

PEWS News

Political Economy of the World-System

American Sociological Association

www2.asanet.org/sectionpews/

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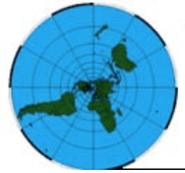
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A Few Words from the Chair

At this writing, March 28, whilst on springbreak, ASA is finalizing panels, roundtables etc. I can report that my own panel, From the Bottom Up: Impact of Peripheries on the Core, received over 10 submissions. It was hard to make the selections. All were good papers, but I applied a “goodness of fit” criterion for those most closely matched to the session abstract, and forwarded the rest to appropriate other sessions. The lesson I take from this is that we could use more PEWS sessions – as ever seems to be the case.

Good & Bad news: the proposal to have ASA allow the section to sponsor Journal of World-Systems Research made it through the preliminary review by the publications committee, only to be rejected by the council. We are busy consulting on where to go from here. We will probably hold a membership election on the issue in order to resubmit to Council. At this writing that remains in flux.

We have also consulted about the meeting and will follow our custom and hold a PEWS party to be announced at the section meeting.

If anyone has suggestions, questions, ideas, etc. for the PEWS council meeting or the section business meeting, please forward them to me or to Salvatore Babones so we can include them in the appropriate agenda.

The PEWS meeting at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York on Asia and the World-System, now has a preliminary program, and looks to be quite exciting.

On a personal note, together with P. Nick Kardulias I will be presenting a paper, A World Systems View of Human Migration Past and Present: Providing a General Model for Understanding the Movement of People, at the Oxford Roundtable on Global Migration: Benefits and Detriments in July. I will be presenting a much abbreviated version at the PEWS Roundtables at ASA. Nick and I will be dragging archaeological and world-systems insights into the discussion.

Finally, I wish everyone a productive remainder for the spring term.

tom

Commentaries from the 2007 World Social Forum, Kenya

A New Rhythm to the Globe

By Marina Karides

The World Social Forum is something that sociologists would be interested in knowing about and attending, but few do. These essays reflect the importance of the WSF, a world wide meeting of groups, activists, organizations, and academics that are against neo-liberalism and for human rights and a just distribution of economic goods. Joel Stillerman must be credited for this series of essays—it was his suggestion that it would be a good topic for the PEWS newsletter. Indeed a good number of US sociologists that do participate in the WSF are PEWS members.

And why wouldn't they be? The World Social Forum process is a new rhythm on the globe. Borrowing from Henri Lefebvre's descriptions, rhythm helps us think about time (historically) and place (geographically) simultaneously without giving precedence to the other. The WSF is only one facet of the global justice movement, but it provides an avenue, a space, room for the larger global justice movement to translate and transfer ideas and actions for making great, anti-systemic change in the world. But the links made at the WSF also move history forward, solidifying what may be called a global civil society and forcing states, the international institutions, and global capital to address a self-conscious collective of disparate groups that agree neo-liberalism and "free" trade must be and can be stopped.

Whether the WSF will remain largely a single annual event or turn into a series of simultaneously planned events as it will do next year or into something else entirely different remains to be seen. Yet it has certainly set a new rhythm to the world-system—the numerous thematic forums occurring around the globe, such as Youth Social Forum and Border Social Forum and regional social forums, including the Southern Africa Social Forum, the Mediterranean Social Forum, and the Asian Social Forum or hemispheric as in the Social Forum of the Americas that will have its 3rd biannual meeting in Guatemala next year and the hundreds of national and urban forums that occur annually attest to it.

The World Social Forum: From Defense to Offense

By Immanuel Wallerstein

The World Social Forum (WSF) met in Nairobi, Kenya from January 20-25. The organization, founded as a sort of anti-Davos, has matured and evolved more than even its participants realize. From the beginning, the WSF has been a meeting of a wide range of organizations and movements from around the world who defined themselves as opposed to neo-liberal globalization and imperialism in all its forms. Its slogan has been "another world is possible" and its structure has been that of an open space without officers, spokespeople, or resolutions. The WSF has been against *neo-liberal* globalization and the term *alterglobalists* has been coined to define the stance of its proponents - another kind of global structure.

