



# PEWS NEWS

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Political Economy of the World-System

American Sociological Association

## A PEWS Review of: *The World Health Organization between North and South*

Global health is a fundamental concern to PEWS sociologists as patterns in physical well-being are intimately tied to global development dynamics, and inequalities in health across poor and rich nations contribute to patterns of dependence in the world-system. Despite major medical advances and increased use of medical technology worldwide, treatable infectious diseases remain to be the major cause of death in periphery nations. In fact, many of the poorest nations have experienced life expectancy declines over the last several decades due to mortality from preventable or treatable communicable diseases; for example in Zimbabwe average life expectancy has decreased by 15 years since 1985. These trends are likely connected to a persistent lack of health services in poor nations. A recent report by the WHO documents that globally over 2.5 billion people continue to lack access to improved sanitation, where over 1.5 billion are forced to practice open defecation.

The WHO is the designated agency on worldwide health matters, and the mission of the organization includes principles which promote universal access to quality health services. However, recent trends in financial liberalization and market-based strategies for development deprioritize public health resources, and therefore appear to be at odds with the founding mission of the WHO and basic provisions for global health. Although it is often common within the scholarly literature – especially among PEWS sociologists – to see international organizations as primarily serving the interests of core member states and their neoliberal agendas, PEWS member Nitsan Chorev provides an example of an international bureaucracy that had the capacity to restructure global ideological regimes to fit the central principles of the organization. This demonstrates that international organizations can have independent positions and exercise partial autonomy to pursue their own agendas, even with these clash with the dominant logic.

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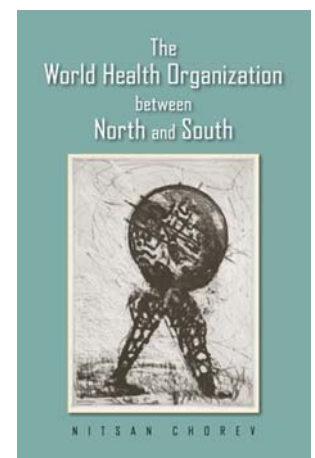
## A Few Words From the Chair

Why are you a PEWSer? What does it mean to identify with political economy of the world-system research? I invite each of you to contemplate these questions as a means of clarifying the value of PEWS to you, and hopefully, affirming your commitment to the section and its continued vibrancy. In the interest of full disclosure, I'll admit that I pose these questions with an ulterior motive: to urge you to consider recruiting one new member to the section; just one. At the end of March our membership reached it's not altogether uncommon nadir with 314 members. By the time the membership numbers are counted at the end of September 2012, we will want to climb back up to the 400 mark to ensure that we have 4 section-sponsored slots. I also pose these questions because I posed them to myself as I reflected on why I might be willing to do the same.

*Continued on page 3...*

### Inside this issue:

<i>The WHO between North and South</i>	1-3
<i>A Few Words From the Chair</i>	1, 3-4
<i>Left Forum 2012 and Occupy Wall Street</i>	4-6
<i>Announcements</i>	6
<i>PEWS Conference Schedule, April 20-22</i>	7-9
<i>A Preview to PEWS Panels at ASA...</i>	10
<i>Recent Publications</i>	11-12





## **A PEWS Review of: *The World Health Organization between North and South* Continued from page 1**

In her forthcoming book, *The World Organization between the North and South*, Chorev first examines the WHO from the 1970s-1980s, which was a time of radical change in the organization. This was largely due to increased participation and influence of poor countries following decolonization and favorable organizational structures among UN agencies which followed a one-country/one-vote rule. Cooperation among developing Latin American, Asian, and African nations resulted in unified criticism of the unfair political-economic relations between developed nations and less-developed nations. In 1974, this led to a call to the UN General Assembly for a New International Economic Order (NIEO); this was based on principles that promoted economic and social development, economic sovereignty, and self-reliance. Although the NIEO resolutions made repeated emphasis on economic and social development, the focus was clearly on economic growth and it was assumed that social development would be achieved through economic development.

To integrate the WHO's policies into the NIEO in a way that was compatible with the organization's goals, WHO leadership stressed greater attention to social development – and hence health – and downplayed the centrality of economic development. There was strong emphasis on the attainment of health by all peoples using basic and essential public health sensibilities that favored comprehensive, community based programs. Community-level health services were argued to increase self-reliance in developing nations and also addressed developmental inequalities both across and within nations. A focus on essential health services encompassed the rejection of costly or unnecessary medical technologies, including pharmaceuticals. This led to a creation of a list of “essential drugs”, which aimed to help developing nations reduce their imports of expensive and non-crucial medicines. The WHO also directly confronted transnational corporations, including infant formula companies, for unethical marketing and sales in poor nations. These changes to the WHO agenda and policies demonstrate how WHO leadership was able to strategically alter the NIEO principles to introduce programs that reflected the mission of the organization. While the NIEO had stressed economic development, the WHO transformed this into increased promotion of social development and equity.

