

TIMELINES

NEWSLETTER OF THE ASA HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY SECTION

FROM THE SECTION CHAIR

Dear Section Members:

Many of us stepped away from the rhythms and routines of the academic year a month or so ago, and now as summer is officially upon us, I wish everyone a pleasant and productive few months.

On behalf of the History of Sociology Council, I would like to encourage you to participate in our section's events at the ASA's annual meeting in Montreal from August 12 through the 15th.

Our Section Business Meeting is scheduled from 9:30 until 10:10 a.m. on Monday, August 14 at the Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 512G. We will present three awards at that meeting: the Lifetime Achievement Award, Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award, and the Graduate Student Prize. See the article herein on our award winners for full details.

Following the Business Meeting, our joint session with the Comparative-Historical Sociology

section will be held in the same room from 10:30 a.m. until 12:10 p.m. The session's title is "The Historical Sociology of Social Science: Quebecois Perspectives." The presenters include John A. Hall (McGill University), Marcel Fournier (Université de Montréal), Jean-Philippe Warren (Concordia University), and Sebastien Mosbah-Natanson (Paris Sorbonne University-Abu Dhabi).

Third, we are hosting a joint reception with Political Sociology and Comparative-Historical Sociology from 6:30 until 8:10 p.m. on Monday, August 14 onsite in room 517B.

Congratulations are in order for our newly elected section officers: Chair-Elect John Mohr (University of California-Santa Barbara); Secretary-Treasurer Daniel Huebner (University of North Carolina-Greensboro); Council Members Christian Dayé (Alpen-Adria Universität) and Laura Ford (Bard College); and Student Representative Brandon Sepulvado (University of Notre Dame).

Finally, I would like to single out for thanks two people who have been extraordinarily helpful

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OFFICERS & COUNCIL

Past Chair	Martin Bulmer
Chair	Peter Kivisto
Chair-Elect	David L. Schwartz
Secretary/Treasurer	Christian Dayé
Student Representatives	Brandon Sepulvado Christine Bucior
Section Council	John W. Mohr George Steinmetz Eleanor Townsley Chad Alan Goldberg J. I. Hands Bakker Erik Schneiderhan

during the past year: Christian Dayé and David Swartz. Christian served as Secretary-Treasurer for three years, and it quickly became clear to me that he was not only knowledgeable about the workings of the section, but also dedicated to seeing that things work well. David will assume his duties as Chair in

Montreal and I need say no more than that the section will be well-served by his leadership.

Despite some hiccups along the way and the ongoing concern about the size of our section, I believe we had a successful year and look forward to work with our new leaders in the future.

Best wishes,

Peter Kivisto

Richard A. Swanson Professor of
Social Thought
Augustana College

2017 HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY SECTION AWARDS

Lifetime Achievement

The recipient of the 2017 Lifetime Achievement Award is Stephen Turner, Distinguished University Professor at the University of South Florida. The award committee—Natalia Ruiz-Junco (Chair), Uta Gerhardt, and David N. Smith—made the award in recognition of Steve's contributions to the history of sociology and his interrelated contribution to social theory over the course of a productive and distinguished career,

Distinguished Scholarly Publication

The 2017 Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award goes to Alvaro Santana-Acuña, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Whitman College for his article "Social Monads, Not Social Facts:

Gabriel Tarde's Tool for Sociological Analysis," which appeared in *Sociological Amnesia: Cross-Currents in Disciplinary History* (edited by Alex Law and Eric Royal Lybeck and published by Routledge in 2016). The committee making the award consisted of Gary Alan Fine (Chair), Bradley Nash, Jr., Stan Morse, and Anthony J. Blasi.

It should be noted that the section decided in Seattle in 2016 to present this award in alternating years for articles (odd-numbered years) and books (even-numbered years). Thus, next year's Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award will only consider books.

Graduate Student

Finally, Taylor Paige Winfield, Princeton University, was

awarded the Graduate Student Prize for her paper, "Rereading Durkheim in Light of Jewish Law: How a Rabbinic Thought-Model Shapes His Scholarship." Honorable Mention goes to Matthias Duller (University of Graz) for his paper, "Regime and Sociology: A Comparative History of the Institutionalization of Sociology in Postwar Europe with QCA." The committee, chaired by Simonetta Falasca Zamponi, also included Atef Said, Joyce Williams, and Alvaro Santana-Acuña.