In the first several WSF meetings, beginning in 2001, the emphasis was defensive. Participants, each time more numerous, denounced the defects of the Washington Consensus, the efforts of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to legislate neo-liberalism, the pressures of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on peripheral zones to privatize everything and open frontiers to the free flow of capital, and the aggressive posture of the United States in Iraq and elsewhere.

In this sixth world meeting, this defensive language was much reduced - simply because everyone took it for granted. And these days the United States seems less formidable, the WTO seems deadlocked and basically impotent, the IMF almost forgotten. The *New York Times*, reporting on this year's Davos meeting, talked of the recognition that there is a "shifting power equation" in the world, that "nobody is really in charge" any more, and that "the very foundations of the multilateral system" have been shaken, "leaving the world short on leadership at a time when it is increasingly vulnerable to catastrophic shocks."

In this chaotic situation, the WSF is presenting a real alternative, and gradually creating a web of networks whose political clout will emerge in the next five to ten years. Participants at the WSF have debated for a long time whether it should continue to be an open forum or should engage in structured, planned political action. Quietly, almost surreptitiously, it became clear at Nairobi that the issue was moot. The participants would do both - leave the WSF as an open space that was inclusive of all those who wanted to transform the existing world-system and, at the same time, permit and encourage those who wanted to organize specific political actions to do so, and to organize to do so at WSF meetings.

The key idea is the creation of networks, which the WSF is singularly equipped to construct at a global level. There is now an effective network of feminists. For the first time, at Nairobi, there was instituted a network of labor struggles (defining the concept of "worker" quite broadly). There is now an ongoing network of activist intellectuals. The network of rural/peasant movements has been reinforced. There is a budding network of those defending alternative sexualities (which permitted Kenyan gay and lesbian movements to affirm a public presence that had been difficult before). There is an anti-war network (immediately concerned with Iraq and the Middle East in general). And there are functional networks on specific arenas of struggle - water rights, the struggle against HIV/AIDS, human rights.

The WSF is also spawning manifestos: the so-called Bamako Appeal, which expounds a whole campaign against capitalism; a feminist manifesto, now in its second draft and continuing to evolve; a labor manifesto which is just being born. There will no doubt be other such manifestos as the WSF continues. The fourth day of the meeting was devoted essentially to meetings of these networks, each of which was deciding what kinds of joint actions it could undertake - in its own name, but within the umbrella of the WSF.

Finally, there was the attention turned to what it means to say "another world." There were serious discussions and debates about what we mean by democracy, who is a worker, what is civil society, what is the role of political parties in the future construction of the world. These discussions define the objectives, and the networks are a large part of the means by which these objectives are to be realized. The discussions, the manifestos, and the networks constitute the offensive posture.

It is not that the WSF is without its internal problems. The tension between some of the larger NGO's (whose headquarters and strength is in the North, and which support the WSF but also show up at Davos) and the more militant social movements (particularly strong in the South but not only) remains real. They come together in the open space, but the more militant organizations control the networks. The WSF sometimes seems like a lumbering tortoise. But in Aesop's fable, the glittering speedy Davos hare lost the race.

From Nairobi to Atlanta: Another World is Happening

The Social Forum and Today's Global Movements

Jerome Scott, Project South & Walda Katz-Fishman, Project South & Howard University

In January 2007, the world came to Africa to talk about the problems of the world – not just the problems of Africa – and how to collectively build the global social movement necessary to resolve these problems and create the world we vision.

The 7th World Social Forum (WSF) took place in Nairobi, Kenya, January 20-25, within the context of the African continent whose rich history and culture, and whose human and natural resources have been dominated and exploited by centuries of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and today's global capitalism. The legacy of this violence, repression, and theft of Africa's peoples, their labor, their land, and their resources hangs heavy in the air. The widespread and grinding poverty is challenged daily by the tactics of survival – economically, socially and culturally. The people's resistance is vibrant and their social struggles are growing.