However, there were limits to the ability of the WHO to manipulate international politics, and this became increasingly evident after the demise of the NIEO in the late 1980s. Opposition to the NIEO intensified due to the rise of neoliberal thought, which gives precedence to the self-efficiency of markets in generating economic growth. The WHO experienced crisis during this time, not only due to ideological incompatibilities between the organization's goals and neoliberal approaches that called for the reduction of public health services, but also due to severe financial instability. The WHO encountered financial crisis and restructuring as nations began contributing funds to the WHO voluntarily, rather than with mandatory donations as had been done in previous decades. Thus the share of funding from high-income “donor” nations and multilateral agencies increased substantially, and core nations now gained overwhelming influence in WHO policies and practices. This changed the nature of the programs being implemented to align with the interests of core nations and businesses, including increased use of medical technologies and a shift away from comprehensive and community-based care. The financial situation at the WHO was further threatened by neoliberal principles and policies that de-prioritized funding and provisions for public health.

In the late 1990s, the WHO came under new leadership dedicated to implementing programmatic and organizational changes which would reconcile these ideological and fiscal challenges. The central component of the strategy was to replace the need for health from a social development standpoint, which was not compatible with neoliberal thought, to argue that health is needed to promote economic development. In essence, the WHO justified funding and support for public health by demonstrating that improved health would advance economic growth in developing nations. Thus, the focus was still on achieving economic growth; health is simply a key way to encourage this. Under the new logic, health investments were made in areas were deemed cost-effective and promoted private sector development. Although this emphasis no longer had equity as a key concern, the WHO was still able to use donor nations' focus on economic development to advance principles of the WHO that include the delivery of health services to people in poor nations. In this way, the WHO leadership was able to regain legitimacy and fiscal support by successfully incorporating the organization into the neoliberal environment.

Although universal health care was still promoted as a key goal, this was often endorsed through market-based mechanisms. This included a shift to technically-driven programs focused on achieving short-term outcomes, such as immunization campaigns, and a general focus on disease-specific interventions rather than broader health concerns, such as access to clean water, improved sanitation, and physicians. These trends also increased involvement in global health matters by private foundations and activist groups, who also favor a focus on particular diseases. Thus, the comprehensive approach to health of the previous era became replaced with a selective approach, characterized by market-driven solutions, such as selling insecticide-treated bed nets or subsidizing the pharmaceutical sector.

*Continued on page 3...*



## **A PEWS Review of: The World Health Organization between North and South Continued from page 2**

Despite this, the WHO also acted directly against neoliberal principles during this period by formally attacking the tobacco industry and objecting to intellectual property rules promoted by the pharmaceutical sector which limited the availability of AIDS medications in poor nations.

An examination of the WHO in the 1970s-1980s and in the 1990s-2000s reveals a shift in focus from social development and equity to economic growth and cost-effectiveness in global health policies and practices. Although this seems congruent with the expansion of neoliberalism, Chorev demonstrates many areas where adherence to macro-economic principles was selective; the policies promoted by the WHO were based on strategic adaption, where the leadership was able to interpret external demands in ways that still preserved the ideological preferences of the organization. Whether or not an organization is capable of responding strategically to external demands depends on a number of factors, such as the power of member states, the degree of conflict over the issue in question, and the strength of the leadership. Chorev's analysis points out that international organizations should not be simply regarded as carries of member states' demands, but as strategic agencies that can selectively adhere to the demands of its members while also acting to protect the organization's preferences.

Although I emphasize many of the comparative development and public policy themes here, Chorev also highlights theories and concepts from organizational sociology in her examination of strategic responses in international organizations. *The World Health Organization between North and South* provides an important contribution to the PEWS literature, as this research demonstrates the capacity of international organizations to be autonomous actors and promote social development in the face of dominant ideologies that give precedence to development as economic growth. As Chorev carefully considers how global health policy has been negotiated between developed and less-developed nations over the last four decades, this book provides a valuable and unique application of world-systems themes that go beyond traditional cross-national comparisons. This book also serves to remind us of the importance of global health issues and the overwhelming need for public health services in less-developed nations. Current patterns in global health dynamics have clear connections to processes of development and dependence in the world-system; global health policy is thus an issue that should continue to be of key concern to PEWS scholars.

