

PEWS NEWS

Political Economy of the World-System

American Sociological Association

A PEWS REVIEW: MARKETS IN THE NAME OF SOCIALISM: THE LEFTWING ORIGINS OF NEOLIBERALISM

Much work has been done by critical scholars analyzing neoliberalism as a phase of aggressive capitalist restructuring. World-systems analysts in particular have emphasized origins of neoliberalism as a response to the crisis of the 1970s and have placed neoliberalism into comparative, long-term perspective by drawing parallels to similar moments of financialized expansion. Still, *Markets in the Name of Socialism* shows that there are important lacunae in the study of neoliberalism as a world-scale ideology. Bockman has amassed years of interviews with economists, using them to trace the historical development of a surprising ancestor to neoliberalism: the market socialisms that arose in reaction to Stalinism. Beginning by showing how marginalist methods were shared by capitalist and socialist economists alike, Bockman contends that some of the institutional practices of the Washington Consensus drew on and distorted a form of pro-market neoclassical theory that had been originally developed not to usher in capitalism, but in fact to save socialism. The result is a richly detailed and well-argued work that should interest PEWS scholars as it opens up new areas of research on neoliberalism as a “structure of knowledge” within the world-system. **Continued on pg. 2**

A FEW WORDS FROM THE CHAIR

Fellow PEWSers,

The coming twelve months are shaping up as one of the most exciting years every for our section! I don't mean that as a letter-from-the-chair teaser; I mean that, period. The section is really going places in 2012-2013, and I'm thrilled to have the privilege to experience the ride from the chair.

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Bockman avoids reiterating the well-known battles between Keynesians and Monetarists, focusing instead on the ways in which, after Stalin's death in 1953, leftist reformers in Europe attempted to combine market mechanisms with varieties of worker's control. Starting by tracing the role that the construct of "social planner" played in the early development of neoclassical methods, Bockman shows that soon after the marginalist revolution economists recognized that in theory equilibrium prices could be formed equally well via the "groping" of the market as by central planning.

This equivalence between the market and central planning, at least at the most highly abstracted levels, meant that many market socialist reformers were comfortable working with the language and methods of neoclassical economics and that, in the end, they were sometimes unwittingly enlisted in the construction of neoliberalism in Eastern Europe. In the interim, these socialist neoclassicals were at the forefront of arguing for a series of interesting experiments combining worker's ownership or control with limited competitive markets and socialist redistribution mechanisms such as social dividends. They operated in liminal spaces in which economists from both the East and West, Sovietologists, socialists and even right-wing anticommunists mixed together, such as in Bockman's fascinating description of the CESES institute in Italy. However, after 1989 the market socialists and advocates of workers' control were then squeezed out as a new predatory alliance of local capitalists and political elites joined with Western neoclassicals and Austrian theorists to purge all acceptable neoclassical models of socialist elements.

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A FEW WORDS FROM THE CHAIR

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The Institute for Research on World-Systems (IROWS) at UC-Riverside is hosting the annual PEWS spring conference April 11-13, 2013. This will be an especially interesting spring conference because it is being co-sponsored by IROWS and the World Society Foundation. Then on August 9, 2013 we'll have a one-day PEWS miniconference the day before ASA opens. We have lots of co-sponsors lined up under the theme "Power and Justice in the Contemporary World-Economy." Finally, we'll have our PEWS sessions at the ASA meetings in New York on August 10. We're planning sessions around indigeneity, gender, and socialism.

There will be much more to follow on all of these activities. You should find conference announcements here in this edition of PEWSNews, and of course there will be notices published on the listserv. I hope that many of you will be involved in the coming year's activities. I promise that 2013 will be year to remember!

Intellectually and financially we're in good shape. Intellectually, we've just published the first ever *Handbook of World-Systems Analysis* (Routledge 2012). This is a real milestone for world-systems as a knowledge movement. The *Handbook* doesn't codify world-systems analysis; I hope most of you would agree with me that codification is the worst thing that can happen to a vibrant intellectual community. Instead, I'm proud to say (as one of the editors) that the *Handbook* represents the diversity of the community.