The WSF 2007 in Nairobi, which brought together 60,000 participants, was a powerful and instructive experience. The massive contradictions of the larger society were also found inside the social forum. The most obvious include corporate sponsorship and commercialism, special contracts for government officials, a large police presence to keep the “order,” highly visible church participation, NGOism (large and well-funded non-governmental organizations attempting to silence grassroots and low-income organizations and voices), and slum dwellers fighting to get into the space because of the cost. The entry fee of 500 Kenyan shillings, the equivalent of 1 week's pay for the average Kenyan, was waived after protests. Another demonstration closed down the prime-spot restaurant and bar run by a top government official, but only after the demonstrators drank and ate everything they wanted.

But the overwhelming reality of WSF 2007 remains the resilience and rising power of the many fronts of struggle in a way not seen before in social forum spaces. African and Kenyan social struggles were highly visible and brought a clear voice. Feminists, led by African women, were well organized and brought forth demands for ending all forms of violence against women and girls – whether violence in war, domestic violence, or physical and cultural violence against their bodies; demands for economic and political equality; and demands for full access to treatment and drugs for HIV/AIDS. The LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) community was more present and militant than in earlier social forums, calling for equality and an end to all forms of oppression. The youth from the slum dwellings of Korogocho and Kibera – two of the largest slums with roughly 200,000 and an estimated 1 million residents, respectively – fought their way into the WSF, and offered workshops and tours to share their day-to-day realities and struggles. The organizing efforts within these slum dwellings are connected to the International Association of Slum Dwellers.

The historic tension within the social forum between the forum as a space for debate and as a social movement building space has been answered for the moment – the Social Movements Assembly has asserted itself and now shares the space. We united behind the slogan of the social movements: “The social forum is not for sale.”

The fourth day, organized by the Social Movements Assembly, was a compelling movement building process. It began with an open mike session in the morning, followed by thematic assemblies to plan coordination and action throughout the year in the various fronts of struggle (workers, women, anti-debt, anti-war, anti-privatization, the People's Assembly, etc.). The day ended with a gathering of 2000 participants, where

socialism was put on the table as part of our vision for the future, coordination of days of action for January 2008 (in the place of a 2008 WSF) was discussed, and the convergence of our fronts of struggle into a unified movement became the overarching challenge. This intentional process led by the Social Movements Assembly was, for us, the highlight of WSF 2007. What we take away is how to make this a reality.

The social forum process has its own set of contradictions. The leadership of the WSF, the International Council (IC), is composed of many members who represent both reformist political tendencies as well as revolutionary tendencies; who are largely European and Brazilian; and who are majority scholars rather than social movement activists. At the same time, within the Social Movements Assembly are revolutionary elements who are gathering their forces and gaining strength. This sets the basis for intense political struggle. The question is: “Will they continue to be able to share the social forum space?”

Another key political question is: “How do we build into the social forum process ongoing political education, analysis, vision, and strategizing?” As we plan for coordinated days of action and global campaigns in January 2008 and throughout the year, we also need to pay attention to and create the intentional space for collective study and dialogue, to deepen our consciousness and our intellectual grasp of the systemic nature of our problems and crises, and the transformative quality of our struggles.

The Road to Atlanta and the US Social Forum

What does this mean for the US Social Forum (USSF) and building a transformative movement in the belly of the beast? It means, most strategically, that we in the United States – activists and organizations – have the responsibility to build a US movement worthy of uniting with our brothers and sisters in the Global South.

As we were gathering our forces in the US and planning for the USSF over the last 3 years, this was our strategic goal. It set the basis of our struggle to get the USSF to the US South – the historic location of the most intense repression and exploitation and equally intense resistance and struggle, and to insure leadership from people of color and low-income led organizations.

To make this happen, Grassroots Global Justice (GGJ), an alliance of over 50 grassroots organizations representing people of color and low-income communities in the US, took the lead in forming the National Planning Committee (NPC), the coordinating body of the USSF. The NPC, which consists of over 40 organizations, with a majority working class and people of color led, has the overall responsibility of organizing the USSF. The site we selected is Atlanta, GA – home to centuries of struggle for racial, economic and gender justice and equality.

