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Back Matter

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Begin the document with title, author's name, author's position (e.g. professor, lecturer, graduate student, independent scholar), author's academic department and affiliation, if any, and the article's abstract (maximum 200 words).

Do NOT include page numbers, headers, or footers. These will be added by the editors. Do NOT utilize automatic formatting for indents, space following subheads and paragraphs, etc.

Write your article in English. Submit your manuscript, including tables, figures, appendices, etc., as a single Microsoft Word or PDF file. Page size should be 8.5 x 11 inches. All margins (left, right, top and bottom) should be 1-inch, including your tables and figures. Single space your text. Use a single column layout with both left and right margins justified. Main body text font: 12 pt. Times New Roman. If figures are included, use high-resolution figures, preferably encoded as encapsulated PostScript. Maximum length of article is 20 pages including endnotes, bibliography, etc.

Do NOT indent paragraphs. A line space should follow each paragraph. Subheads are in bold, flush left, separated by a line space above and below. Long quotations should be placed in a separate paragraph with a .5-inch hanging indent, no quotation marks, and preceded and followed by one-line spaces.

Except for common foreign words and phrases, the use of foreign words and phrases should be avoided. Authors should use proper, standard English grammar. Suggested guides include *The Elements of Style* by William Strunk, Jr. and E. B. White; and *The Chicago Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press.

Underlining in the text is discouraged. Whenever possible use italics to indicate text that you wish to emphasize. Use italics for book titles, movie titles, etc and for foreign terms. Using colored text is prohibited. However, we encourage authors to take advantage of the ability to use color in the production of figures, maps, etc. To the extent possible, tables and figures should appear in the document near where they are referenced in the text. Large tables or figures should be put on pages by themselves. Avoid the use of overly small type in tables. In no case should tables or figures be in a separate document or file. All tables and figures must fit within 1-inch margins on all sides, in both portrait and landscape view.

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Carolyn Carpentieri Potter

In October 1961, in Salzburg, Austria, an extraordinary group of scholars gathered to create the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations. Among the 26 founding members from Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Spain, Italy, England, Russia, the United States, China and Japan were such luminaries as Pitirim Sorokin and Arnold Toynbee.

For six days, the participants debated such topics as the definition of “civilization,” problems in the analysis of complex cultures, civilizational encounters in the past, the Orient versus the Occident, problems of universal history, theories of historiography, and the role of the “human sciences” in “globalization.” The meeting was funded by the Austrian government, in cooperation with UNESCO, and received considerable press coverage. Sorokin was elected the Society’s first president.

After several meetings in Europe, the advancing age of its founding members and the declining health of then president, Othmar F. Anderle, were important factors in the decision to transfer the Society to the United States.

Between 1968 and 1970 Roger Williams Wescott of Drew University facilitated that transition. In 1971, the first annual meeting of the ISCSC (US) was held in Philadelphia. Important participants in that meeting and in the Society’s activities during the next years included Benjamin Nelson (the Society’s first American president), Roger Wescott, Vytautas Kavolis, Matthew Melko, David Wilkinson, Rushton Coulborn and C.P. Wolf. In 1974, the Salzburg branch was formally dissolved, and from that year to the present there has been only one International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations (ISCSC).

The presidents have been: In Europe, Pitirim Sorokin and Othmar Anderle; in the United States, Benjamin Nelson, Vytautas Kavolis, Matthew Melko, Michael Palencia-Roth, Roger Wescott, Shuntaro Ito (from Japan), Wayne Bledsoe, Lee Daniel Snyder, Andrew Targowski, David Rosner, and Toby Huff. To date, the Society has held 46 meetings, most of them in the United States but also in Salzburg, Austria; Santo Domingo, The Dominican Republic; Dublin, Ireland; Chiba, Japan; Frenchman’s Cove, Jamaica; St. Petersburg, Russia; Paris, France; New Brunswick, Canada; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

More than 30 countries are represented in the Society’s membership. Its intellectual dynamism and vibrancy over the years have been maintained and enhanced through its annual meetings, its publications, and the participation of such scholars as Talcott Parsons, Hayden White, Immanuel Wallerstein, Gordon Hewes, André Gunder Frank, Marshall Sahlins, Lynn White Jr., and Jeremy Sabloff.

The Society is committed to the idea that complex civilizational problems can best be approached through multidisciplinary analyses and debate by scholars from a variety of fields. *The Comparative Civilizations Review*, which welcomes submissions from the Society’s members as well as other scholars, has been published continually since its inaugural issue in 1979.

Prof. Michael Palencia-Roth

CALL FOR PAPERS

“Revolutions” in the Late 20th and early 21s Century

*The 47th Annual Conference of the
International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations*
**Marconi Conference Center
18500 State Highway One
Marshall, California 94940
June 2017***

<http://iscsc.org/2017conf/index.html>

During the last three decades after the fall of the Soviet Union, the world witnessed a significant number of revolutions. Most of these were not predicted.

Nevertheless, after the fall of the Berlin Wall many activists attempted to create non-violent revolutions in Europe and the Middle East. Some of these succeeded while others resulted in chaos, superfluous violence and even the return to repressive regimes.

Given this background, what can these late modern revolutions tell us about the conditions that led to success or failure? How do these revolutions compare with earlier examples such as the American, French, Russian or Iranian revolutions? What roles have religion, law, ethnicity, science and technology played in these episodes? What social-cultural and economic conditions have been associated with the success (or failure) of various intentional and intellectually orchestrated revolutions? Not least of all, how does civilizational analysis impinge upon or illuminate this range of phenomena?

Thematic Sessions

- Eastern Europe and the Velvet/Orange Revolutions
- New Perspectives on Middle Eastern Revolts and the Arab Spring
- Twenty/Twenty-First Century Revolts and Revolutions vs. Earlier Constructs
- Civilian Uprisings and Non-Violent Struggles in Asia and the West
- Revolutionary Thought, Historic Shifts and Long-term Outcomes

Papers are invited on the above topics and any others with civilizational relevance. Send Abstracts of 300 words describing your proposed paper by March 1, 2017 to the Program Chair, Dr. Laina Farhat-Holzman. Email address: Lfarhat102@aol.com.

* Exact Conference dates to be announced in October of 2016