *The Gender of Breadwinners. Women, Men, and Change in Two Industrial Towns, 1880-1950*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press. Women, power, and the local economy.

Parsa, Misagh (2000): *States, Ideologies, and Social Revolutions. A Comparative Analysis of Iran, Nicaragua and the Philippines*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How centralized, exclusive, interventionist states generate revolutionary resistance to their programs.

Pattillo-McCoy, Mary (1999): *Black Picket Fences: Privilege and Peril Among the Black Middle Class*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. In what ways, and why, relatively prosperous black Chicagoans run risks their white neighbors don't face.

Paules, Greta Foff (1991): *Dishing it Out. Power and Resistance among Waitresses in a New Jersey Restaurant*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. How participant observation reveals what surveys don't.

Perry, Elizabeth (1993): *Shanghai on Strike: The Politics of Chinese Labor*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Chinese workers' conflicts subjected to the sort of social analysis the last few decades of work on Europe and North America have accustomed us to.

Peterson, Anna L. (1997): *Martyrdom and the Politics of Religion. Progressive Catholicism in El Salvador's Civil War*. Albany: SUNY Press. Popular resistance to tyranny as *imitatio christi*.

Pierce, Jennifer L. (1995): *Gender Trials. Emotional Lives in Contemporary Law Firms*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Gendered careers examined with exemplary care.

Pomeranz, Kenneth (2000): *The Great Divergence. China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. What's wrong with thinking of Western Europe as uniquely qualified for rational industrialization, and what's right about making big, big comparisons.

Putnam, Robert D. (2000): *Bowling Alone. The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Robinson, John P. and Geoffrey Godbey (1997): *Time for Life: The Surprising Ways Americans Use Their Time*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press. Using time diaries to document changing patterns in American's daily activities.

Ross, Ellen (1993): *Love and Toil. Motherhood in Outcast London, 1870-1918*. New York: Oxford University Press. Sophisticated historical reconstruction.

Roy, Beth (1994): *Some Trouble with Cows. Making Sense of Social Conflict*. Berkeley: University of California Press. What does it mean to say you are "Muslim" or "Hindu" in a Bangladeshi village, and to fight about it? Beth Roy uses people's recollections and reconstructions of a 1954 conflict to reflect lucidly on identity and collective action.

Roy, William G. (1997): *Socializing Capital. The Rise of the Large Industrial Corporation in America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. How, contrary to standard efficiency accounts, finance capitalists used a device invented for the production of public goods to seize control over manufacturing industries.

Rubin, Jeffrey W. (1997): *Decentering the Regime. Ethnicity, Radicalism, and Democracy in Juchitán, Mexico*. Durham: Duke University Press. Mexican politics looks a lot less hegemonic from the local level.

Rueschemeyer, Dietrich, Evelyne Huber Stephens & John D. Stephens (1992): *Capitalist Development and Democracy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. How industrialization generated uncontrollable popular demands, thereby opening the way to democracy.

Ryan, Mary P. (1997): *Civic Wars. Democracy and Public Life in the American City during the Nineteenth Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Formation and transformation of contentious publics in New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Sandoval, Salvador A.M. (1993): *Social Change and Labor Unrest in Brazil since 1945*. Boulder: Westview. Politically informed, statistically based, deft in connecting the two.

Sanjek, Roger (1998): *The Future of Us All. Race and Neighborhood Politics in New York City*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. The politics of racial change in Elmhurst-Corona, Queens, 1960s to 1990s

Saxenian, Annalee (1994): *Regional Advantage: Culture and Competition in Silicon Valley and Route 128*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Two different ways of organizing industry produce contrasting sets of relations among firms.

Schaffer, Frederic C. (1998): *Democracy in Translation. Understanding Politics in an Unfamiliar Culture*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. What ideas, practices, and institutions Senegal's French and Wolof speakers invoke by talking of their cognates for the word "democracy".

Schneider, Cathy Lisa (1995): *Shantytown Protest in Pinochet's Chile*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. Careful investigation of social ties among activists reveals the organizational bases of resistance to an authoritarian regime.

Silberman, Bernard S. (1993): *Cages of Reason. The Rise of the Rational State in France, Japan, the United States, and Great Britain*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Why, pace Max Weber, very different sorts of bureaucracies formed in these four countries.

Singerman, Diane (1995): *Avenues of Participation. Family, Politics, and Networks in Urban Quarters of Cairo*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Under a repressive regime, government-influenced consumption becomes politically volatile, and interpersonal networks become crucial political channels.

Sniderman, Paul M., Joseph F. Fletcher, Peter H. Russell & Philip E. Tetlock (1996): *The Clash of Rights. Liberty, Equality, and Legitimacy in Pluralist Democracy*, New Haven: Yale University Press. A large Canadian survey raises doubts both about the greater political enlightenment of elites and about the compatibility of all democratic rights.

Solnick, Steven L. (1998): *Stealing the State. Control and Collapse in Soviet Institutions*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. How the equivalent of a run on the bank turned bureaucrats into kleptocrats.

