

# RC02 Economy AND Society

SPRING 2008

# isa

# isa FORUM

## Barcelona

This year inaugurates the First ISA Forum of Sociology, to be held in Barcelona, 5-8 September 2008. The meeting's general theme is Sociological Research and Public Debate. The conference looks to be a large and intellectually exciting one. Amongst others, 37 Research Committees, three Working Groups, and four Thematic Groups are organizing sessions. As you may expect, RC02 will be playing a significant role.

Our RC02 President, Sylvia Walby, has secured space for eight sessions. These sessions address the big themes in Economy and society and address them through the lens of their relationship to public debate. Economic sociology can itself be considered a form of critique of the present structuring of economy and society. The sessions address the changing nature of global processes, transnational corporations, interlocking directorates, global plutonomy, the knowledge economy and the variations in the form of gender regimes as well as capitalism. Each panel will address this theme via its own focus, as listed below, including an 'open' panel.

In our April 2008 newsletter we have information on two conferences this summer that RC02 is sponsoring, both detailed on the front page. Inside you will find two political economic analyses of the United States and Mexico by Jan Nedereen Pieterse and Miguel Ángel Vite Pérez, respectively. We also have news of members' recent research, including a highlight of a series of Leverhulme Trust lectures by Donald Light.

In breaking news, RC02 has just received a small grant from the central organization of ISA to help support the multiple conferences RC02 is holding between World Congresses.

The revolution in our newsletter's design continues. This issue's graphic design and layout was created by Jonathan Darrell Piper, a graduating Arts student. Enjoy! Please send your news, views, and recent research to me and I'll include it in the next issue.

**Aaron Pitluck**  
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# RC02 Midterm Conference

The organizers of our RC02 Midterm Conference had the formidable challenge of planning an event in competition with the European Football Championship (Euro2008). To succeed in this risky endeavor, they are gathering an impressive array of sociologists from around the world to share research and debate around a common theme, "Inequality Beyond Globalization: Economic Changes and the Dynamics of Inequality." In addition to including an academic panel on "Inequalities of World Football," they are also wisely incorporating a public viewing of the Euro2008 Semifinals into the evening program. The conference location on the shore of Switzerland's largest lake, surrounded by vineyards, may also assist.

The conference will be held at the University of Neuchtel, Switzerland, June 26-28, 2008. To facilitate intellectual dialogue, all sessions will conclude with 30 minutes allocated for questions and discussion. For additional information on the conference, or to register, see <http://www2.unine.ch/iNEquality08>

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# isa FORUM Barcelona

If you register before May 31st, registration fees are lower. You can register and reserve accommodations at [http://www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona\\_2008/](http://www.isa-sociology.org/barcelona_2008/). We hope to see you there!

**Session 1:**  
Politics and Interlocking Directorates  
Chair: José A. Rodríguez, University of Barcelona, Spain

Georgina Murray, Griffith University, Australia, Australian networks for power: 1992-2007 interlocking directorates

William K. Carroll, University of Victoria, Canada, The global corporate elite and the transnational policy-planning network, 1996-2006: A structural analysis

Trond Løyning, University of Bergen, Norway, Political interventions and patterns of interlocking directorates

Vladimir Popov, University of Greenwich, UK/Russia, Poli-

tics and Interlocking Directorates in Russia and UK: Are they really so different?

Clifford L. Staples, University of North Dakota, and Val Burris, University of Oregon, USA, Transnational Connections and Experience in the US Corporate Elite

José A. Rodríguez, Julián Cárdenas, and Anna Ramon, University of Barcelona, Spain, Politics and Interlockings: Struggles for Power

**Session 2:**  
Open Session

Chair: Alexius Anthony Pereira, National University of Singapore, Singapore; Sylvia Walby, Lancaster University, UK

Presenters:  
Birgit Blättel-Mink, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, Germany, Innovation and sustainable development – an economic sociology perspective

Cristina Puga and Matilde Luna, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, Organized business and civil society: an institutional redefinition.