As USSF organizers, we identified 4 additional goals to move us toward realizing our overall strategic goal of a powerful and transformative US movement.

- Convergence of our diverse fronts of struggle;
- Linking local and global organizing;
- Creating organizational infrastructure and coordination – building trust, relationships, and networks across historic divides;
- Visioning another United States as part of another world.

After 3 years of organizing and planning, a buzz is growing around the upcoming USSF this summer in Atlanta – June 27-July 1. The question is “Why?”

This is what we think. First, the social forum process was initiated by social movements of oppressed and exploited peoples in the Global South; and no one group in the US “owns” it. Second, the social forum is being brought home to the US by grassroots organizations – with people of color and low-income led organizations in the leadership. Third, the social forum is a convergence process of all our fronts of struggle; it is multi-issue and multi-sector, and inclusive of all who are struggling for justice, equality, and peace. Forth, the social forum is a space where a broad range of political analysis is welcomed – from progressive to revolutionary.

This is why the US Social Forum is the place to be this summer if you are a movement builder, if you have a vision of another world, if you want to make it happen!

www.ussf2007.org

Manifestos Galore in the World Revolution of 20xx

Chris Chase-Dunn, Institute for Research on World-Systems, University of California-Riverside,
chriscd@ucr.edu

A new world revolution is brewing. The movement of movements at the World Social Forum is in the midst of a manifesto/charter writing frenzy as those who seek a more organized approach to confronting global capitalism and neoliberalism attempt to put workable coalitions together (Wallerstein 2007).

One issue is whether or not the World Social Forum itself should formulate a political program and take formal stances on issues. The Charter of the WSF explicitly forbids this and a significant group of participants strongly supports maintaining the WSF as an “open space” for debate and organizing. A survey of 625 attendees at the World Social Forum meeting in Porto Alegre in 2005 asked whether the WSF should remain an open space or should take political stances. Exactly half favored the open space idea (Chase-Dunn, Reese, Herkenrath, Alvarez, Gutierrez and Kim Forthcoming). So trying to change the WSF Charter to allow for a formal political program would be very divisive.

But this is not necessary. The WSF Charter also encourages the formation of new political organizations. So those participants who want to form a new global political organization are free to act, as long as they do not do so in the name of the WSF as a whole.

In recent Social Forum meetings, “Assemblies of Social Movements” and other groups have issued calls for global action and other political statements. At the end of the 2005 meeting in Porto Alegre a group of nineteen notable intellectuals and activists issued a statement that was purported to be a consensus of the meeting as a whole. At the 2006 “polycentric” meeting in Bamako, Mali a somewhat overlapping group issued a manifesto entitled “the Bamako Appeal” at the beginning of the meeting. The Bamako Appeal is a Third Worldist call for a global united front against neoliberalism and United States neo-imperialism (see Bamako Appeal 2006). And Samir Amin, the famous economist, has written a short discussion entitled “Toward a fifth international?” in which he briefly outlines the history of the first four internationals (Amin 2006). Peter Waterman (2006) has proposed a “global labor charter” and a coalition of womens’ groups meeting at the World Social Forum are on the second revision of a manifesto for women.

At present there is an impasse between those who are willing to risk charges of Napoleonism and those who want proposals and totemic texts to bubble up from the movements. And there are also important disagreements about both goals and tactics. Such political statements, particularly those issued by the 19 notables in 2005 and the Bamako Appeal, have generated considerable controversy about process and legitimacy, since they were issued by socially privileged and unelected leaders, mainly intellectuals, who claim to speak on behalf of the “masses.” Creating democratic mechanisms of accountability through which WSF participants can engage in global collective action and move towards greater political unity remains an important political task.

The issue of process is strongly raised in several of the critiques of the Bamako Appeal in a collection of documents published just before the World Social Forum meeting in Nairobi in January of 2007 (Sen *et al* 2007). This collection includes the Communist Manifesto, documents that came out of the Bandung Conference, recent communiqués from the Zapatistas in Mexico, and a number of substantive and processual critiques of the Bamako Appeal. Several sessions at the WSF in Nairobi discussed the Bamako Appeal, the processes that produce manifestos, resistance to promulgations by intellectuals, and alternative proposals for collectively producing manifestos and charters that would allow grass roots activists to participate (e.g. “wikifestos”).