Chorev, Nitsan. 2012. *The World Health Organization between North and South*. Cornell University Press.

By Kelly F. Austin, North Carolina State University

## **A Few Words from the Chair Continued from page 1**

In PEWS, I appreciate being a part of a broader family of scholars who share many of the convictions I learned first from the militants of Nicaragua's Sandinista party that inspired me in the 1980s and the defiant women workers in Mexico's maquiladoras with whom I had the privilege of collaborating for more than decade. For me, these include the conviction that the socio-economic circumstances individuals face, including our own rather privileged place in the world, arise less from our own doing than from those of powerful actors who structure the political and economic rules of global capitalism; and the conviction that we are unlikely to fully grasp the dynamics of our own, let alone any, society without considering the processes that shape each society's relationship to the historical development of the world capitalist system. I say conviction not to suggest that such insights do not raise empirical questions nor to suggest that they don't themselves demand qualifications based on serious and sophisticated empirical research. Indeed, I believe they do and the failure to take that task seriously only weakens our intellectual position. Rather, I say conviction to underscore the fact that these insights are rarely compatible with arguments that justify existing structures of global inequality and hence require an extra quotient of passion, sometimes even courage, to pursue. It is the collegial camaraderie that arises from this shared conviction that is one of PEWS' principal draws for me.

While most sections of the ASA are anchored by a common topical interest, I look to PEWS sponsored panels for thought provoking research that complements, even when it does not explicitly address, my topical area of interest. Some panels have deepened my understanding of the underlying dynamics of today's world political economy be they regarding the rise of China, the recent financial crisis or shifting dynamics in our global food system. Others have expanded my appreciation for the far-reaching effects of the world-economy on various facets of social life such as migration, social movements or the environment.

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## A Few Words from the Chair

Continued from page 3

I anticipate that our proposed mini-conference to precede the 2013 ASA in NYC, tentatively entitled "Power and Justice in the Contemporary World-Economy," will illuminate both the forces that shape global structures of power as well as the movements which have emerged to challenge it. The breadth of topical interests represented in PEWS-sponsored events is refreshing without being extraneous to my broader intellectual interests.

Among PEWS colleagues, then, I find friendly interest and support for pursuing and sharing my research agenda. A world-historical standpoint has, for example, led me to focus much of my research on various political dynamics (be they policymaking processes or electoral processes) that are critical in determining how Latin American nations navigate their relationship to the current neoliberal paradigm of global capitalism. You might say, then, that I have an agenda to bring politics back into political economy research; an agenda which you can sample at the 2013 ASA. I am happy to report that the program committee has accepted as part of the thematic program my proposed panel entitled: "Elites: A Micro-foundation for Global Inequality?" The panel will explore the relative value of what we might call micro-level analyses of the powerful corporate executives and policy makers, both within peripheral societies and within the world economic core, to help explain the world's pattern of uneven development. I hope to see some of you there and I hope too that this panel and the many excellent panels and roundtables we have planned for 2012 will further convince you of the imperative to not just retain, but expand the space available at the ASAs for the intellectual discussions that are truly enlivening.

As you prepare for the ASAs this August, plan to attend our day of stimulating panels and roundtables on Monday August 20th and to stay for some fun at our reception that evening from 6-8 at the rooftop bar of the Spill Lounge (directions will be forthcoming). I'd like to close with a few notes of appreciation. I wanted to thank Kelly Austin who has edited PEWS News for three years. Under her leadership the newsletter has come alive with special feature articles by members and spotlights on new scholars in our field. I also want to formally appreciate Sandra Comstock for her expeditious work and good-humor in serving the section as secretary-treasurer for the past 3 years.

In solidarity, Leslie Gates

## Left Forum 2012 Workshops Address Links between Occupy Wall Street and the World Social Forum Process

The rise of the Arab spring, European anti-austerity protests, and Occupy Wall Street (OWS) movements has generated new hope as well as challenges for those thinking about movement building and social conflict. Organizers of the US Social Forum (USSF) gathered early this year to consider the implications of the OWS movement for their organizing work. The USSF is part of the decade-old World Social Forum (WSF) process, which has been mobilizing opposition to economic globalization around the world. Some of those gathered in New York for the 2012 Left Forum (March 16-18) explored questions of how to better link such pre-existing movements—especially those made up of the people most affected by inequality and capitalist globalization—with OWS. The conversations contributed to an USSF organizers' efforts to plan for the next US Social Forum in 2014. In preparation, they aim to build local and regional mobilizations and people's movement assemblies, develop popular consciousness, and help link local struggles with national networks and global analyses. This USSF process can contribute some structure and vision to the budding OWS movement, which brings new attention and energy to the Social Forums.