Mei-Ling, Lin, National Open University, Taiwan, State-formation after the Cultural Turn: How the Regional Liberalization Takes Place through the New Global Institutions

Daniel Maman, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel, and Zeev Rosenhek, The Open

University of Israel, Global Logics - Local Actors: The Israeli Central Bank as an Agent of Liberalization

Lautaro Lissin, National University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Entrepreneur collective action: Homogeneity given or constructed?

Tabled Papers:  
Jim Ottaway, LSE, UK, Transnational research as a market device: A case study of the Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry centre at King's College, UK.

Sandy Ross, LSE, UK, Playing the Market: Negotiating Normative and Subversive Market Practices in an Online Economy

Ralph Matthews and Justin Page, The University of British Columbia, Canada, Should I Stay or Should I Go? : Conceptualizing and Measuring the Comparative Strength of Economic versus Social Factors in the Decision to Leave Rural Areas

**Session 3:**  
Varieties of Capitalist Gender Regimes  
Chair: Monika Goldmann, SfS and University Dortmund, Germany, Karen Shire, University Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Presenters  
Esther Ruiz Ben, TU Berlin, Germany, Professionalism, Gender and the Internationalization of Work

Ilse Lenz, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany, Gender,

Education and the Social Welfare State in Comparative Perspective

Karin Gottschall University of Bremen, Germany, and Karen Shire, University Duisburg-Essen, Germany, Gender and Skill Specificity in the Varieties of Capitalism

Alessandra Rusconi and Heike Solga, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Germany, A Reflection upon dual career couples – theoretical and methodological issues

Discussant: Margarita Estevez-Abe, Harvard University, USA

Tabled Papers:  
Paola Cappelin, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Crossing the border between Latin America (Brazil) and Europe (Italy, Spain and Norway). Gender Protection and promotion in workplace since the 1990s

Gina Zabludovsky, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, Business Owners and Executives in Mexico: a gender-based perspective

Chin-fen Chang and Su-hao Tu, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan, Merits or Less Discrimination? Explaining Gender Gap of Earnings in Taiwan between 1985 and 2005

**Session 4:**  
The Knowledge Economy  
Chair: Joan Acker, University of Oregon, USA; Susan

Durbin, University of the West of England, UK

**Presenters:**  
Makiko Nishikawa, Hosei University/Management School, Japan, Restructuring Care Work and Care Relations

Lucio Biggiero, L'Aquila University, Italy, Knowledge Sources for Cluster Firms: evidence from 12 European industrial clusters

Daniela Rohrbachm, University of Cologne, Germany, Knowledge Economies and Stratification: education and income in the transition process

Susan Durbin, University of the West of England, UK, and Jennifer Tomlinson, University of Leeds, UK, Female Part-time Managers in the Knowledge-based economy: networks and career mobility

**Tabled Papers:**  
Manjeet Chaturvedi, Banaras Hindu University, India; Ishita Chaturvedi, Robert Kennedy College, Zurich, Switzerland; Ishan Chaturvedi, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India, Applied Knowledge Economy and Global integration: online education in Islamic countries

Peter Kennedy, Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland, UK, A Value Theory of Labour Critique of the Knowledge Economy and the Expansion of Post-Compulsory Education Industry

**Session 5:**  
Economic Sociology as

Critique  
Chair: Andrew Sayer, Lancaster University, UK

**Presenters:**  
Andrew Sayer, Lancaster University, UK, Economic sociology as critique

Sylvia Walby, Lancaster University, UK, Contested futures of 'Economy and Society'

Greta Krippner, University of Michigan, USA, The economic and the social

Michael Burawoy, UC Berkeley, USA, Two roads from Polanyi: economic sociology versus public sociology

John Holmwood, University of Birmingham, UK. Citizenship and markets revisited; neo-liberalism and 'neo-progressiveism'

**Session 6:**  
Transnational Corporations: Villains or heroes of globalisation? Chair: Judith Clifton, Universidad de Cantabria, Spain

**Presenters:**  
Joan O'Mahony, London School of Economics, UK, Post traditional corporate governance: profits and politics in the FTSE 100

Andrew Jorgenson, North Carolina State University, US, Transnational Corporations, Foreign Direct Investment, and the Environment