The Research Working Group on Transnational Social Movements at the University of California, Riverside is studying the World Social Forum Process. Our project web site is

<http://www.irows.ucr.edu/research/tsmstudy.htm>

Six University of California-Riverside graduate students attended the World Social Forum in Nairobi, Kenya, January 20-24, 2007 to do participant observation and survey research on transnational social movements, especially focusing on the labor movement. They are Rebecca Giem, Erika Gutierrez, Linda Kim, Christine Petit, Toi Carter and Roy Kwon. They were accompanied by UCR Sociology Professor Christopher Chase-Dunn. Pictures we took at the WSF05 are at

<http://www.irows.ucr.edu/research/tsmstudy/nairobipics.htm>

The Research Working Group on Transnational Social Movements obtained over 500 responses to our survey at the 2007 World Social Forum. The English, Spanish, French, Swahili and Portuguese versions of the survey are at <http://www.irows.ucr.edu/research/tsmstudy/wsfsurvey2.htm>

Global Movement Provides Opportunity for New Antiwar Strategies

By Rachel V. Kutz-Flamenbaum, Stony Brook University & Jackie Smith, University of Notre Dame

On January 25, the 7th World Social Forum drew to a close. Tens of thousands of activists met in Nairobi, Kenya to present alternatives to the agenda being set by global elites at the World Economic Forum. The next day, more than 100,000 people took to the streets of Washington, D.C. to protest the war in Iraq. Many of those peace activists have been gathering every week, every month, or every few months in small towns and urban centers for the past several years. The demand is to bring an end to the war in Iraq. While their numbers have grown dramatically, the influence of protesters is limited. The largest anti-war protests in history failed to prevent the war, and it is clear that far more than street demonstrations are needed to force politicians to take serious steps towards ending hostilities in Iraq.

The juxtaposition of these two events suggests possibilities for a new strategy for resisting war and militarism in this country and around the world. Perhaps it is time for U.S. activists to think about *global* solutions for ending the War in Iraq. Perhaps too, it is time for U.S. activists to think about a *new kind of politics*. The first U.S. Social Forum (Atlanta, June 27-July 1), will provide an opportunity for peace activists throughout the U.S. and the world to come together to develop a platform for ending the war in Iraq, preventing an expansion of the war on terrorism and promoting global justice. In order to sustain pressure on political leaders, anti-war activists must work to sustain popular mobilization for alternatives. The U.S. Social Forum provides a focal point for such action. It provides a space for peace activists to forge new alliances with activist groups working on issues of poverty, immigration, human rights, and other important issues that can be linked to a broader social justice agenda.

Along with several leading peace organizations, we're helping support an initiative for a Peace Caucus at the upcoming United States Social Forum (USSF), which will be held in Atlanta Georgia this summer (June 27-July 1, see www.ussf2007.org). The USSF seeks to build a stronger coalition of forces within the U.S. to resist unilateralism and militarism in U.S. foreign policy. We are currently looking to build the Peace Caucus through individuals and organizations of all sizes. If you are a member of a peace organization or a peace activist, we hope you will join the Peace Caucus. For more information or to participate, please contact: ussfpeacecaucus@sbcglobal.net.

Conference Updates

31st Annual PEWS Conference “Asia and the World System” St. Lawrence University May 10-12, 2007

For updated information: <http://stlawu.edu/global/conference-2007>

Thursday, 10 May

7 pm: Introduction and Welcome Keynote Address: Immanuel Wallerstein

Friday, 11 May

9-11 AM Panel 1. Geopolitics and New Developmental Visions

“Asia, Eurasia, Eurasianism” *Boris Stremelin, Wright State University*

“The Roles of Central Asia Middlemen and Marcher States in Afroeurasian World-System Synchrony”
Christopher Chase Dunn, UC Riverside, and Thomas D. Hall, DePauw University