Participants in Left Forum workshops on the links between OWS and the World Social Forums had all attended one or more WSFs, and most were also involved in organizing for the U.S. Social Forums in 2007 and 2010. They all spoke of the significance of the energy, direct action-orientation, and wide popular appeal that has marked the OWS movement in its first few months, but many observed few connections between OWS and networks of grassroots, low-income, people of color and other marginalized groups that have been the backbone of the U.S. Social Forum process. More importantly, this absence has limited the perspectives of many OWS activists.

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## Left Forum 2012 Workshops Address Links between Occupy Wall Street and the World Social Forum Process Continued from page 4

The workshops sought to distill some key lessons about how to build intersectional movements that can more effectively challenge globalized capitalism from the more than 10 year history of World Social Forum and U.S. Social Forum (USSF) activism. The emergence of new fronts of struggle around the world raises new challenges for the World Social Forums. As Michael Leon Guerrero of Grassroots Global Justice and the USSF National Planning Committee has stressed, we need to consider what the appropriate vehicle is for advancing our movements in this current moment.

A key task for organizers seems to be helping people see the connections between global structures and processes and local experiences. But perhaps more difficult is the task of finding ways to encourage meaningful grassroots activism that can effectively target these global forces. While the large-scale convergences advanced in the WSF may have helped nurture global identities and political imaginations in the past, in the U.S. and elsewhere they've not been able to respond quickly to openings created by grassroots mobilizations like those in Madison in the fall of 2010, the Arab Spring last winter, and now in OWS. Moreover, there seems to be rather limited progress made in developing durable cross-sectoral connections through the USSF process thus far.

Participants in the Left Forum saw a need for more historical awareness and for a global and systemic analysis among Occupy activists. Much of the discourse and strategic thinking in OWS is focused on the United States, neglecting the movements around the world that have long been fighting this same struggle. Also overlooked is the need for global level changes to address the problems of inequality and corporate power the Occupy movement targets. The World and U.S. Social Forum process provide some important lessons and resources that can help build the power of the global 99%--that is for developing a shared analysis and capacity for collective action. In particular, the global structure of the WSF process helps link local and national discussions and networks with their counterparts around the world. It also helps focus activists in different countries on the multiple ways globalized capitalism affects people in different contexts. In other words, it helps expand people's political imaginations beyond their own nation so that they can better appreciate global interdependencies and possibilities for moving beyond competitive national policies that are at the core of capitalist globalization. The global and historical perspective also brings into focus the economic and social crises our world now faces. A second theme that emerged from the discussions at the Left Forum was that the USSF has generated strategies and models that are helpful for building broad and diverse alliances that privilege the leadership of those most marginalized by global capitalism.

My research on the WSF and USSF, which has been informed by participatory research with a number of the organizers participating in these Left Forum panels as well as by my participation in Occupy Pittsburgh, suggests three key resources the WSF process brings to contemporary OWS activism. First, the WSF process assumes and nurtures a global analysis, and this has been particularly helpful to the U.S. Social Forum process. Activists in the U.S. tend to lack a global framework for thinking about the problems they face, and this limits their abilities to understand the larger systems that affect local contexts. Second, the WSF process has generated some important principles and models for alliance-building that can inform OWS activism. Because the WSF process has sought to cross national and global economic divides as well as class, race, gender, and ethnicity, it has been forced to confront conflicts and differences. In settings where people share a national identity, there may be a tendency to assume similar interests and identities and to neglect questions of what unites and divides people in the group. Third, the WSF process has generated important strategic insights about how to confront and work to transform globalized capitalism.

The significance of global networks and perspectives in this work cannot be understated. To understand how capitalism works, we need to hear the voices of people from around the world who experience its effects differently. For instance, U.S. activists can learn a great deal from hearing about Southern activists' decades of opposition to the structural adjustment programs of the World Bank and IMF. OWS activists also need greater sensitivity to how U.S. policies impact the global "99%." On the second point, the WSF and especially U.S. Social Forum offers important lessons for how to build diverse alliances, most notably with the principle of intentionality that has guided the USSF and that privileges leadership by those most affected by global capitalism.

