

CONTRIBUTORS

VICKI CARON is the Thomas and Diann Mann Professor of Modern Jewish Studies at Cornell University, where she holds a joint appointment in History and Jewish Studies. She is author of *Between France and Germany: The Jews of Alsace-Lorraine, 1871-1918* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1988) and *Uneasy Asylum: France and the Jewish Refugee Crisis, 1933-1942* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999). She has recently been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to pursue research on her new project titled *Jewish-Catholic Relations in France since 1871*.

PAUL COHEN is currently teaching at the University of Paris-VIII (Vincennes-Saint Denis) while completing his thesis at Princeton University. His dissertation, *Courtly French and Peasant Patois: The Making of a National Language in Early Modern France*, traces the invention of French as France's national language during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His research interests include the cultural history of early modern France, the origins of national identity in Europe, and the social history of language.

JEAN-LOUIS FABIANI is an alumnus of the École normale supérieure and holds an *agrégation* in philosophy. He was *directeur régional* of cultural affairs in Corsica before becoming *directeur d'études* at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales in Marseille in 1991, and has since been a visiting professor at the University of California at San Diego and the University of Chicago. He is the author of *Les Philosophes de la République* (Paris: Minuit, 1988), *Lire en prison: une étude sociologique* (Paris: Bibliothèque Publique d'information, 1995) and numerous articles on Corsica. He is currently collaborating on a book about the public of the Avignon festival and working on a project about the sociological history of French philosophy since the mid-nineteenth century.

RICHARD KUISEL received his Ph.D. from Berkeley. His dissertation advisor was Gordon Wright with whom he worked while an instructor at Stanford in 1961-63. The thesis became his first book, *Ernest Mercier: French Technocrat* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967). Richard Kuisel has held positions at the University of Illinois, Berkeley and Stony Brook. His publications

include *Capitalism and the State in Modern France* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981), translated as *Le Capitalisme et l'État en France* (Paris: Gallimard, 1984) and *Seducing the French: The Dilemma of Americanization* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993), translated as *Le Miroir américain* (Paris: Lattès, 1996). He holds a position at Georgetown University and is currently writing about the Franco-American rivalry over trade and culture and the issues raised by global Americanization.

ANAND MENON is lecturer in European politics at the Center for European Politics Economics and Society, University of Oxford, England, and was the Marshall Monnet Visiting Professor at the European Union Center of New York in Spring 2000.

ROBERT O. PAXTON is the Mellon Professor Emeritus of Social Science at Columbia University. His most recent book was *French Peasant Fascism: Henry Dorgères's Greenshirts and the Crisis of French Agriculture, 1929-1939* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), first published in French as *Le Temps des Chemises vertes: révoltes paysannes et fascisme rural, 1929-1939* (Paris: Seuil, 1996). A revised edition of *La France de Vichy* was also published by Seuil in 1997, and a revised English-language edition is in preparation. His current projects are the fourth edition of *Europe in the Twentieth Century* and a book on fascism as a generic concept.

FRÉDÉRIC ROYALL is Lecturer in French at the University of Limerick, Ireland. He is currently at work on *The Politics of Protest in Contemporary France*.

MARTHA ZUBER is a research administrator at the Centre de sociologie des organisations, a CNRS research center. She is a regular contributor to the monthly magazine *Sciences humaines*.

She is told that she cannot leave the city to visit him. 11. A poor man murders someone and is sent to prison. A rich man commits a murder in similar circumstances but is allowed to go free. 12. A robber is sent to prison for 5 years. A group of about 200 people hold a meeting in a public building to discuss their government's policies. The police arrive and arrest them all. 18. The government intercepts, opens and reads one of their key opponent's letters and other mail. 19. A famous political author writes a book criticising the police. She then leaves her home to go on a tour to promote her book. While she is away, the police start harassing her husband and children. 20. A husband and wife get divorced. Show author details. George Steinmetz. Affiliation It examines relations between historians and sociologists in Germany and France over the course of the twentieth century, focusing on several key moments of interdisciplinary activity. Two features of history and sociology make them ideally suited for a study of interdisciplinarity. History may be an older word and practice than sociology, but a substantial corps of fulltime professional historians has not existed for much longer than sociology (Salomon-Delattre Reference Salomon-Delattre and King 1962: 602). The two academic fields are about the same age. The relative power of the two disciplines within their national scientific and academic fields has varied enormously but has not always tipped in the same direction. Also between 1937 and 1939, Jews increasingly were forced from Germany's economic life. The Nazis either seized Jewish businesses and properties outright or forced Jews to sell them at bargain prices. In November 1938, the Nazis organized a riot (pogrom), known as Kristallnacht (the "Night of Broken Glass"). This attack against German and Austrian Jews included the physical destruction of synagogues and Jewish-owned stores, the arrest of Jewish men, the vandalization of homes, and the murder of individuals. Non-Jewish Targets of Persecution. A Nazi propaganda poster against the disabled.