“A New Old Construction of Asia: Geo-Economic Cooperation with Russia, a Way out for China?” *John Gulick, Akita International University, Japan*

11:30-12:30 PM

Plenary Speaker: Elizabeth Perry *Henry Rosovsky Professor of Government Harvard University*

“Chinese Conceptions of ‘Rights’: From Mencius to Mao—and Now” (Introduction: Anne Csete)

2-4 PM Panel 2. Women, Migrants, Diasporas, and Class Struggles

“Land Rights Protests in Mainland China: A Preliminary Analysis of Their Meanings and Political Significance” *Yin-wah Chu, University of Hong Kong*

“China, Asia and Labor Standards after the MFA” *Robert J. S. Ross, Clark University*

“Trade Globalization, Internal Migration, and Regional Income Inequality in China: A Longitudinal Study” *Xi Zhang, University of Pittsburgh*

“Dictatorship and Development in Asia: Its Impact on the Workers of the World” *Robert K. Schaeffer, Kansas State University*

Saturday, 12 May

9-11 AM Panel 3. Culture, Science, Religion and Ideological Formations and Transformations in Asia

“Confucianism, Imperial State, and the Intellectual Class” *Miin-wen Shih*

“Utopistics and the Asiatic Modes of Liberation: Gurdjieffian Contributions Toward the Sociological Imaginations of Inner and Global World-Systems” *Mohammed H. Tamdgidi, UMass Boston*

“Communalism, Communal Violence and Nationalist Discourse in Contemporary India” *Nadeem Hasnain, Fulbright Scholar, St. Lawrence University and University of Lucknow, India*

“East Asia and the Future of the Emancipatory Project” *Steve Sherman*

11:30-12:30 Plenary Speaker: Dorothy Sollinger, *Professor of Political Science, University of California, Irvine, and Senior Adjunct Research Scholar at the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University* (Introduction: Ganesh Trichur)

2-4: Panel 4. Asian Environments and Historical Trajectories

“The Structural Analysis of India and the Modern World System from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-first Centuries” *Sanjay Prasad, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and Director, Ministry of Defence, India (on leave)*

“[Re]envisioning the Braudelian Super-World-Economy” *Monazir Khan, SUNY Binghamton*

“Cooperation Among Riparian States in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Past and Future” *Han Honguyn Zhejiang University, and Sitanon Jesdpipat, WWF Greater Mekong Programme, Bangkok*

“Aquaculture Commodity Chains and Threats to Food Security and Survival of Philippine Fishing Households” *Wilma A. Dunaway, Virginia Tech, and M. Cecilia Macabuac, Xavier University, Philippines*

**Global Studies Association Annual Conference
“The Contested Terrains of Globalization”
University of California at Irvine
May 17-20, 2007**

2007 Conference Speakers

Carl Boggs
Edna Bonacich
Kevin Kanaher
Jesse Diaz
Martin Hart-Landsberg
Mark Jurgenmeyer
Doug Kellner
Mark Levine
Jonathan Nitzan
William Robinson
Jackie Smith
Amory Starr

For updated information: <http://www.net4dem.org/mayglobal/index.html>

World System Activism

About the USSF Writers' Network

The USSF Writers Network is part of the Communications work group, whose purpose is to assist with raising public awareness about the USSF and the issues it addresses. The workgroup seeks to **reach diverse audiences** and broaden participation in the USSF, to **expand networks among diverse media practitioners** in a collaborative effort to disseminate information and stories about the USSF, and to expand awareness and understandings of the **global movement** of which the USSF is part.