*Continued on page 6...*





## Left Forum 2012 Workshops Address Links between Occupy Wall Street and the World Social Forum Process

Continued from page 5

Practices cultivated in the WSFs--such as active listening, creating spaces that stress relationships over programmatic campaigns would most certainly benefit most OWS groups (see USSF Updates, February 2012). Also, the WSF process has helped amplify, for non-Indigenous audiences, the extensive history of Indigenous people's struggles against globalizing capitalism. Indigenous values and insights are inspiring growing numbers and providing lessons about alternatives to capitalism. For instance, notions of collective as opposed to individualized autonomy—can help challenge the competitive, individualized autonomy advocated by some OWS activists.

Finally, the WSF process has helped bring to the fore strategic emphases and ideas that can advance collective struggle. For instance, demands for universal economic as well as political human rights have proved effective at uniting diverse groups and interests in joint struggle. Similarly, the defense of public services can be readily linked to contemporary austerity programs as well as decades of World Bank and IMF structural adjustment programs in the global South. In short, the WSF's diverse networks of movements and organizations is a valuable resource for informing Occupy activists' critiques of global capitalism and for framing a global struggle for an alternative to globalized capitalism. In particular, calls advanced at the 2009 and 2012 WSF for the rights of Mother Earth and for notions of progress based on Indigenous values of *buen vivir* (living well) rather than profit and growth can be focal points for a global movement (For more on these latter points, see the April 2012 US Social Forum e-newsletter at [ussf2010.org](http://ussf2010.org)).

A more complete summary of these workshops and individual presentations from the 2012 Left Forum can be found at: [wiki.ussf2010.org/images/d/d9/Left\\_Forum\\_2012\\_Panel\\_SUMMARY.pdf](http://wiki.ussf2010.org/images/d/d9/Left_Forum_2012_Panel_SUMMARY.pdf)

By Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh

## Announcements!

- Consider submitting your papers for the following conference:

POWER and DIFFERENCE, 3rd International Conference  
Tampere, Finland, 27-29 August 2012

General conference information: <http://www.uta.fi/yky/power2012/index.html>

Deadline for abstracts: June 15, 2012.

- The *Journal of Agrarian Change* has launched a Special Issue on the Political Economy and Ecology of Capture Fisheries. The collection offers a rich and contextualized account of the political economy of fisheries systems with case studies from across the globe. In this new issue fish are analyzed as food, valuable commodities, resources which states attempt to regulate and firms strive to control, the subject of new eco-labeling disputes, and as the product of unique (and often dangerous) labor processes. The Political Economy and Ecology of Capture Fisheries draws this critical sector, and the people, places and power dynamics that drive it, into agrarian political economy. The issue provides insights for scholars, policy makers and activists.



**Political Economy of the World System XXXVI  
Labor, Democracy and Global Capitalism  
Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts  
April 20-22, 2012**

**Conference Program:**

**Friday, April 20th**

9:00 – 9:30am Continental Breakfast

Lobby of Grace/Lurie Conference Rooms, Higgins University Center on 1st Floor

9:30 – 11:15am Optional Tour of Neighborhood Partnership, with Jack Foley, Clark University Vice President for Government and Community Affairs and Campus Services

Vans depart from Maywood Street entrance to campus. Limited seating available – please reserve space in advance.

11:45 am – 1:00pm Opening Plenary and Luncheon; Tilton Hall, Higgins University Center, 2nd Floor

Welcome: Davis Baird, Clark University Provost

Keynote Presentation: Immanuel Wallerstein: “Labor versus Capital?”

1:10 – 2:40pm Panel 1: A Race to the Bottom; Chair: David Smith

Grace Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “From Waste to Resources, or Old Wine in New Bottles? Interrogating ‘Race to the Bottom’ in the Hazardous Waste Industry” Christina Lucier and Brian Gareau
- “What will be the Fate of Mexico, a Nation Dependent upon a Declining Hegemon?” Kathleen Schwartzman
- “Is Any Country in the Global South Undercutting Mexican Wages?” Ian Robinson
- “Autoworkers North and South: Restructuring in the Global Auto Industry and its Consequences” Nicole Aschoff

2:40 – 3:00 pm Coffee Break

3:00 – 4:30 pm Panel 2: Power Leverage and Finance; Chair: Kathleen Schwartzman

Grace Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “Are Transport and Raw Materials Still Vulnerable Nodes in Capitalist Commodity Chains?” Paul Ciccantell, David Smith and Elizabeth Sowers
- “China and U.S. Multinational Corporations in the Global Economy: Neo-Liberalism and Labor in the Export Manufacturing Sector” Wai Kit Choi and David Smith
- “Financial Inclusion? The International Finance Corporation and Financial Institution Building” Jayson Funke
- “Financialization and Labor Organizing in the Commercial Real Estate Industry” Kyle Arnone