Spruyt, Hendrik (1994): *The Sovereign State and Its Competitors. An Analysis of Systems Change*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Why new forms of state and state system arose in Europe after 1000 AD and why, among them, the hierarchical, territorial form eventually won out.

Stark, David & László Bruszt (1998): *Postsocialist Pathways. Transforming Politics and Property in East Central Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. How the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and (especially) Hungary moved to new polities and economies.

Steinberg, Marc W. (1999): *Fighting Words. Working-Class Formation, Collective Action, and Discourse in Early Nineteenth-Century England*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. The subtitle conveys the subject, but not the richness or finesse of Steinberg's analysis.

Steinmetz, George (1993): *Regulating the Social. The Welfare State and Local Politics in Imperial Germany*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Exquisitely tuned to current theoretical discussions, Steinmetz nonetheless does yeoman work in accounting for regional variations within the empire.

Stinchcombe, Arthur L. (1996): *Sugar Island Slavery in the Age of Enlightenment: The Political Economy of the Caribbean World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. How and why the intensity and directness of exploitation varied from island to island.

Suzman, Mark (1999): *Ethnic Nationalism and State Power. The Rise of Irish Nationalism, Afrikaner Nationalism and Zionism*. London: Macmillan. Despite some veering into natural history, concise point by point comparisons with due attention to political context.

Tarrow, Sidney (1989): *Democracy and Disorder: Social Conflict, Political Protest and Democracy in Italy, 1965-1975*. New York: Oxford University Press. Close, empirical, yet theoretically sensitive analysis of a great protest wave and its ending.

Thorne, Barrie (1993): *Gender Play: Girls and Boys in School*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press. How an adult ethnographer goes about documenting gender patterns among fourth and fifth-grade kids.

Tilly, Charles (1995): *Popular Contention in Great Britain, 1758-1834*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. A catalog of 8,088 "contentious gatherings" anchors a study of British political change.

Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald (1993): *Gender & Racial Inequality at Work. The Sources & Consequences of Job Segregation*. Ithaca: ILR Press. How much of wage inequality depends on gender segregation of work? A lot.

Voss, Kim (1993): *The Making of American Exceptionalism. The Knights of Labor and Class Formation in the Nineteenth Century*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Combines a close analysis of KoL history, notably in New Jersey, with general reflections on American working-class transformation.

Waldinger, Roger (1996): *Still the Promised City? African-Americans and New Immigrants in New York, 1940-1990*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Close comparison of occupational niches and their absence.

Waldner, David (1999): *State Building and Late Development*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. How and why "precocious Keynesianism" fettered economic development in Turkey and Syria, while containment of popular politics served economic development in Taiwan and Korea.

Walton, John (1992): *Western Times and Water Wars. State, Culture, and Rebellion in California*. Berkeley: University of California Press. In the small, the struggle between Los Angeles and residents of the Owens Valley over water rights. In the large, relations among state, frontier, and collective action.

Western, Bruce (1997): *Between Class and Market. Postwar Unionization in the Capitalist Democracies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. How working-class political parties, centralized collective bargaining, and union-run employment insurance promote union strength.

White, James W. (1995): *Ikki. Social Conflict and Political Protest in Early Modern Japan*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Three centuries of popular claim-making meticulously placed in their political and economic frames.

Whittier, Nancy (1995): *Feminist Generations. The Persistence of the Radical Women's Movement*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. What the experiences of Columbus, Ohio activists can tell us about continuity and change in social movements.

Williams, Christine L. (1989): *Gender Differences at Work. Women and Men in Nontraditional Occupations*. Berkeley: University of California Press. What happens when people get into the "wrong" occupations.

Wood, Elisabeth Jean (2000): *Forging Democracy from Below. Insurgent Transitions in South Africa and El Salvador*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Why and how certain (but only certain) settlements of popular rebellion promote democratization.

Wright, Erik Olin (1997): *Class Counts. Comparative Studies in Class Analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. National studies of income and employment differences organized to test and refine Marxist arguments.

Wrightson, Keith & David Levine (1991): *The Making of an Industrial Society. Whickham 1560-1765*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Long-term reconstruction of change in a mining region.

Yashar, Deborah J. (1997): *Demanding Democracy. Reform and Reaction in Costa Rica and Guatemala, 1870s-1950s*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Historically contingent political decisions that affect property distribution and political control significantly shape prospects for democratization.

Zelizer, Viviana (1994): *The Social Meaning of Money*. New York: Basic Books. Documents the many ways people resist and reshape the supposedly inevitable consequences of commercialization.

Zerubavel, Eviatar (1991): *The Fine Line: Making Distinctions in Everyday Life*. New York: Free Press. Astute observations of the many ways we continually draw boundaries in order to make sense of our social worlds.

Zhao, Dingxin (2001): *The Power of Tiananmen*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Social geography, social structure, and political process interact.