

the first president of the Consortium.

Among George's numerous awards were the MacArthur Prize (1983) and the National Academy of Sciences Award for Behavioral Research Relevant to the Prevention of Nuclear War (1997).

George was a valued colleague and unparalleled mentor. Many have benefited from George's detailed and incisive comments, always handwritten in his own inimitable (and microscopic) style. Many scholars have kept their earlier drafts just to reread George's comments.

George is survived by his wife Juliette, daughter May L. Douglass and son-in-law John Douglass, son Lee L. George, and grandchildren Julie and Ben.

Book Notes

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.997429>

Book descriptions are excerpted from publisher's web sites.

If you would like to recommend a book to be included in this section, email Joshua C. Yesnowitz, the assistant editor of QM, at jyesnow@bu.edu.

Ackerly, Brooke A., Maria Stern, and Jacqui True (eds.) 2006. *Feminist Methodologies for International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. \$29.99 paperback.

Why is feminist research carried out in international relations (IR)? What are the methodologies and methods that have been developed in order to carry out this research? *Feminist Methodologies for International Relations* offers students and scholars of IR, feminism, and global politics practical insight into the innovative methodologies and methods that have been developed—or adapted from other disciplinary contexts—in order to do feminist research for IR. Both timely and timeless, this volume makes a diverse range of feminist methodological reflections wholly accessible. Each of the twelve contributors discusses aspects of the relationships between ontology, epistemology, methodology, and method, and how they inform and shape their research. This important and original contribution to the field will both guide and stimulate new thinking.

Carpenter, Jeffrey P., Glenn W. Harrison, and John A. List (eds.) 2005. *Field Experiments in Economics*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press. \$116.00 hardcover.

Experimental economists are leaving the reservation. They are recruiting subjects in the field rather than in the classroom, using field goods rather than induced valuations, and using field context rather than abstract terminology in instructions. This volume examines the methodology of field experiments, and offers a wide array of applications of field experiments. The methodological issues revolve around the ability of field experimenters to ensure the same degree of control that lab experimenters claim. The applications cover issues such as risk and time preferences of the Danish population, savings decisions of the Canadian working poor, differences between the social preferences of American students and workers, the effect of educational vouchers on American school children, and differences in bargaining behavior across nations. This volume serves as an introduction to the issues and applications of this new area of experimental economics.

The George family has suggested that memorial gifts be sent to the Alexander L. George Book Award Fund for an annual award presented by the International Society of Political Psychology (ISPP), or to the Camphill Communities California, where Lee George resides. Contributions to the book fund should be addressed to the Alexander George Fund, c/o ISPP at the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, 346 Eggers Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 13244. Contributions to Camphill Communities California may be sent to P.O. Box 221, Soquel, CA, 95073.

Griffin, Roger, Werner Loh, and Andreas Umland (eds.) 2006. *Fascism Past and Present, West and East: An International Debate on Concepts and Cases in the Comparative Study of the Extreme Right*. With an afterword by Walter Laqueur. Stuttgart, Germany: ibidem-Verlag. \$34.90 paperback.

In the opinion of some historians, the era of fascism ended with the deaths of Mussolini and Hitler in 1945; yet the academic debate about its nature is as far from resolution as ever. Besides, a number of developments since 1945 make it ever more desirable that politicians, journalists, lawyers, and the general public can turn to "experts" for a heuristically useful and broadly consensual definition of the term. The novel post-war phenomena include the emergence of a highly prolific European New Right, the rise of radical right populist parties, the flourishing of ultra-nationalist movements in the former Soviet empire, the radicalization of some currents of Islam and Hinduism into potent political forces, and the upsurge of religious terrorism. This book brings alive the intense controversy the topic has generated, while suggesting valuable heuristic strategies for resolving it. Twenty-nine academics, mostly German but including several prominent experts working in English, were invited by the journal *Erwaegen Wissen Ethik* to engage with an article by Roger Griffin, one of the most influential theorists in the study of generic fascism in the Anglophone world. The result is essential reading for all those who realize the need to provide the term "fascism" with theoretical rigor, analytical precision, and empirical content. The book will change the way in which historians and political scientists think about fascism, and make the discussion on the threat it poses to infant democracies like Russia more incisive not just for academics, but for politicians, journalists, and the wider public.