4:30 – 6:30 pm Free Time



## Labor, Democracy and Global Capitalism Conference Program, continued from page 7

6:30 pm Dinner and Socializing at Clark University

Winton Faculty Dining Room, Higgins University Center, 2nd Floor

### Saturday, April 21st

8:30 – 9:00 am Continental Breakfast

Lobby of Grace/Lurie Conference Rooms, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

9:00 – 10:30 am Panel 3: Production, Reproduction, Well-Being; Chair: Tom Hall

Lurie Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “Debt Bondage and Gender Inequalities in Philippine Fishery Exporting” Maria Cecilia Macabuac-Ferolin and Wilma A. Dunaway
- “Neo-Liberalism, Media Exposure and Youth Smoking in the Developing World: A SEM Analysis of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey” Gary Maynard
- “Democracy and Child Health in Developing Countries” Rebekah Burroway
- “The Intersection of Reproduction and Production” Shelley Feldman

10:30 – 10:45 am Coffee Break

10:45 am – 12:15 pm Panel 4: Worker Rights and Their Extensions; Chair: Ian Robinson

Lurie Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “Fair Flowers: Fair Trade Certification, Labor Organization & Worker Rights in Ecuador” Laura Raynolds
- “Private Regulatory Systems, Workers' Rights, and Democracy” Matthew Williams
- “The Occupy Wall Street (OWS) Movement and the Global Crisis” Ganesh Trichur

12:15 – 1:15 pm Lunch

Lurie Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

Welcome: David Angel, Clark University President

1:15 – 2:45 pm Panel 5: Survival and Resistance; Chair: Wilma A. Dunaway

Lurie Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “What Might We Learn from Indigenous Communities and their Resistances to Globalization?” Tom Hall
- “Repertoires of Survival and Resistance to Marginalization in the Global Context” Christine Monnier and Joy Inouye
- “Exploring the Meanings of Resistance in the Era of World-System Collapse” Glen David Kuecker
- “A Post-Soviet Economy: Armenia in the Age of Viper Capitalism” Levon Chorbajian

2:45 – 3:00 pm Coffee Break





## **Labor, Democracy and Global Capitalism Conference Program, continued from page 8**

3:00 – 4:30 pm Panel 6: Labor Movements, Democracy and Inequality; Chair: Levon Chorbajian

Grace Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “Contemporary Patterns of Migration in the World-System” Scott Albrecht and Roberto Korzeniewicz
- “International Labor Solidarity: The U.S. and Iraqi Union Movements (2003-2011)” Michael Zweig
- “Economic Inequality, the Fourth Regime and the American Welfare State” Scott Albrecht

4:30 – 6:15 pm Free Time

6:15 – 7:15 pm Dinner

Winton Faculty Dining Room, Higgins University Center, 2nd Floor

7:30 pm Special Entertainment: “Jimmy Tingle for President”

Jefferson Academic Center, Room 320

### **Sunday, April 22nd**

8:30 – 9:00 am Continental Breakfast

Lobby of Grace/Lurie Conference Rooms, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

9:00 – 10:30 am Panel 7: Social Movements and Protest Waves; Chair: Shelley Feldman

Lurie Conference Room, Higgins University Center, 1st Floor

- “The Rising Tide: Social Change and Social Movements in the Modern World-System” Robert Schaefer and Frank Weyher
- “Strange Parallels: World-Historical Dynamics and Protest Waves in the Global Semiperiphery, 1875-2008” Chungse Jung
- “From the Imposition of Austerity to Protest in the Streets: Long-Term Hardships, the Moral Economy, and Mobilization” Jon Shefner, George Pasdirtz and Aaron Rowland
- “Revisiting Forces of Labor” Beverly Silver

10:30 am Closing Remarks

10:45 am – 12:45 pm Optional Industrial History Bus Tour with Doug Johnson, Professor Emeritus of Geography

Vans depart from Maywood Street entrance to campus. Limited seating available – please reserve space in advance.