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A FEW WORDS FROM THE CHAIR

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Our section journal, the *Journal of World-Systems Research*, is off to a running start under new editor Jackie Smith, her team at Pittsburgh, and new book review editor Jennifer Bair at Colorado. The summer issues is available now at the new-look website at jwsr.org. Be sure to have a look -- it is, after all, your journal!

Financially, our treasury is solidly in the black, the JWSR is starting the year with a strong surplus (thanks to the thrifty ways of outgoing editor Andrew Jorgenson), and we just nosed over the all-important magic number of 400 members. Due to our journal subvention for JWSR we are now the third most expensive of the 52 ASA sections. It is absolutely imperative that we stay over 400 because at 399 we lose one of our three ASA sessions AND lose substantial ASA funding for our annual reception. We're good for another year, but we still need every member we can get. Please help get them.

The Political Economy of the World-System section is one of a small number of sections at ASA that is organized around a knowledge movement -- a way of thinking about the world -- rather than being organized around a topic. Members can and do work in every substantive area of sociology, from Asian studies to Zapatistas. Subfields as diverse as environmental sociology, international development, organizational sociology, race relations, and technology studies can all be approached from a world-systems perspective.

The key to appreciating the PEWS section is to understand that it represents not a subfield, but a community. Graduate students will always join subfield sections simply because they work in those areas. They will only join PEWS if they are invited into, educated about, and made to feel welcome working within the world-systems tradition. I will do my best as chair to keep PEWS as welcoming as it was when I joined in the 1990s. I hope that all of you will join me in that effort.

Salvatore Babones
2013 PEWS Chair

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Thus the broader aim of the book is to “demonstrate that neoclassical economics and neoliberalism are not synonymous” since “from the 1950s, economists in socialist Eastern Europe used neoclassical economics as an analytical and normative tool to build market socialism” (190). In addition to the economists who used neoclassical methods to underpin market socialist reforms, Bockman reveals the ways in which neoliberal economists such as Jeffrey Sachs advocated, when advising Eastern Europe’s post-1989 transitions, a return to Stalinist *centralization* of firm ownership in order to undo the reforms toward workers’ control that these economies had taken since the 1960s. Thus *Markets in the Name of Socialism* is an attempt to undermine the assumption of a binary “market versus planning” axis on which models can be situated without reference to their specific institutional configurations.

Here especially is where her study will resonate with world-systems analysts; Bockman at once historicizes and gives particular institutional content to neoclassical theory in the “socialist” East much as the early works of Fernand Braudel and Immanuel Wallerstein historicized and concretized the at-times overly abstracted concept of capitalism itself. The work can also claim a place in the revived debates about the role of value theory in economic analysis (e.g. Kliman 2007) and the critique of neoclassical methods (Keen 2001, Nicholas 2011).

One further consequence of Bockman’s analysis is that, owing to their common marginalist origins and shared dependence on authoritarian state institutions, both neoliberal market fundamentalism and Stalinist planning can be seen as more closely related to each other than the more libertarian socialisms based on workers’ and community ownership. Here Bockman’s research might enter a fruitful dialog with much of the recent scholarship on other global workers’ control movements such as anarchism, revolutionary syndicalism and council communism (Schmidt and van der Linden 2009, Azzelini and Ness 2011). Some of these movements combined workers’ control mechanisms such as federated union and community councils with decidedly anti-market and heterodox economic approaches. It remains a major task for scholars to disentangle these antisystemic workers’ control movements while relating them as parts of a crucial world-historical trend. In all, Bockman’s book offers both an important insight into the history and workings of neoliberalism and a spur to further research.

-*Markets in the Name of Socialism: the Leftwing Origins of Neoliberalism* (2011) by Johanna Bockman. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

-Review by Robert MacPherson, University of California-Irvine

Azzelini, Dario and Ness, Immanuel. 2011. *Ours to Master and to Own: Workers’ Control from the Commune to the Present*. Chicago, IL: Haymarket Books.

Keen, Steve. 2001. *Debunking Economics: The Naked Emperor of the Social Sciences*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press.

Kliman, Andrew. 2007. *Reclaiming Marx’s “Capital”: A Refutation of the Myth of Inconsistency*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

Schmidt, Michael and Lucien van der Walt. 2009. *Black Flame: The Revolutionary Class Politics of Anarchism and Syndicalism*. London, UK and Oakland, CA: AK Press.