Congratulations to all of the winners and many thanks to the members of the three awards committees for their thoughtful work.

2016 DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARLY PUBLICATION ADDRESS

Johan Heilbron was awarded the 2016

Distinguished Scholarly Publication Award for his book

French Sociology, which will be reviewed by Steven Lukes in a

forthcoming fall issue of *Theory and Society*. Lukes describes as "excellent" this comprehensive analysis of one of the oldest yet vibrant national traditions in sociology. The following text was written by Heilbron for his acceptance of the award.

For a Historical Sociology of Sociology

I would like to express my gratitude to Hans Bakker and the other members of the panel for awarding me this prize, which is a great honor and an unexpected pleasure. If I am allowed to say a few words about the book, it is perhaps useful to say that it can be read in two ways. First, rather straightforwardly, as a socio-historical overview of sociology in France from its beginnings in the early nineteenth century until about 2000. As such it provides a comprehensive account of the discipline over almost two centuries, discussing the main figures – from Auguste Comte to Pierre Bourdieu – and analyzing their work and careers within the context in which they operated.

When I was reading the proofs, I realized that I had perhaps written the kind of book I myself would have liked to read when many years ago I arrived in Paris as a foreign student. At that time, around

1980, there were few such studies available, and it was notoriously difficult for outsiders to understand the peculiarities of the French scene. Fortunately at the same moment a small scholarly movement was emerging that allowed a thoroughly new understanding of French social science. This movement included Steven Lukes's *Emile Durkheim* (1973), Victor Karady's studies and scholarly editions (Durkheim, Mauss, Halbwachs), and, more broadly, the network of Durkheimian studies that was coordinated by the late Philippe Besnard. Over the years this body of work has extended and excellent studies are now available on individual figures, specific periods and particular aspects of the social sciences in France. But since there was no comprehensive study of the long-term development of sociology, that was the first task I tried to accomplish.

The second task I set myself was to propose a properly sociological analysis of the discipline. That basically meant that I combined intellectual history with social history, relating the products of intellectual work to their producers, the positions they occupied, and the strategies they pursued. The main theoretical framework I used to

realize this is Bourdieusian field theory. One of the implications of a field approach is that research and theorizing are related to the position their producers occupy in the academic or intellectual field at large. Sociology has gradually acquired an increasing degree of autonomy, it has become a distinct subfield, but one that in multiple ways remains dependent on other intellectual endeavors. Understanding the sociological production therefore necessarily concerns its evolving relations to other disciplines. Examining the entanglement of sociology in the academic field at large was therefore an integral part of the inquiry.

Drawing on a field approach, however, was not merely a matter of applying an established model, it also implied finding an answer to at least two problems. Field theory has most often been used for understanding field transformations during shorter periods of time: the university crisis of 1968 (as in Bourdieu's *Homo Academicus*) or symbolic revolutions as in Bourdieu's work on Flaubert and Manet. But how can field theory be used for understanding processes which span almost two centuries? How can we

conceive of a sort of structural, long-term history of scientific disciplines without losing the analytical edge of a field approach and falling back on simple schemes of evolutionary progress?

The second problem to resolve was that of understanding a national (sub)field, which is increasingly embedded in transnational structures. Field analysis has traditionally focused on

national fields. But how can studies of such national cases avoid 'methodological nationalism'? How can the analysis of specific national contexts do justice to the significance of international circulation and transnational exchange? And in doing so what, if anything, remains of the idea of national traditions in the social sciences? That was a second challenge.

So French Sociology can be read in both ways, as a comprehensive account of a particularly rich, national traditional of sociology, and as a field analytically oriented contribution to the historical sociology of the social sciences. I am extremely grateful to the members of the panel that they have appreciated both aspects of the book.