## A Preview to some PEWS panels at ASAs in August 2012...

- Health and Environment: Presider, Jennifer Givens
  - “Can Capitalism Phase Out Carbon Emissions?” Richard N. Hutchinson, rhutch13@kennesaw.edu; Kennesaw State University
  - “Energy Use, Geopolitical Power, and Environmental Degradation, 1973-2008” Kirk S. Lawrence, klawrence@sjcny.edu; St. Joseph's College, New York
  - “Export Agriculture is Feeding Malaria: A Cross-National Analysis” Kelly Austin, kfaustin@ncsu.edu; North Carolina State University
- States in the World-System: Presider, Sandra Comstock
  - “Changes in the Position of Global Economy: 1850-2000” Jeffrey D. Kentor, kentor@soc.utah.edu; University of Utah; Daniel H. Poole, daniel.poole@soc.utah.edu; University of Utah; Marti Morris, marti.morris@soc.utah.edu; University of Utah
  - “Does US financialization cause financial globalization overseas? The case of Japan, 1970-2000” Ryan Matsuura Calder, rcalder@berkeley.edu; University of California, Berkeley
  - “Hegemonic projects, economic development and the globalization of national defense” Aaron Major, amajor@albany.edu; University at Albany; Lacy Mitchell, lacymitchell@yahoo.com; State University of New York at Albany
- Urbanization and Migration: Organizer/Presider, Hiroko Inoue
  - “Globalization, Labor Export and Resistance: A Study of Filipino Migrant Domestic Workers in Global Cities” Ligaya Lindio McGovern, lmcgover@iuk.edu; Indiana University Kokomo
  - “Historical Legacies, Contemporary Inequalities: The Social Structure of Travel” Victoria Reyes, vreyes@princeton.edu; Princeton University
  - “Political Globalization and Sources of Support For and Resistance to Democratic World Government” Christopher Chase-Dunn, chriscd@ucr.edu; University of California-Riverside; Hiroko Inoue, inoueh02@ucr.edu; University of California, Riverside; Alexis Antonio Alvarez, alexisalvarez@earthlink.net; Univ of California-Riverside; Paul Joseph Peterson, ppete002@ucr.edu; UCR
  - “Bringing Migration Back In: A Cross-City Comparative Analysis of the World Urban System” Matthew R. Sanderson, mattsr@ksu.edu; Kansas State University; Michael Timberlake, timber@soc.utah.edu; University of Utah
- Land Tenure and Land Grabs: Organizer, Mike Dougherty; Presider, Phil Hough-13, 14, 15,
  - “Outsourcing Food Security: Global Governance Issues through the South Korean 'Land Grab' Lens” Larry L. Burmeister, burmeister@ohio.edu; Ohio University
  - “Palm Oil Land Grabs and Development Violence in Indonesia” Paul K. Gellert, pgellert@utk.edu; University of Tennessee
  - “The Politics of Dispossession: Notes on India's 'Land Wars'” Michael James Levien, mlevien@berkeley.edu; University of California-Berkeley
- State-Society Relations: Presider, TBD
  - “Global Civil Society, Neoliberalism and the Size of State: East Asia, 1970-2009” Xue Li, lixuepanda@hotmail.com; Emory University
  - “Indigenous Peoples and Empires: a matter of survival inside stronger states” James V. Fenelon, jfenelon@csusb.edu; California State University, San Bernardino
  - “Is Wallerstein a Bad Marxist?: Understanding Class Relations in the World-System” Stefanie Israel, sisrael1@nd.edu; Notre Dame



## Recent Publications

### Books:

**Go, Julian. 2011. *Patterns of Empire: the British and American Empires, 1688 to Present*. Cambridge University Press.**

*Patterns of Empire* comprehensively examines the two most powerful empires in modern history: the United States and Britain. Challenging the popular theory that the American empire is unique, *Patterns of Empire* shows how the policies, practices, forms and historical dynamics of the American empire repeat those of the British, leading up to the present climate of economic decline, treacherous intervention in the Middle East and overextended imperial confidence. A critical exercise in revisionist history and comparative social science, this book also offers a challenging theory of empire that recognizes the agency of non-Western peoples, the impact of global fields and the limits of imperial power.

**McMichael, Philip. 2012. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective Fifth Edition*. Sage Press.**

In his Fifth Edition, author Philip McMichael examines the project of globalization and its instabilities (climate, energy, food, financial crises) through the lens of development. The book continues to help students make sense of a complex world in transition and explains how globalization became part of public discourse. Filled with case studies, this text makes the intricacies of globalization concrete, meaningful, and clear for students and moves them away from simple social evolutionary views, encouraging them to connect social change, development policies, global inequalities and social movements. The book challenges students to see themselves as global citizens whose consumption decisions have real social and ecological implications.