Nicholas, Howard. 2011. *Marx’s Theory of Price and Its Modern Rivals*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

PEWS DISTINGUISHED BOOK AWARD

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

The winner of the 2012 Political Economy of the World-System section Book Award is *Building Globalization: Transnational Architecture Production in Urban China* by Xuefei Ren. *Building Globalization* examines the role of architecture as a physical embodiment of world-system dynamics. Any visitor to the world's peripheries is immediately confronted with the architectural imprint of colonial empires: public buildings carry European neoclassical façades everywhere from La Paz to Lahore. We are less sensitive to the architectural manifestations of hegemony and structural imperialism and of resistance to them. Ren highlights how the transition from state socialism to state capitalism has been literally built into China's cities -- and along with it the transition from relative egalitarianism to rampant market inequalities. We recognize through this prize the vast potential of Xuefei Ren's future scholarship and the potential of her fresh approach to stimulate all of us to deepen our understandings of the operation of the capitalist world-system.

Building Globalization began as a dissertation book, and it bears the hallmarks of its origins as much as the street grids of Shanghai and Beijing betray their origins as commercial city and imperial capital, respectively. It includes the obligatory "world cities" network analysis, this time applied to architecture firms and their transnational practices. It's all over by the first half of Chapter 2, after which Ren focuses on the confrontation between global forces of semiperipheral development and local reservoirs of creative resistance. She finds resistance not only in the protests of the poor over the demolition of their homes but also in the intellectual mobilization of Chinese critical architects. She views these two forces as complementary. Ordinary people need the support of critical architects as a counterweight to world-systemic forces. Otherwise "the current union of state sponsorship and transnational architectural production will remain a perpetual process of capital accumulation and lead to the deepening of social inequalities" (p. 166).

While one might quarrel with her assertion that the "world system paradigm has gradually receded in the social sciences, as global economic transactions have increasingly taken place on geopolitical scales other than that of the nation-state, such as between major cities" (p. 21), her work actually does much to further a world-system perspective on the physical construction of social spaces. Surely her account of the dispossession of the urban lumpenproletariat to build the shopping center at Xintiandi has much more to do with China's changing position in the world-economy than with Shanghai's inter-city relationship with a Hong Kong developer and a Boston architecture firm. Ren as much as admits this when she concludes her book with the claim that the "changing power balance among citizens, state, and global capital engenders possibilities for an urban revolution from below" (p. 177). Let's hope she's right.

PEWS DISTINGUISHED ARTICLE AWARD

Ho-fung Hung and Jaime Kucinkas. "Globalization and Global Inequality: Assessing the Impact of the Rise of China and India, 1980-2005."

The winners of the best article award of the PEWS Section are Ho-fung Hung, currently at Johns Hopkins University, and Jaime Kucinkas, a Ph.D. Candidate at Indiana University, for their article "Globalization and Global Inequality: Assessing the Impact of the Rise of China and India, 1980-2005." The article was published at the *American Journal of Sociology*. Among very many excellent articles, this one stood out for its methodological, empirical and theoretical contributions. The article is concerned with a question that is of particular interest to members of PEWS, namely, rising inequality both across and within nations. The literature on globalization tends to be polarized between those who support globalization and point as evidence to the rising equality across nations and those who oppose globalization and point to the rising inequality within nations. Hung and Kucinkas take on the challenge of integrating these two measures, by looking in particular at India and China. Employing a new strategy to approximate global inequality change, they find that the rise of China and India has been dragging down cross-national inequality much faster than the rise of internal inequality within the two nations and elsewhere. But this is hardly an endorsement of economic globalization or of neoliberal policies that support global processes. First, Hung and Kucinkas also argue that since this decreased inequality is due to the "stellar economic performance" of India and China, which is not likely to continue, inequality will no doubt rise again. Second, because global inequality is the making of China and India it cannot possibly be attributed to free-market neoliberal reforms. We congratulate Hung and Kucinsaks for their well thought-of and impressively executed article.