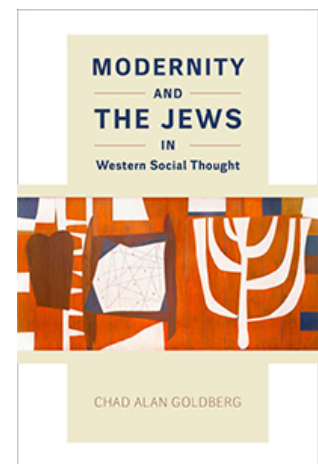
Johan Heilbron

Centre européen de sociologie et de science politique de la Sorbonne (CEESP-CNRS-EHESS)

RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

A new book by History of Sociology Council Member Chad Alan Goldberg (University of Wisconsin-Madison) was recently published by the University of Chicago Press: *Modernity and the Jews in Western Social Thought*. The back cover description of the book reads as follows:

In *Modernity and the Jews in Western Social Thought*, Chad Alan Goldberg brings us a major new study of Western social thought through the lens of Jews and Judaism. In France, Germany, and the United States, social thinkers invoked real or purported differences between Jews and gentiles to elucidate key dualisms of modern social thought. The Jews thus became an intermediary through which social thinkers discerned in a roundabout fashion the nature, problems, and trajectory of their own wider societies. Goldberg rounds out his fascinating study by proposing a novel explanation for why Jews were such an important cultural reference point. He suggests a rethinking of previous scholarship on Orientalism, Occidentalism, and European perceptions of America, arguing that history extends into the present, with the Jews—and now the Jewish state—continuing as an intermediary for self-reflection in the twenty-first century.



An excerpt from the book that asks, "Have Muslims Replaced Jews as the Other of the Twenty-First Century?" was posted on the New School for Social Research's Public Seminar website on June 19. It can be linked to here: <http://www.publicseminar.org/2017/06/have-muslims-replaced-jews-as-the-other-of-the-twenty-first-century/#.WUlw04Tyuig>.

Bryan S. Turner, the Series Editor of the Anthem Companions to Sociology is developing a broad ranging effort to reassess the contributions of major thinkers who have played a role in the development of sociology over the past two centuries. Each edited volume brings together 8-10 scholars to offer critiques, reevaluations, and reflections on the respective scholars' enduring significance. The approximately 30 volumes Turner plans to produce include familiar figures such as Durkheim and Weber. It also includes people who were once central figures in the discipline, but have been forgotten or ignored, as well as scholars generally considered to be brilliant, but who for whatever reason remained nevertheless on the periphery rather than at the center of the discipline, or exerted their influence from outside of sociology proper.

Last year saw the publication of the first fruits of this major effort:

- Alan Sica's *The Anthem Companion to Max Weber*
- Thomas Kemple and Olli Pyyhtinen, *The Anthem Companion to Georg Simmel*
- Guy Oakes' *The Anthem Companion to C. Wright Mills*
- Rick Helms-Hayes and Marco Santoro's *The Anthem Companion to Everett Hughes*
- A. Javier Treviño's *The Anthem Companion to Talcott Parsons*
- Christopher Adair-Totef's *The Anthem Companion to Ferdinand Tönnies*
- Derek Robbins' *The Anthem Companion to Pierre Bourdieu*

The books that have appeared thus far this year include the following:

- Peter Kivisto's on Robert E. Park
- Andrew Wernick's on Auguste Comte
- Sidney Plotkin's on Thorstein Veblen
- Peter Baehr and Philip Walsh's on Hannah Arendt



Before the end of the year, additional books are expected to appear on Karl Mannheim, Philip Rieff, and Ernst Troeltsch. Also well underway is a book on Robert Bellah.

Marc Joly's new book (written in French) *La Révolution Sociologique: De la Naissance d'un Régime de Pensée Scientifique à la Crise de la Philosophie (XIXe-XXe siècles)* has recently been published by Éditions La Découverte. The publisher's description is as follows:

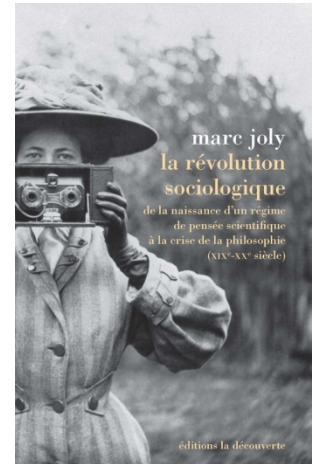
At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the order of thought, knowledge, and representations had been disrupted by the then nascent sociology. The image of “man”, of human existence, found itself profoundly shaken. This revolution, without deaths or barricades, nonetheless had numerous victims, beginning with philosophy. Faced with the idea of an autonomy and an irreducible singularity of social facts, the realization of developing objectivist approaches to the human mind, philosophy found itself cornered, called to redefine itself and abandon to sociology, at last temporarily, the subjects of morality and the conditions of the possibility of knowledge.