Sergio González Begega, Universidad de Oviedo, Spain and Holm-Detlev Köhler, Universidad de Oviedo, Spain,

Transnational companies and the 'new' industrial relations

Jeffrey Kantor, University of Utah, USA, Foreign Direct Investment and Development: An Organizational perspective

José Esteban Castro, University of Newcastle, UK, Hegemonic and counter-hegemonic globalization: the role of transnational water monopolies

**Tabled Papers:**  
Manu Ahedo, Ignasi Brunet & Angel Belzunegui, University of Rovira i Virgili, Spain, The Glocal Dilemma. The evolving relations between local society and global multinationals in Tarragona – Spain

Oscar F Contreras, El Colegio de Sonora, México, Transnational Corporations and Local Learning: creating local capabilities from global automotive industry

Judith Clifton, University of Cantabria, and Daniel Díaz-Fuentes, University of Cantabria, Transnational Corporations and networks providing public services

**Session 7:**  
Responses to the Emerging Global Plutonomy  
Chair: Salvatore Babones, University of Sydney, Australia,

Manjeet Chaturvedi, Banaras Hindu University, India, Civil Resistance to Indian Plutonomy

Thomas D. Hall, Depauw University, USA, Indigenous

Peoples, Frontiers, and Divorcing "Nations" from States

Tali Kristal, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, Israel's "Great Transformation": From Regulated to Neo-Liberal Capitalism

Pat Lauderdale, Arizona State University, USA, Indigenous and Global Social Movements in the Face of the Global Plutonomy: From Resistance to Social Change

Michael Nollert and Sebastian Schief, University of Fribourg, Switzerland, Welfare by Two-Fold Plutonomy: The Case of Switzerland

Robert J.S. Ross, Clark University, USA, How do Workers Achieve Inclusion?

**Session 8:**  
Welfare and Gender Regimes in Comparative Capitalisms  
Chair: Karen Shire, University Duisburg-Essen, Germany

**Presenters:**  
Mari Osawa, University of Tokyo, Japan, Social Reproduction at Risk: Reverse Function of the Livelihood Security System in Japan

Laia Castello Santamarta, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, The reorganization of domestic and care work in the Mediterranean Countries

Gunther Schmaus and Sally Bould, Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS) Luxembourg, Gender Regimes

and the economic situation of men and women after separation

Hadas Mandel, Tel-Aviv University, Israel, Ideology, Welfare Regimes and Gender Economic Inequality: Different Models, Different Tradeoffs

Discussant: Heidi Gottfried, Wayne State University, USA.

Tabled papers:

Rossella Ciccio, Università degli Studi di Roma "La Sapienza" Rome, Italia, Labour Market Regimes in European Advanced Economies: Varieties of Flexibilities and Care Regimes

Malgovzata Mikucka, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland, How to make mothers work? The impact of policy solutions on women's employment probability across European countries

Sawako Shirahase, University of Tokyo, Japan, Delay in Marriage and Income Inequality in Japan: The Impact of the Increased Number of Young Adults Living with their Parents on the Household Economy



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# RCO2 Midterm



## Plenary Session 1:

*Conceptualizing and Measuring Global Inequality*  
Branko Milanovic (Washington/US): What is Inequality Today?

Arthur S. Alderson and Kevin Doran (Bloomington/US): Exactly How Has Global Income Inequality Changed?

## Workshop Session 1a:

*Conceptualizing Inequality (1)*  
Walby, Sylvia (Lancaster/GB): Globalization and Complex Inequalities

Mikl-Horke, Gertraude (Vienna/AUT): The New Dichotomy: Actors and Subjects Social and Political Inequality in Economic Change

Ramazyan, Hripsime (Yerevan/ARM): The Globalizing World: A diagram of new identities?