Awards Committee: Leslie Gates, David Brady, and Nitsan Chorev

Dan Breznitz won the The Susan Strange Best Book in International Studies Award 2012 -- the British International Studies Association for his book (co-authored with Michael Murphree) 2011. *The Run of the Red Queen: Government, Innovation, Globalization, and Economic Growth in China*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Daniel Esser, Assistant Professor of International Development at American University, recently won an SSRC Post-doctoral Fellowship on Drugs, Security and Democracy. He is currently collecting data on neighborhood-level non-violent collective action in Ciudad Juarez and hopes to eventually conduct similar research in Cape Town and Karachi for a comparative project.

Jerome Hodos won the Urban History Association's Kenneth Jackson Award for the best book of 2011 for his work: *Second Cities: Globalization and Local Politics in Manchester and Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Anthony Spires was a Co-Recipient of the 2012 Distinguished Contribution to Scholarship Award given by the ASA Political Sociology Section, for the 2011 article : "Contingent Symbiosis and Civil Society in an Authoritarian State: Understanding the Survival of China's Grassroots NGOs." *American Journal of Sociology*, 117(1): 1-45.

Faculty honor Andre Gunder Frank at Arizona State University

Scholar Andre Gunder Frank passed away in 2005, yet his research continues to be one of the most cited global sources in the social sciences. In July, School of Social Transformation faculty members Pat Lauderdale, professor of justice and social inquiry, and Annamaria Oliverio, faculty associate, traveled to Italy to present a lecture on Frank's work as part of the inauguration of the Andre Gunder Frank Graduate Program in the Social Sciences at the Università della Calabria in Cosenza. Their remarks were titled "Andre Gunder Frank and the World: Going Backward to Go Forward: Imperialism, Capital Accumulation, and Hierarchies."

Frank was a world-renowned scholar who taught and did research in departments of anthropology, economics, geography, history, international relations, political science, and sociology. He worked at nine universities in North America, three in Latin America, and five in Europe. He gave countless lectures and seminars at dozens of universities and other institutions all around the world in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, German and Dutch. Frank wrote widely on the economic, social and political history and contemporary development of the world system, the industrially developed countries, and especially of the Third World and Latin America, producing 40 innovative books and more than 1,000 research publications in 30 languages.

His research spanned the Mediterranean and the world system, including *The "Cultural Enlargement" of the EU and Europe's Identity* edited by Peter Herrmann (University College Cork) and Arno Tausch (Innsbruck University). His work in the 1990s focused on world economy and history; his 1998 book, *"ReOrient,"* received numerous academic awards and now is considered the most impressive analysis of the return of the power and political economy of Asia. He returned to his analysis of global political economy in the new millennium inspired by a lecture he gave at the Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, which in 2005 received Andre Gunder Frank's personal library collection and set up the Andre Gunder Frank Memorial Library in his honor.

"Frank's research makes it clear that some 'poor' societies that have become economically dependent may, in fact, be quite developed if we consider factors other than economic ones," observes Lauderdale. "He explains how rich, developed countries gained from poor, underdeveloped countries when those poor nations remained in the global economic system. More generally, he explains how persistent structural economic crises on a global scale, and the ineffectiveness of Keynesian and fiscal tactics, led to social movements for progressive change. "From Frank's view, the contemporary world system is part of a continuous 5,000 year-old history. He focused upon coercion and imperialism rather than dominant theory on the rise of the West over the last 500 years. Most recently Frank examined how imperialism, coercion, and rigid status hierarchies in the world system continue to dominate political agendas around the globe and the persistence of injustice."

This story was reprinted from the Arizona State University News--Business, Culture and Affairs, September 11, 2012. See the link for the original story: https://asunews.asu.edu/200120911_Lauderdale

Upcoming Conferences and Calls for Papers

Call for Papers

2013 Annual Meeting of the Political Economy of World-Systems Section of the American Sociological Association and the World Society Foundation Award of Excellence Program for Research Papers on World Society
April 12-13, 2013

In 2013, the Political Economy of the World-System Section of the American Sociological Association (PEWS) and the World Society Foundation have joined forces to sponsor a conference at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). This will be the **37th Annual Spring Conference of PEWS and the 4th World Society Foundation Award Program for Research Papers**. Local organization will be undertaken by the Institute for Research on World-Systems (IROWS) at UCR. The conference will be held **April 12-13, 2013**.