With Max Weber, Georg Simmel, and Ferdinand Tönnies in Germany, Émile Durkheim and especially Gabriel Tarde in France, sociology consecrated, first of all, the principle of a plurality of historical and objective determinations influencing human existence. It would then ratify the advent of a new conception of theoretical construction, which respected the complexity and the constraining forces of facts as well as the “social” nature of the categories of thought and of the practices of production and transmission of knowledge.

A large part of philosophy during the 20th century can be read as a response to this cognitive revolution. As such, Henri Bergson, Georges Canguilhem, Martin Heidegger, William James, Karl Jaspers, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, and Bertrand Russell are examined here within a new analytical framework.

A work which is as well documented as audacious, this book offers the first history of the intersection of sociology and philosophy.

This impressive book has received much attention. One may find a critical exchange between Jean-Louis Fabiani and Marc Joly in *En Attendant Nadeau*¹ and *Carnet Zilsel*², and discussions surrounding it have occurred in outlets, such as France Culture, RFI, and *Sciences Humaines*. The book (and its original description in French) may be found at the following link: http://www.editionsladecouverte.fr/catalogue/index-La_r_volution_sociologique-9782707183118.html/.



2017 ASA HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY EVENTS

The Historical Sociology of Social Science: Quebecois Perspectives (cosponsored with Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology)

Monday, August 14, 10:30am to 12:10pm; Palais des Congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 512G

Presider: Peter Kivisto (Augustana College)

Individual Submissions:

“Adam Smith: Neglected, to Our Cost” by John A. Hall (McGill University)

“The Last Days of Durkheim’s Life” by Marcel Fournier (Université de Montréal)

“Quebec Sociology and How it Differentiates itself from Mainstream Anglophone American Sociology” by Jean-Philippe Warren (Concordia University)

“Who Were the First Sociologists in France? A Long-term Perspective on Conflicting Narratives about the Birth of French Sociology” by Sebastien Mosbah-Natanson (Paris Sorbonne University-Abu Dhabi)

¹ <https://www.en-attendant-nadeau.fr/2017/03/14/age-sciences-sociales-joly/>

² <http://zilsel.hypotheses.org/2802> and <http://zilsel.hypotheses.org/2814>

Discussant: Chad Alan Goldberg (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Joint Reception: Sections on History of Sociology, Political Sociology, and Comparative-Historical Sociology

Monday, August 14, 6:30pm to 8:10pm; Palais des Congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 517B

Section on History of Sociology Council Meeting

Monday, August 14, 8:30am to 9:30am; Palais des Congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 512G

Section on History of Sociology Business Meeting

Monday, August 14, 9:30am to 10:10am; Palais des Congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 512G

History of Sociology/Social Thought (Regular Session)

Tuesday, August 15, 10:30am to 12:10pm; Palais des congrès de Montréal, Level 5, 512F

Presider: Chad Alan Goldberg (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Individual Submissions:

"An Agenda for Democratic Society: Alfred Schütz's *Der Sinnhafte Aufbau der sozialen Welt*" by Christopher

Herbert Schlembach (University of Vienna)

"Historical Epistemology in the Historiography of the Social Sciences: Three Approaches" by Christian Daye

(Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt)

"What Kind of Writing is Sociology? Literary Form and Theoretical Integration in the Human Sciences" by

Martin Lukk (University of Toronto)

"Who Reads Tocqueville Today? A Pragmatic Genealogy of Democracy in America" by Filipe Carreira da

Silva (University of Lisbon)

Discussant: Anne Kane (University of Houston-Downtown)