Tala, Alexis (Warsaw/PL): Old and New Dimensions, Patterns and Dynamics of Inequalities In European Regions and Countries, and in The World's Regions. A Look Into the Last Ten Years  
Boatca, Manuela (Eichstätt/D): What is New about the "New" Inequalities? Old Paths to Global Reality

## Workshop Session 1b:

*Time trends: Persistence and Changes in Inequalities*  
Bértola, Luis, Castelnovo Cecilia, Rodríguez Javier, and Willebald Henry (Montevideo/URG): Income distribution in Latin America during the first globalization boom, ca 1870-1930  
Giesecke, Johannes and

# CALL of GLOBAL BUSINESS Encyclopedia

Susan Moskowitz is inviting academic editorial contributors to the Encyclopedia of Global Business, a new 4-volume reference to be published in 2008 by Sage Publications.

This comprehensive work will be marketed and sold to college, public, and academic libraries and includes some 1,200 articles, covering all aspects of the world of business and related disciplines in the social sciences, including terms and practices, profiles of countries and companies, and international business organizations. She is now making assignments with a deadline of June 13, 2008.

Each article, ranging from 500 to 5,000 words, is signed by the contributor. The General Editor for the encyclopedia is Jan Katz, Ph.D., Cornell University, who will review all the articles for editorial content and academic consistency.

Payment for the articles are honoraria that range from a \$50 book credit at Sage Publications for article submissions totaling 500 to 1,000 words up to a free set of the finished encyclopedia (a \$600 value) for contributions totaling 10,000 words. Moskowitz adds that your involvement can help assure that credible and detailed data, descriptions, and analysis are available to students of business issues.

If you are interested in obtaining a list of available articles, a sample article, and style guidelines, contact Susan Moskowitz, Managing Editor – Author Recruitment, Golson Books, Ltd., at [golsonbook1@hotmail.com](mailto:golsonbook1@hotmail.com).

Verwiebe Roland (Berlin/D): Rising Class Inequality in Germany and Great Britain. Results from a Cross-National Comparison of Wage Inequality Between 1985 and 2005

Gazareth, Pascale and Christian Suter (Neuchâtel/CH): Persistence and changes in relative deprivation – the Swiss experience  
 Kristal, Tali (Jerusalem/ISR): Slicing the Pie – Distribution of Israeli National Income between Capital and Labor, 1955-2005

**Workshop Session 1c:**

*Politics and Civil Society*  
 Dubrow, Joshua Kjerulf (Warsaw/PL): On the Dynamic Relationship between Economic and Political Inequality: A Cross-National Study  
 Fouradoulas, Anne-Vaia (Fribourg/CH): Extreme left Swiss political organizations and globalization: discourses and practices toward inequality  
 Chouala, Yves Alexandre (Yaounde/CMR): The resilience of welfare state? Civil society and the countering of social inequalities in Cameroon  
 Coban, Asli (Ankara/TUR): From the Feminist Movement to Women's NGOs: NGOization of the Turkish Women's Movement

**Workshop Session 1d:**

*Changing Inequalities in Transition Societies*  
 Soboleva, Irina (Moscow/RUS): Growing Dimensions of Inequality in Evolving Market Economy: Whether Globalization Is to Blame  
 Aslanli, Kenan (Baku/Azerbaijan): Effective management

of the high oil revenues in the transition-economy countries having rich hydrocarbon reserves: The example of Russia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan  
 Tolstokorova, Alissa (Kiev/UKR): Socio-Economic Inequalities and Social Exclusion: Unhappy twins of Ukrainian transition. Age and gender dimensions  
 Amjadeen, Lidia (Kiev/UKR): Inequality in living standards of women and men: how does it change under impact of economic transformations?

**Workshop Session 1e:**

*Inequalities in World Football*  
 Künzler, Daniel (Zurich/CH): Building a World Cup Stadium in Cape Town (South Africa): The social and spatial legacies of segregation and apartheid  
 Poli, Raffaele: Economic Inequality in World Football and its Consequences on International Migration. The case of African and Latin American Players  
 Stamm, Hanspeter and Lamprecht Markus (Zurich/CH): Knowing the Winner Before the Game Starts. Success in International Football and Relationships of Structural Dependency

**Plenary Session 2: Economic Transformations and Inequality: Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America**

Nina Bandelj and Matthew C. Mahutga (Irvine/US): Economic Transformations and Social Inequality in the Post-socialist World: What Drives Income Inequality in Central and Eastern Europe  
 Evelyne Huber and John D.