The USSF Writers Network is a collection of scholars and writers aiming to help bridge the divides within U.S. society that separate communities according to race, class, interest, and other differences. Participants in the Writers Network commit to do the following actions in support of the USSF:

- Write *at least one* essay, op-ed, news analysis, or other piece per month for general audience news sources to help educate the wider U.S. public about the USSF, the people it involves, and/or the issues it addresses;
- Write at least three analyses, poems, opinion pieces, announcements, etc. in specialized publications targeting particular audiences of activists, special interest groups, professionals, or other publics who should know about the USSF and/or who can contribute to the work of the USSF;
- Following the USSF, write and speak to inform the U.S. public about the USSF's discussions ideas for advancing the goals of social movement cooperation and progressive social change in this country;
- Encourage friends and colleagues to make financial contributions to support the USSF. The costs of this meeting are high, and organizers also seek to raise money to increase participation from low-income activists. Costs will be met through registration fees, donations, and corporate or foundation grants.
- Speak to journalists and/or activists in participants' own communities about the USSF and encourage local participation in and/or media coverage of the forum;

Network members will receive regular updates on relevant developments in USSF planning, ideas for stories, and suggestions for finding publication outlets for material. To join the USSF Writers Network, please email us at USSFWriters@sbcglobal.net.

Recent Publications

Books

Bergesen, Albert J. 2006. *The Depth of Shallow Culture: The High Art of Shoes, Movies, Novels, Monsters, and Toys*. Paradigm Publishers.

For those interested in how the world-system affects culture my new book, "The Depth of Shallow Culture: The High Art of Shoes, Movies, Novels, Monsters, and Toys" (Paradigm Publishers, 2006, paper) has chapters on icons of hegemonic decline in Spain and the US (Don Quixote and Rambo), and on how popular culture embodies civilizational assumptions--"A sociology of monsters: making mythical creatures in the United States and Japan" and "A sociology of toys: how transformers and spiderman embody the philosophies of east and west." For those interested in culture theory, the last chapter is about a new realism in cultural analysis.

Bergesen, Albert J. 2007. *The Sayyid Qutb Reader: Selected Writings on Religion, Politics, and Society*. Routledge.

Also, forthcoming is a new book I am putting together: "The Sayyid Qutb Reader: Selected Writings on Religion, Politics, and Society" (Routledge, 2007 scheduled to appear) which brings together a number of the works by the leading Sunni theorist of proactive jihad, Sayyid Qutb. For world system scholars trying to understand change in the Muslim and Arab world understanding the ideas of Qutb is absolutely essential.

Etzioni, Amitai. 2007 (forthcoming). *Security First: For a Muscular, Moral Foreign Policy*. Yale University Press.

Fernandez-Kelly, Patricia and Jon Shefner. 2007. *NAFTA and Beyond: Alternative Perspectives in the Study of Global Trade and Development*. A Special Edition of the ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Volume 610, March 2007.

Article authors include Patricia Fernández-Kelly, David Harvey, Miguel Angel Centeno, Alejandro Portes, Douglas Massey, Raúl Delgado Wise, James Cypher, Rina Agarwala, Deborah Yashar, Jon Shefner, Barbara Stallings, Frederick Wherry, Donald Light, and Paul Gellert.

Johnston, Hank and Paul D. Almeida (eds). 2006. *Latin American Social Movements: Globalization, Democratization, and Transnational Networks*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield.

Raynolds, Laura T., Douglas L. Murray, and John Wilkinson (Editors). 2007. *Fair Trade: The Challenges of Transforming Globalization*. London and New York: Routledge Press.

This book explores the forces that are shaping Fair Trade, one of the most dynamic contemporary movements seeking to enhance global social justice and environmental sustainability through market based social change. Fair Trade links food consumers and agricultural producers across the Global North / South divide and, as this book demonstrates, lies at the heart of key efforts to reshape the global economy. In market arenas, Fair Trade is linked to other certification, labeling, and corporate social

responsibility efforts; in movement arenas, Fair Trade is aligned to a range of alternative globalization and trade justice efforts. This book reveals the challenges Fair Trade faces in its effort to transform globalization, emphasizing the inherent tensions in working both in, and against, the market. The volume explores Fair Trade's recent rapid growth into new production regions, market arenas, and commodity areas through studies of Europe, North America, Africa, and Latin America undertaken by prominent scholars in each region. The authors draw on and advance global commodity and value chain analysis, convention, and social movement approaches in these case studies and a series of synthetic analytical chapters. Pressures for both more radical and more moderate approaches intertwine with the movement's historical vision, reshaping Fair Trade's priorities and efforts in the Global North and South.