Gubrium, Jaber F. and James A. Holstein (eds.) 2002. *Handbook of Interview Research: Context and Method*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. \$155.00 hardcover.

Interviewing has become the leading window on the world of experience for both researchers and professionals. But as familiar as interviewing is now, its seemingly straightforward methodology raises more questions than ever. What is the interviewer's image of those who are being interviewed? Who is the interviewer in the eyes of the respondent? From where do interviewers obtain questions and respondents get the answers that they communicate in interviews? How do the institutional auspices of interviewing shape interview data? Drawing upon leading experts from a wide range of disciplines to address these and related questions, the *Handbook of Interview Research* offers a comprehensive examination of the interview at the cutting edge of information technology in the context of a challenging postmodern environment. Encyclopedic in its breadth, the *Handbook* provides extensive discussions of the conceptual and methodological issues surrounding interview practice in relation to forms of

interviewing, new technology, diverse data gathering and analytic strategies, and the various ways interviewing relates to distinctive respondents. The *Handbook* is also a story that spins a particular tale that moves from the commonly recognized individual interview as an instrument for gathering data to reflections on the interview as an integral part of the information we gather about individuals and society.

Kennedy, Craig H. 2005. *Single-Case Designs for Educational Research*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. \$56.80 cloth.

Single-Case Designs for Educational Research provides up-to-date, in-depth information about the use of single-case experimental designs in educational research across a range of educational settings and students. Each chapter reviews state-of-the-art content in a writing style that is accessible to graduate-level students. Examples of research methods are drawn from contemporary educational literature and address a range of student populations and educational issues.

Lawson, Tony. 2003. *Reorienting Economics*. London: Routledge. \$43.95 paperback.

In this wide-ranging, thought-provoking book, Tony Lawson further advances the basic thesis of his much-acclaimed *Economics and Reality* that social theorizing, and in particular economics, need to give a more explicit and systematic attention than hitherto to considering the nature of their subject matter. Formally put, the author continues his call for an ontological turn in social theorizing. Tony Lawson finds the discipline of economics to be in a none too-healthy condition, and demonstrates that the problems arise largely because of a widespread tendency of economists to make stipulations on methods independently of considerations of context or conditions of analysis. In addressing this situation the author argues for a radical reorientation of discipline to allow a more pluralistic forum, one that is accommodating of ontology and critical thinking among much else. The emphasis on pluralism is basic to Lawson's argument. Far from being a polemic against the currently dominant set of economic practices, this excellent book sustains the thesis that if economics is to be saved from itself, it is highly desirable to seek, where feasible, a continual dialogue between all interested parties.

The coverage of *Reorienting Economics* includes commentaries on the current state of economics, the nature of ontological theorizing (including the nature of its consequences), possibilities for social explanation, the scope of economics, evolutionary thinking, the contribution of heterodox traditions (including feminist economics), post-Keynesianism and old institutionalism, the historical process whereby economics came to take its current orientation, and much else. As with Lawson's previous writings, *Reorienting Economics* will be of interest not only to economists but also to philosophers, the variety of social theorists, and indeed anyone interested in understanding the current state of social theorizing and contemplating how it might be improved.

Schramm, Sanford F. and Brian Caterino (eds.) 2006. *Making Political Science Matter: Debating Knowledge, Research, and Method*. New York: New York University Press. \$24.00 paperback.

Making Political Science Matter brings together a number of prominent scholars to discuss the state of the field of Political Science. In particular, these scholars are interested in ways to reinvigorate the discipline by connecting it to present-day political struggles. Uniformly well written and steeped in a strong sense of history, the contributors consider such important topics as the usefulness of rational choice theory; the ethical limits of pluralism; the use (and

misuse) of empirical research in political science; the present-day divorce between political theory and empirical science; the connection between political science scholarship and political struggles, and the future of the discipline. This volume builds on the debate in the discipline over the significance of the work of Bent Flyvbjerg, whose book *Making Social Science Matter* has been characterized as a manifesto for the Perestroika Movement that has roiled the field in recent years.