Stephens (North Carolina/US): Economic Change and Inequality in Latin America

**Plenary Session 3: Wage Dispersion and Global Wealth Inequality**

Yves Flückiger, Joseph Deutsch, José Ramirez and Jacques Silber (Geneva/CH): Export Activity and Wage Dispersion: The Case of Swiss Firms  
 Anthony Shorrocks (Helsinki/FI): The Changing Pattern of Global Wealth Ownership

**Workshop Session 2a:**

*Conceptualizing Inequality (2)*  
 Curty, Gaël (Neuchâtel/CH): The normative supports of the sociological critics of globalization  
 Thompson, William R. and Karen Rasler (Bloomington/US): Globalization and World Inequality: A Force for Convergence or Divergence?  
 Schwinn, Thomas (Eichstätt/D): National and Global Inequality  
 Mahlert, Bettina (Bielefeld/D): What does the neo-institutionalist theory of world polity contribute to the study of global inequality?"

**Workshop Session 2b:**

*Globalization Impacts (1)*  
 Kentor, Jeffrey (Utah/US): Globalization, Income Inequality, and Internal Violence: A Cross-National Analysis of Less Developed Countries 1990-2005  
 Kollmeyer, Christopher (Aberdeen/UK): Domestic Consequences of Unequal Exchange: How Global Trade Increases Our Living Standards but Deindustrializes Our Economy

Jen-Der, Lue (Taiwan/TWN): How Globalization shapes the Social Inequality Difference between Latin-America and East-Asia: Does Production Regime matter?"  
 Pavan, Sara (Rome/IT): Globalization, Inequality and the Conflict Trap in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Workshop Session 2c:**

*Institutional Arrangements*  
 Beckfield, Jason (Harvard/US): Remapping Inequality in Europe: The Net Effect of Regional Integration on Total Income Inequality in the European Union  
 Korzeniewicz, Roberto Patriocio and Timothy Patrick Moran (Maryland/US): Rethinking Inequality: A World-Historical Perspective  
 Bähre, Erik (Leiden/NL): The Janus Head of insurances in South Africa: Networks of Inclusion and Bureaucracies of exclusion  
 Fandl, Kevin J (George Mason/US): International Economic and Development Law through the Lens of Adaptive Economics  
 Kisekka-Ntale, Fredrick (Leipzig/D): Institutional weaknesses as Drivers of Social Inequity: The Case of Land dispute Administration in Uganda

**Workshop Session 2d:**

*Networks and Social Capital*  
 Torkelsson, Åsa (Stockholm/SWE): The Productivity of Women's and Men's Sociability: Empirical Evidence from Rural Ethiopia  
 Achwan, Rochman (Java/IDN): The Contestation of Business Networks in Liberalizing Economy and Polity:

Evidence from Regional Textile Business in Indonesia  
Hao, Wang: Social Capital in Response of Social Inequality A Global Pan-Chinese Network of Breast Cancer Survivors

### Workshop Session 2e:

#### *Trajectories*

McDonough, Peggy and Diana Worts (Toronto/CDN): Poverty Dynamics and the Welfare State: A Comparison of Britain and the US in an Era of Welfare Reform  
Ariovich, Laura Agustín Salvia, Eduardo Chávez Molina, Pablo Gutierrez, and Iara Hadad (Buenos Aires/ARG): Post-layoff Work Trajectories in Argentina: Social Inequality and Polarization in the late 1990s

Tåhlin, Michael Martin Hällsten Tomas Korpi (Stockholm/SWE): Globalization and uncertainty: Earnings and employment volatility in Sweden, 1985-2003  
Umbres, Radu Gabriel (London/UK): Social Fluidity in Romania

### Workshop Session 3a:

#### *Educational Inequalities (1)*

Schlicht, Raphaela, Stadelmann-Steffen Isabelle, and Freitag Markus (Schlicht/D): The Foundations of Educational Inequality in the European Union. A Comparative Empirical Analysis  
Hadjar, Andreas and Rolf Becker (Berne/CH): Persistent Inequalities in West Germany and the Educational Expansion  
Guo, Maocan and Wu Xiaogang (Harvard/US): School Expansion and Educational Stratification in