With this call for papers, the World Society Foundation and the ASA PEWS Section encourage researchers to investigate the evolution of the world economic structure in the 21st century, contending scenarios for the future of global conflict and cooperation and particularly the relationship between the two. Issues that may be addressed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Qualitative, quantitative or historical studies of important changes to the structure and/or the logic of the world political economy, including the rise and fall of leading sectors and their changing geographical distribution;
- Empirically informed considerations of theoretical concepts including the core/periphery hierarchy, the semiperiphery, North/South relations and global class formation;
- The role of firms and supra-national organizations in the evolution of the world political economy and/or conflict and cooperation;
- Empirical considerations of the rise of new blocks or international coalitions and the rise of important contending national powers;
- The future of global governance and global state formation in world historical perspective;
- Coalition-formation among contemporary antisystemic social movements and potential coalitions with progressive regimes in the Global South in world historical perspective.

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Abstracts must be sent by November 30, 2012. These abstracts should indicate clearly which sub-theme the applicant intends to address, as well as the following.

- Title of the paper
- Abstract of no more than 500 words (longer abstracts will be disqualified)
- Name of the author(s), present address (including e-mail address), and name of the institution to which the author is affiliated (if applicable)

Abstract proposals and full papers must be sent by e-mail to Nelda Thomas nelda.thomas@ucr.edu at IROWS with "PEWS submission" in the subject line. Submissions by postal mail will be disqualified.

Organizing Committee: Christopher Chase-Dunn (UCR), Matthew Mahutga (UCR), David A. Smith (University of California-Irvine), Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel), Immanuel Wallerstein (Yale).

For more information: <http://irows.ucr.edu/conferences/wsfpewsconf/wsfpewsconf.htm>

PEWS Mini-Conference, Power and Justice in the Contemporary World-Economy, New York City, August 9, 2013.

This one-day conference will focus on highlighting sociologists' contributions to contemporary struggles for social justice around the world. Conference streams will focus on topics like the politics of austerity, faces of globalization, labor movements, indigenous nationhood, civil society, food security, transnational corporations, the international treaty system, the transnational capitalist class, challenges in international development, and current affairs in major regions of the world. The conference program is open and all proposals for participation related to power and justice in the world today will be considered. There are several ways to participate:

(1) To attend **without presenting**, simply register by July 1, 2013. Registration fees are \$20 for full-time employed professionals, \$10 for students, retired professionals, and others who are on limited budgets.

(2) To participate by **giving a presentation**, pre-register by February 23, 2013 and select the presenter option. Presenters will be asked to present their knowledge or expertise on their chosen topic, not an academic research paper. For example, an expert on global inequality would be expected to summarize the state of academic knowledge about inequality levels and trends, not present the results of a specific research paper. If you register as a potential presenter, you will be asked to provide a 100-word description of the topic(s) on which you would like to present. We are open to all suggestions and will organize panels based on the submissions we receive.

(3) To **propose an invited panel** (a fully-staffed 90 minute panel of presenters) please contact Salvatore Babones at sbabones@inbox.com as soon as possible.

(4) To **volunteer to chair a panel**, simply check the appropriate box on your registration and we will contact you to make arrangements.

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Conference Organizing Committee

Philipp Babczyk, University of Graz; Salvatore Babones, University of Sydney (co-Chair); Mark Frezzo, University of Mississippi (co-Chair); Gregory Hooks, Washington State University; Jackie Smith, University of Pittsburgh; and Keri Iyall Smith, Suffolk University

For more information: <http://powerandjustice.com>

Governing the Metropolis: Power and Territories, Nov 28-30, 2012 Paris France.

The questions surrounding the construction of metropolises – defined as new political, economic, social and cultural territories – is the central theme of this call for papers. The construction of the metropolis refers to the many obstacles of various kinds, which must be overcome in this process, notably political, financial and fiscal, social and cultural barriers. The construction of the metropolis also relates to the projects and policies that need to be elaborated and implemented in order to give it substance: housing and services, transport and mobility, economic development, immigration, planning and design, etc. And these policies are strictly connected with the production, or the contrasting of social inequalities at the metropolitan level.