Trachtenberg, Marc. 2006. *The Craft of International History: A Guide to Method*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Paperback \$19.95

This is a practical guide to the historical study of international politics. The focus is on the nuts and bolts of historical research—that is, on how to use original sources, analyze and interpret historical works, and actually write a work of history. Two appendixes provide sources sure to be indispensable for anyone doing research in this area. The book does not simply lay down precepts. It presents examples drawn from the author's more than forty years' experience as a working historian. One important chapter, dealing with America's road to war in 1941, shows in unprecedented detail how an interpretation of a major historical issue can be developed. The aim throughout is to throw open the doors of the workshop so that young scholars, both historians and political scientists, can see the sort of thought processes the historian goes through before he or she puts anything on paper. Filled with valuable examples, this is a book anyone serious about conducting historical research will want to have on the bookshelf.

Tilly, Charles. 2006. *Why?* Princeton: Princeton University Press. Cloth: \$24.95.

Why? is a book about the explanations we give and how we give them—a fascinating look at the way the reasons we offer every day are dictated by, and help constitute, social relationships. Written in an easy-to-read style by distinguished social historian Charles Tilly, the book explores the manner in which people claim, establish, negotiate, repair, rework, or terminate relations with others through the reasons they give. Tilly examines a number of different types of reason giving. For example, he shows how an air traffic controller would explain the near miss of two aircraft in several different ways, depending upon the intended audience: for an acquaintance at a cocktail party, he might shrug it off by saying, "This happens all the time," or offer a chatty, colloquial rendition of what transpired; for a colleague at work, he would venture a longer, more technical explanation, and for a formal report for his division head, he would provide an exhaustive, detailed account.

Tilly demonstrates that reasons fall into four different categories: Convention, Narratives, Technical Cause-Effect Accounts, and Codes or workplace jargon. He illustrates his topic by showing how a variety of people gave reasons for the 9/11 attacks. Tilly also demonstrates how those who work with one sort of reason frequently convert it into another sort. For example, a doctor might understand an illness using the technical language of biochemistry, but explain it to his patient, who knows nothing of biochemistry, using conventions and stories. Replete with sparkling anecdotes about everyday social experiences (including the author's own), *Why?* makes the case for stories as one of the great human inventions.

Yanow, Dvora and Peregrine Schwartz-Shea (eds.) 2006. *Interpretation and Method: Empirical Research Methods and the Interpretive Turn*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe. Cloth \$89.95

This book demonstrates the relevance, rigor, and creativity of interpretive research methodologies for political science and its various subfields. Designed for use in a course on interpretive research methods, or as a second text in a course in which the instructor seeks a balance between positivist and interpretive approaches, the book situates methods questions within the context of broader methodological questions—specifically, the character of social realities and their know-ability. Exceptionally clear and well-written chapters provide engaging discussions of the methods of accessing, generating, and analyzing social science data, using methods ranging from reflexive historical analysis to critical ethnography. Reflecting on their own research experiences, the expert contributors offer an inside, applied perspective on how topics, evidence, and methods intertwine to produce knowledge in the social sciences.

Article Notes

Achen, Christopher H. 2005. "Let's Put Garbage-Can Regressions and Garbage-Can Probits Where They Belong." *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 22:4 (Winter), 327–339.

Many social scientists believe that dumping long lists of explanatory variables into linear regression, probit, logit, and other statistical equations will successfully "control" for the effects of auxiliary factors. Encouraged by convenient software and ever more powerful computing, researchers also believe that this conventional approach gives the true explanatory variables the best chance to emerge. The present paper argues that these beliefs are false, and that without intensive data analysis, linear regression models are likely to be inaccurate. Instead, a quite different and less mechanical research methodology is needed, one that integrates contemporary powerful statistical methods with deep substantive knowledge and classic data-analytic techniques of creative engagement with the data.