China, 1981-2006

### Workshop Session 3b:

#### *Globalization Impacts (2)*

Kumar, Suchet (Punjab/IND): Global inequality A case of offshoring process in India  
Western, John (Brisbane/AUS): Market Liberalisation and Increasing Social Inequality: Facts and Perceptions

Bankole, Adeyinka Oladayo (Warsaw/PL): Dynamics of Indigenous Entrepreneurship in a Liberalizing African Economy: Focus on Nigeria

### Workshop Session 3c:

#### *Institutional Change*

Davis, Katrinell (Berkeley/US): Postindustrial-Era Restructuring in the Public Sector: Its Effect on Black, Latina, and White Female Workers between 1970-2000  
Shin, Taekjin (Berkeley/US): Pay Disparities within Firms: The Role of Chief Executive Officers  
Stauffer, Laetia and Crevoisier Olivier (Neuchâtel/CH): Privatisation of Financing and Sustainability of Urban Infrastructures  
Mulyono, Agus (Cimanggis, Depok/IDN): Vanishing of Traditional Market in Globalization Era.

### Workshop Session 3d:

#### *Gender and Poverty Dynamics*

Bachmann, Laurence (Geneva/CH): Money of her own. Women's struggle for emancipation through their dealings with money  
Ashrafologhalaei, Ahmadrza and Fazeli Fatemeh (Teheran/IRN): Iranian women's job security: Effective social factors

Cindoglu, Dilek (Ankara/TUR): Gender, Citizenship and Poverty Elimination Programs in Turkey: What is Wrong with Helping the Poor in the Name of God  
Devi, Lakshmy (Kerala/India): Gender dimensions of poverty and inequality –India in the post globalized regime

### Workshop Session 3e:

#### *Flexibility*

Scholtz, Hanno (Zurich/CH): The Core Institution of Post-Industrial Society  
Bühlmann, Felix (Lausanne/CH): Achievement Careers in the New Capitalism  
Giesecke, Johannes and Michael Gebel (Berlin/D): Labour Market Flexibility and Inequality: The Changing Risk Patterns of Temporary Employment in Europe

### Workshop Session 4a:

#### *Educational Inequalities (2)*

Zuev, Andrey E. (Moscow/RUS): The changing nature of social inequality in higher education  
Esfandian, Azita (Leeds/UK): Discrimination against Women in Higher Education in Iran  
Arias, Maria Fernanda and Beatriz Irene Wehle (Quilmes/ARG): Inequality education in a fragmentary society

### Workshop Session 4b:

#### *Spatial Structures of Inequality*

Wahdan, Dalia Essam (Pune/IND): Socio-technical Comparison of Unequal Urban Mass-transit Systems in Gurgaon (India) and Sitta October (Egypt)  
Moravcikova, Danka (Nitra/SVK): Social inequalities in transforming rural space:

strategies and behaviour of different social actors  
Mukwaya, Paul Isolo, Sengendo Hannington, and Lwasa Shuaib (Kampala/UGD): The New Core Periphery Relations in Uganda: Institutional Responses in a Globalizing World  
Keung, Chung (Singapore/SGP): Localizing the Global Inequalities. The Case of Singapore and Hong Kong

### Workshop Session 4c:

#### *Inequality, Precariousness and Social Vulnerability*

Budowski, Monica, Robin Tillmann, Wiebke Keim, and Michèle Amacker (Fribourg/CH): Conceptualizing "precarious prosperity" for comparative research – a critical review of existing concepts in social inequality and poverty  
Migliavacca, Mauro (Milano/ITA): Social vulnerability approach and the transformations in the labour market. The impact of the instable jobs in the family structures and the new forms of inequalities  
Chauvin, Sébastien (Paris/F): Hierarchies of Insecurity: Temporal Inequalities and Informal Careers in Chicago Day Labor Agencies

### Workshop Session 4d:

#### *Culture and Consumption*

Quemin, Alain (Paris/F): The Illusion of an International Contemporary Art Scene and Market without Borders: An Empirical survey of the Positions of the Different Countries in 'the Age of Globalization'  
Aceti, Monica (Fribourg/CH): The globalization process of capoeira:

economic imbalances and intercultural inequalities.