For more information: <http://governingthemetropolis.com/call-for-papers-2012/>

Call for Papers: 2013 Annual Meeting of the Political Economy of World-Systems Section of the American Sociological Association, University of California at Riverside, April 11-13, 2013

Session Title: On the Trail of the Global Commodity Chain

Organizers: Jennifer Bair, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder and Jeffrey Henderson, Professor of International Development and Director of the Centre for East Asian Studies, University of Bristol.

In the decades since Hopkins and Wallerstein first introduced the term, the commodity chain construct has served as a powerful heuristic device to conceptualize and critique links between and within economies of the global North and South. However, as this literature has developed over the course of the last decade, it is possible to identify two significant trends:

1. The original "global commodity chain" concept has, in some venues, been replaced by the construct of the "global value chain," signaling a reorientation from World Systems Theory to a more industry- and firm-centered mode of analysis. In this form, it has emerged not just as an academic or analytical framework, but also as a policy framework applied by a broad range of institutions, including international agencies and developing country governments.
2. The critical incorporation of both the commodity and value chain perspectives into a more recent, alternative formulation, the "global production network," which encourages a more systematic focus on the links between the socio-spatial and institutional embeddedness of global production arrangements and their prospects for facilitating economic and social development (Henderson et al. 2002). To date, the GPN framework has proven more influential in economic geography, some aspects of development studies and now international political economy/international relations (Wilson 2013) than in sociology however.

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Meanwhile, scholars from a variety of disciplines have continued to engage with the original commodity chain construct, looking to deepen its potential for understanding the uneven geography of global capitalism. In this vein there have been efforts to analyze how commodity chains mobilize and reproduce forms of social difference (Ramamurthy 2004; also the 2011 conference on Gendered Commodity Chains at the Fernand Braudel Center), to recognize chains as mechanisms of disinvestment and dispossession as well as of incorporation and development (Werner and Bair 2011) and to explore the relationship between institutional dynamics and commodity chain governance (Quark 2011).

As part of the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Political Economy of World-Systems Section of the American Sociological Association, we invite papers considering these travels of the commodity chain and its subsequent derivatives over the last decade. Specifically, we are interested in contributions that address the following questions:

1. What are the most significant theoretical and empirical insights to emerge from studies of global chains/networks in recent years, and how do these enrich/extend world-systems theory?
2. What are the salient differences-epistemological, theoretical, and/or methodological-between the world-systems tradition of commodity chain research and studies of global production networks?
3. What are the remaining lacunae in these literatures and how can they be addressed?
4. In light of contemporary research on neoliberalism as a form of regulation, how do value chain and cognate analyses function as policy guides?

To be considered for inclusion in this session, please send a title, substantial abstract and contact information Jennifer.bair@colorado.edu and Jeffrey.henderson@bristol.ac.uk by December 15, 2012.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Loyola University Maryland invites applicants for the inaugural Hanway Chair in Global Studies, beginning August, 2013. Global Studies is an interdisciplinary undergraduate major based in the departments of Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology. The Hanway Chair is a full time faculty position to be held by a distinguished scholar and dynamic leader with a record of research and teaching focused on global or international issues. The University welcomes applicants from all backgrounds who can contribute to its educational mission. Loyola is an Equal Employment Opportunity Employer, seeking applications from underrepresented groups. Additional information is available at www.loyola.edu. To apply, please go to <https://careers.loyola.edu> to submit your credentials. The online application requires a cover letter, curriculum vitae, evidence of teaching effectiveness, and sample publications.

North Carolina State University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology is accepting applications for a tenured or tenure-track appointment at the associate or advanced assistant level to begin Fall 2013. Candidates must have an active research agenda within environmental sociology and/or natural resources sociology and related subareas. Candidates should be able to demonstrate evidence of effective teaching skills, a commitment to mentoring graduate students, and an active publication record. Candidates with the ability to teach theory or methods at the graduate level are preferred. Please contact the department for more information: <http://socant.chass.ncsu.edu/contact.php>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS:

Jon Carlson (2012). *Myths, State Expansion, and the Birth of Globalization*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

Myths, dreams, desires and false information prime the pump of imperial expansion, which explains how new regions of the world get absorbed into the expanding world system. This book explores the role that information plays in the expansion of the state system. High risk, high return behavior subsidizes later "rational" strategies.—From Palgrave Macmillan (palgrave.com)

Samuel Cohn (2012). *Employment and Development Under Globalization: State and Economy in Brazil*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan

This is an attempt to totally reformulate the theory of the state and development -by looking at Brazilian state strategies that have produced labor intense articulated (rather than disarticulated) development. It contains a set of responses to globalization and world systemic pressure that are not what traditional U.S. macrosociologists look at.

