

Civil society is often conceptualized as a distinct sphere or sector of modern society ‘between’ state, market, and sometimes family as well. Sometimes described as comprised of certain types of organizations (NGOs, CSOs etc.), sometimes as distinctive because of a certain type of communicative rationality as opposed to a ‘systemic’ rationality’ characteristic of the spheres of state and market. Upon closer inspection, this turns out to be to some degree a case of conceptual violence, since people, practices, organizations, and rationalities flow more freely across these boundaries than the neat conceptual distinction suggests. The panel focuses on one such boundary-crossing form of social relations, namely networks. Mills famously analyzed the Power Elite as a phenomenon that crossed societal spheres, but various types of professions, ideas, and knowledge regularly connect to form networks across societal spheres. Network analysis has been a growing industry over the last twenty years, but its potential has not fully been exploited in sociological-historical research. Anchored in civil society research, the papers in this workshop seek to explore the potentials of network analysis in terms of methods, concepts, and broader analytical approaches, while also confronting the blind spots of network approaches, e.g. their difficulties in analyzing processes and socio-historical contexts that are not simply given by data.

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C. Smith, A. Sevelsted. *Negotiations of Expertise: Boundary Making between Civil Society and State Authority..*

- Scholars have devoted much attention to the national origins of policy ideas and the reverberation between sense-making practices of policymaking and production regimes. Political sociologists have largely focused on how ideas and issues are incorporated as matters of public concern. Using historical case studies from Denmark and the U.S., we

examine religious movements and the production of ideas and strategies for drawing boundaries around some issues as inappropriate for the work of the state. In particular, we look at how boundaries around expertise are negotiated by religious actors in civil society domains. This comparison allows for leverage in understanding comparable strategies with quite divergent outcomes. In the Danish case, social work carried out by revivalist Protestants arguing for the need of faith to combat alcoholism formed an unlikely, but happy marriage with a state informed by secularist Social Democracy. In the U.S. case, Protestant advocates for racial justice resisted legal-political intervention based on ideas that egalitarian values were moral issues.

*M. Lervad. Networks of Narrations: Reconstructing the 'International' in Connected Micro-Histories.*

Histories written of the international system have been predominantly concerned with three interlinked stories: the story of the rise of the West, the story of the development of capitalism and the story of the development of modernity. Recently, critical perspectives on international relations have increasingly questioned these macro-narratives and their constitutive chronologies and teleologies, interrupting the linear and progressive story upon which the idea(s) of the 'international' is built. The purpose of this paper is to continue and further these discussions in addressing the question of how to write global intellectual histories of the 'international'. Where and how to locate the spatial sources and points of departure of these relations and experiences and the sets of ideas they express? How can we reconstruct various connections and influences - or, more often, the lack thereof - between different events, sites, actors and concepts? To address these questions, the paper argues for shifting the analytical lens away from the constitutive power of Eurocentric epistemic practices on the formation of concepts, sets of ideas and modes of thought underpinning the international system towards their circulation from several sites in global space in and through particular experiences and events, that is, micro-histories.

*D. Andersen. Processes of Intersectoral Collaboration and the Centrality of Organizational Margins: A Temporal Perspective*

This paper examines cross-sector collaboration that aims at addressing social issues. Collaboration between civil society, state and market organizations in Denmark is conceptualized and explored as a form of 'purposeful' social network and as a manifestation of the multi-faceted nature of organizational and sectoral boundaries. A basic tenet of the study is that organizations operate within multiple sets of co-existing boundaries and that organization evolves through processes of boundary construction and reconstruction, emerging through interactions, changes in the environment as well as past experiences. Seen from this perspective, intersectoral collaboration taking place at organizational margins can have a central role in boundary negotiation and organization

production and reproduction. It is argued that by employing a combination of case study and social network analysis methods, and by paying special attention to the effects of time, temporality and organizational history, a better understanding of the phenomenon of cross-sector collaboration is possible, especially in terms of its temporal qualities, the process-structure relationship, the nature of boundaries as well as the extent of boundary maintenance and influence exertion.

L. Egholm. *Practicing boundary drawings - Philanthropic investments practices in networks of the common good.*

Philanthropic and voluntary endeavors are often seen as part of the distinct sphere or sector of modern society "between" state and market. Yet, this study will show that philanthropy plays an important role in the ongoing creation of networks, that define the common good and citizenship, influencing contemporary legislative practices. This takes place through philanthropic investment practices of donation, conceptualization, identifying which causes and categories should be defined as needy and how to alleviate them. Through a historical analysis of a Danish foundation owned business (1920- 2016), this study will trace how processes of philanthropic investment practices in changing socio-historical contexts are involved in creating, stabilizing and destabilizing the boundaries of the common good and good citizens and which legislative consequences and re-distribution of power relation and boundaries between state, market and civil society it entails. The analysis will especially focus on how philanthropic investment practices are part of networks that delineates boundaries of the common good and inclusion in social welfare. Looking at two central periods of categorization and orientation practices through time, this study will show how philanthropic investments practices engage in networks of categories, relations and institutions and thereby continuously draw the boundaries between philanthropic and the state endeavors and as such re-distribute power relations in society.