**Chorev, Nitsan. 2012. *The World Health Organization between the North and South*. Cornell University Press.**

Since 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) has launched numerous programs aimed at improving health conditions around the globe, ranging from efforts to eradicate smallpox to education programs about the health risks of smoking. In setting global health priorities and carrying out initiatives, the WHO bureaucracy has faced the challenge of reconciling the preferences of a small minority of wealthy nations, who fund the organization, with the demands of poorer member countries, who hold the majority of votes. In *The World Health Organization between North and South*, Nitsan Chorev shows how the WHO bureaucracy has succeeded not only in avoiding having its agenda co-opted by either coalition of member states but also in reaching a consensus that fit the bureaucracy's own principles and interests. Chorev assesses the response of the WHO bureaucracy to member-state pressure in two particularly contentious moments: when during the 1970s and early 1980s developing countries forcefully called for a more equal international economic order, and when in the 1990s the United States and other wealthy countries demanded international organizations adopt neoliberal economic reforms. In analyzing these two periods, Chorev demonstrates how strategic maneuvering made it possible for a vulnerable bureaucracy to preserve a relatively autonomous agenda, promote a consistent set of values, and protect its interests in the face of challenges from developing and developed countries alike.

**Ren, Xuefei. 2011. *Building Globalization: Transnational Architecture Production in Urban China*. The University of Chicago Press.**

From the years 2004 to 2008, Beijing and Shanghai witnessed the construction of an extraordinary number of new buildings, many of which were designed by architectural firms overseas. Combining ethnographic fieldwork, historical research, and network analysis, *Building Globalization* closely scrutinizes the growing phenomenon of transnational architecture and its profound effect on the development of urban space. Roaming from construction sites in Shanghai to architects' offices in Paris, Xuefei Ren interviews hundreds of architects, developers, politicians, residents, and activists to explore this issue. She finds that in the rapidly transforming cities of modern China, iconic designs from prestigious international architects help private developers to distinguish their projects, government officials to advance their careers, and the Chinese state to announce the arrival of modern China on the world stage. China leads the way in the globalization of architecture, a process whose ramifications can be felt from Beijing to Dubai to Basel. Connecting the dots between real estate speculation, megaproject construction, residential displacement, historical preservation, housing rights, and urban activism, *Building Globalization* reveals the contradictions and consequences of this new, global urban frontier.





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# Look for the Fall Issue of **PEWS NEWS** in October 2012!

**Special thanks to the contributors and those who helped produce this issue of PEWS NEWS:**

Sandra Comstock, Jackie Smith, Leslie Gates,  
Nitsan Chorev, and Robert Ross



## Recent Publications Continued from page 11

### Articles and Book Chapters:

Beck, Colin J. 2011. "The World-Cultural Origins of Revolutionary Waves: Five Centuries of European Contention." *Social Science History* 35(2): 167-207.

Boles, Elson E. 2012. "Assessing the Debate between Abu-Lughod and Wallerstein over the Thirteenth-Century Origins of the Modern World-System and the Unit-of-Analysis" in *Routledge Handbook of World-Systems Analysis*. Routledge Press.

Hall, Thomas D. 2011. "World-Systems Analysis" in *Encyclopedia of Consumer Culture*, edited by Dale Southerton. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press.

Hall, Thomas D. and James V. Fenelon. 2012. "Resistance: Indigenous Peoples" in *Encyclopedia of Globalization*, edited by George Ritzer. New York: Wiley-Blackwell Press.

Hall, Thomas D., Jayita Ray, Robert H. Jackson, Richard A. Hawkins. 2012. "Frontier" in *Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern World* (e-reference edition). <http://0-www.oxford-modernworld.com.library.colgate.edu/entry?entry=t254.e603-s1>

Hough, Phillip A. and Jennifer Bair. 2012. "Dispossession, Class Formation and the Political Imaginary of Colombia's Coffee Producers over the Longue Durée: Beyond the Polanyian Analytic." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 18(1): 30-49.

Hough, Phillip A. 2010. "Hegemonic Projects and the Social Reproduction of the Peasantry: Examining the National Federation of Coffee Growers and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia in World Historical Perspective" *Review: The Journal of the Fernand Braudel Center* 33(1): 25-67.

Timberlake, Michael, Matthew Sanderson, Xiulian Ma, Ben Derudder, Jessica Winitzky, and Frank Witlox. 2010. "Testing a Global City Hypothesis: An Assessment of Polarization across US Cities." *City and Community* 11:1: 74-93.