Tina Lynn Evans (2012). *Occupy Education: Living and Learning Sustainability*. New York: Peter Lang.

Occupy Education is motivated by the sustainability crisis and energized by the drive for social justice that inspired the Occupy movement. Situated within the struggle for sustainability taking place amid looming resource shortages, climate change, economic instability, and ecological breakdown, the book is a timely contribution to community education and action. Occupy Education is an excellent text for courses in sustainability studies, social philosophy, globalization, social justice, food system praxis, sustainability education, political economy, and environmental studies.

Tanya Maria Golash-Boza. 2012. *Immigration Nation: Raids, Detentions, and Deportations in Post-9/11*. Paradigm.

Immigration Nation provides a critical analysis of U.S. immigration policy on human rights, in the wake of 9/11.

Tanya Maria Golash-Boza. 2012. *America and the Due Process Denied: Detentions and Deportations in the United States*. New York: Routledge.

The protections offered by due process are among the most important Constitutional protections in the United States, yet they do not apply to non-citizens facing deportation and detention. Golash-Boza's book analyzes the consequences of this gap through the stories of deportees and detainees.

Valentine M. Moghadam. 2012. *Globalization and Social Movements: Islamism, Feminism and the Global Justice Movement*. Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 2nd edition.

BOOK CHAPTERS:

Bair, Jennifer and Matthew Mahutga. (2012). "Varieties of Offshoring? Spatial Fragmentation and the Organization of Production in 21st Century Capitalism." Pp. 270-297 in *Capitalism and Capitalisms in the 21st Century*, Richard Whitley and Glenn Morgan, eds. New York: Oxford University Press.

ARTICLES:

Almeida, Paul D. 2012. "Subnational Opposition to Globalization." *Social Forces* 90(4): 1051-1072.

Beck, Colin J., Gili S. Drori, and John W. Meyer. 2012. "World Influences on Human Rights Language in Constitutions: A Cross-National Study." *International Sociology*, 27(4): 483-501.

Bonds, Eric. 2012. "Indirect Violence and Legitimation: Torture, Surrogacy, and the U.S. War on Terror." *Societies Without Borders: The Journal of Human Rights and the Social Sciences* 7: 264-294.

Bonds, Eric and Liam Downey. 2012. "Green Technologies and Unequal Ecological Exchange: The Environmental and Social Consequences of Ecological Modernization in the World System." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 18: 1-22.

Esser, Daniel. 2012 "When we launched the government's agenda...': Aid Agencies and Local Politics in Urban Africa" in the current issue of *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 50(3),pp. 397-420.

Gates, Leslie. 2012. "Interest Groups in Venezuela: Lessons from the Failure of a 'Model Democracy' and the Rise of a Bolivarian Democracy". *Journal of Public Affairs*. DOI: 10.1002/pa.1410

Hough, Phillip A. 2012. "A Race to the Bottom?: Globalization, Labor Repression, and Development by Dispossession in Latin America's Banana Industry," *Global Labour Journal*, Vol. 3:2, pp. 237-264

Ren, Xuefei. 2012. "Green" as Spectacle in China", *Journal of International Affairs SIPA* (School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, Issue 65, Spring/Summer, p.19-30.

Ren, Xuefei and Meng Sun. 2012. "Artistic Urbanization: Creative Industries and Creative Control in Beijing," *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vo.36, no.3, p.504-521.

The Creative Underclass: Culture, Subculture and Urban Renewal, guest-edited by **George Morgan** and **Xuefei Ren**, *Journal of Urban Affairs*, vo.34, no.2.

Shorette, Kristen. "Outcomes of Global Environmentalism: Longitudinal and Cross-National Trends in Chemical Fertilizer and Pesticide Use." *Social Forces* 91(1): 299-325.

Spires, Anthony J. 2012. "Lessons from Abroad: Foreign Influences on China's Emerging Civil Society." *The China Journal*, no. 68, pp. 125-146.

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