Roberts, Timmons J. and Amy Hite. 2007. *The Globalization and Development Reader: Perspectives on Development and Social Change (Second Edition)*. Blackwell Publishers.

Roberts, Timmons J. and Bradley Parks. 2007. *A Climate Of Injustice: Global Inequality, North-South Politics, and Climate Policy*. MIT Press.

Santamaria, Gerardo del Cerro. 2007. *Bilbao: Basque Pathways to Globalization*. Elsevier Science.

<http://books.elsevier.com/geography?isbn=0080453244>

Samman, Khaldoun. 2007. *Cities of God and Nationalism: Mecca, Jerusalem, and Rome as Contested World Cities*. Paradigm Publishers.

Samman's book tackles the controversial thesis that modernity, far from bringing in an age of tolerance, creates the social bases of exclusion. The central thesis of the book is that our real problem is the rigid conceptions of national spaces and peoples that have recently been forced upon these sacred spaces. The book uses three major sacred cities to explore how modernity, through the apparatus of nationalism and the nation-state, redefined our constructs of self and other in fundamental ways, having major implications for the way Rome, Mecca, and Jerusalem are conceived by the inhabitants of the world who identify with them.

Smith, Ted, David A. Sonnenfeld, and David Naguib Pellow. 2006. *Challenging the Chip: Labor Rights and Environmental Justice in the Global Electronics Industry*. Temple University Press.

This book is the first comprehensive examination of the impacts of electronics manufacturing on workers and local environments around the world. The contributors to this volume include many of the world's most articulate, passionate and progressive visionaries, scholars and advocates involved in documenting and challenging the social and environmental impacts of the global electronics industry. From Asia, North America, Europe, and Latin America, the authors are renowned for their contributions to the science and the politics of environmental and social justice, and bring these perspectives to the high-tech sector throughout the book. This volume documents and contributes to an important international discourse of citizens, workers, health professionals, academics, labor leaders, environmental activists, and others, developing alternative visions for the regulation and sustainable development of electronics manufacturing, assembly/ disassembly, and waste disposal around the world.

http://www.temple.edu/tempresstitles/1788_reg.html

Articles

Almeida, Paul D. 2007. "Organizational Expansion, Liberalization Reversals and Radicalized Collective Action." *Research in Political Sociology* 15: 57-99.

Almeida, Paul D. and Erica Walker. 2006. "The Pace of Neoliberal Globalization: A Comparison of Three Popular Movement Campaigns in Central America." *Social Justice* 33(3): 175-190.

Liang, Bin and Pat Lauderdale. 2006. "China and Globalization: Economic and Legal Changes in the World System." *Journal of Developing Societies* 22:197-219.

Pat Lauderdale and Richard Harris are the coeditors of a forthcoming special issue on "Research in the Light of Andre Gunder Frank" for the *Journal of Developing Societies*.

Awards and Recognitions

Pat Lauderdale, a Fulbright Senior Specialist, has received an invitation for a research project on "Indigenous peoples, minorities and globalization," Department of Sociology and Unisa Press, University of South Africa, 2007.

Eugene (Gene) A. Rosa, professor in the Department of Sociology, and Edward R. Meyer Professor in the Thomas S. Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service, has been selected to deliver the 2007 Distinguished Faculty Address during Washington State University's Annual Showcase . Dr. Rosa was chosen for this honor because his research, scholarship, and teaching place him at the forefront of his discipline. Dr. Rosa is a world-renowned environmental scholar and international leader in multidisciplinary work assessing the environmental impact of the U.S. and other countries and their attempts to resolve social risks associated with environmental change. Through his research, policy work, and teaching, he has changed how many people view environmental impact and consequences. His work warns of the risks emanating from various societal concerns ranging from nuclear power to global warming. The title of his talk is: "Characterizing Risk to Harness Uncertainty."

Note from the Editor

Thanks to Marina Karides and Joel Stillerman for suggesting the World Social Forum theme for this issue of the PEWS newsletter. We're grateful to our guest contributors for sharing their thoughts on the struggle for global justice. As always, please send me any suggestions and/or contributions for the next newsletter.

Becky

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