Bennett, Andrew and Colin Elman. 2006. "Complex Causal Relations and Case Study Methods: The Example of Path Dependence." *Political Analysis* 14:3 (Summer), 250-267.

This article discusses the application of qualitative methods in analyzing causal complexity. In particular, the essay reviews how process tracing and systematic case comparisons can address path-dependent explanations. The article unpacks the concept of path dependence and its component elements of causal possibility, contingency, closure of alternatives, and constraints to the current path. The article then reviews four strengths that case studies bring to the study of path dependence: offering a detailed and holistic analysis of sequences in historical cases, being suitable for the study of rare events, facilitating the search for omitted variables that might lie behind contingent events, and allowing for the study of interaction effects within one or a few cases.

Bennett, Andrew and Colin Elman. 2006. "Qualitative Research: Recent Developments in Case Study Methods." *Annual Review of Political Science* 9, 455-476.

This article surveys the extensive new literature that has brought about a renaissance of qualitative methods in political science over the past decade. It reviews this literature's focus on causal mechanisms and its emphasis on process tracing, a key form of within-case analysis, and it discusses the ways in which case-selection criteria in

qualitative research differ from those in statistical research. Next, the article assesses how process tracing and typological theorizing help address forms of complexity, such as path dependence and interaction effects. The article then addresses the method of fuzzy-set analysis. The article concludes with a call for greater attention to means of combining alternative methodological approaches in research projects.

Caren, Neal and Aaron Panofsky. 2005. "A Technique for Adding Temporality to Qualitative Comparative Analysis." *Sociological Methods & Research* 34:2 (November), 147–72.

As originally developed by Charles Ragin in *The Comparative Method* (1987), qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) has been used extensively by comparative and historical sociologists as an effective tool for analyzing data sets of medium-N populations. Like many other methods, however, QCA is atemporal and obscures the sequential nature of paths of causation. QCA ignores the order of events by treating combinations of attributes as though they occur simultaneously rather than as unfolding over time. While preserving the essential strengths of QCA, the authors present a modification that is capable of capturing the temporal nature of causal interactions. This modification involves a hybrid of Boolean algebra and sequence analysis to create a parsimonious set of solutions. This technique is referred to as temporal qualitative comparative analysis, or TQCA.

Chernoff, Fred. 2004. "The Study of Democratic Peace and Progress in International Relations." *International Studies Review* 6:1 (March), 49-78.

This essay argues that the field of international relations has exhibited "progress" of the sort found in the natural sciences. Several well-known accounts of "science" and "progress" are adumbrated; four offer positive accounts of progress (those of Peirce, Duhem, Popper, and Lakatos) and one evidences a negative assessment (Kuhn). Recent studies of the democratic peace—both supporting and opposing—are analyzed to show that they satisfy the terms of each of the definitions of scientific progress.

Cooper, Rachel. 2005. "Thought Experiments." *Metaphilosophy* 16:3 (April), 328-347.

This article seeks to explain how thought experiments work, and also the reasons why they can fail. It is divided into four sections. The first argues that thought experiments in philosophy and science should be treated together. The second examines existing accounts of thought experiments and shows why they are inadequate. The third proposes a better account of thought experiments. According to this account, a thought experimenter manipulates her worldview in accord with the "what if" questions posed by a thought experiment. When all necessary manipulations are carried through, the result is either a consistent model or a contradiction. If a consistent model is achieved, the thought experimenter can conclude that the scenario is possible; if a consistent model cannot be constructed, then the scenario is not possible. The fourth section of the article uses this account to shed light on the circumstances in which thought experiments fail.

Ebbinghaus, Bernhard. 2005. "When Less is More: Selection Problems in Large-N and Small-N Cross-national Comparisons." *International Sociology* 20:2 (June), 133-152.

The problem of case selection is a crucial but often overlooked issue in comparative cross-national research. The article discusses methodological shortcomings and potential solutions in selecting cases. All comparative research of social entities, whether quantitative or qualitative, faces the problem of contingency, the fact that the potential