Wei, Shu-Er: Globalization and the Social Inequality of Consumption Structure: Some Theoretical Considerations

Villalón Ogáyar, Juan José (Uned/SPN): Inequality, globalization and traditions

#### **Workshop Session 4e:**

*Inequality, Labour Market Exit, and Aging*

Kraatz, Susanne

(Mannheim/D): Institutional change and inequality: The effects of policy reversal from early exit to active ageing in Germany and Austria

Betzin, Jörg and Andreas Motel-Klingebiel (Berlin/D): Inequality, Aging and Old Age: Issues, Measurements, Implications

Kucera-Musil, Jacqueline (Neuchâtel/CH): Private Pension Funds, Inequality and Globalisation Impact of Company Culture on occupational pension payments in Switzerland

#### **Workshop Session 4f:**

*Poverty and Low Wages*

Pacheco, Gail Anne (Auckland/NZ): Who are minimum and sub-minimum wage workers?

Frimi, Abdallah (Neuchâtel/CH): New strategies work in the era of globalization: multimigrations and individual social mobility. Example of Moroccan workers without qualifications

Jones, Lewis Arthur (Sunyani/GHA): Fertility Patterns and Socio-economic Inequalities: The Case of the Sunyani Municipality

#### **Workshop Session 5a:**

*Informal Economy and Disadvantaged Groups*

Heim, Jérôme (Neuchâtel/CH): Informal economy: an alternative to economic and social exclusion?"

Rajagopal, Indhu (Toronto/CDN): Street Vendors: Niche marketing in a Global Economy

Folami, Olakunle Michael (Ondo/NGR): Criminal Exploitation of Children in Contemporary Nigeria

Busola, Oguntimehin (Oye/NGR): Socio-cultural factors influencing human trafficking in Nigeria.

#### **Workshop Session 5b:**

*Youth integration*

Martínez-Pastor, Juan Ignacio Fabrizio Bernardi and Luis Garrido (Madrid/SP): Are the traditional dimensions of inequality changing? An analysis of unskilled jobs for young people in Spain

Sek-yum, Steven Ngai, Ngai Ngan-pun, and Cheung Chau-kiu (Hong Kong/HKG): Public Assistance Use, Service Participation and Developmental Outcomes among Young People with Economic Disadvantage

Serikova, Irina (Hamburg/D): Social networks as key factor of success? Transition to work in contemporary Russia

Waardenburg, George (Geneva/CH): Globalization at the heart of an educational system: contemporary trajectories of apprentices in the Swiss printing industry

Picano, Felicia (Rio de Janeiro/BRA): Youth and decent work in Brazil: some issues and data.

#### **Workshop Session 5c:**

*Knowledge, Communication and Inequality*

Rohrbach, Daniela (Cologne/D): Sector Bias and Sector Dualism: The Knowledge Society and Inequality

Schulz, Markus S (New York/US): Waiting for the digital trickle-down and its social consequences: diffusion patterns and regulatory stakes in the global shaping of the new information and communication technologies

Shanker, Deepthi (Guwahati/IND): Dynamics of Inequality and Digital Divide: IT in Rural India

Gbenga Emmanuel, Afolayan (Ibadan/NGR): Uneven access to new technologies - a paradox of change in social inequalities

Paakkunainen, Kari (Helsinki/FIN): Post-national and polarized political communication in the Net: New Dimensions of Late-Modern Inequality analysed by the Data from European Union, Japan, South Korea and Finland

#### **Workshop Session 5d:**

*Social Policy and Poverty Reduction Strategies*

Verschraegen, Gert and Verpoorten Rika (Leuven/BEL): Formal and informal social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa

Rasmussen, Tove (Arhus/DNK): Inequality: development in social problems and social policy

Ahmed, Saleh and Peter Dietzel (Karlsruhe/D): New dynamics of societal inequality through international development assistance programme: A scenario analysis from south-western Bangladesh

#### **Workshop Session 5e:**

*Attitudes towards Inequality and Redistribution*

Im, Dong-Kyun (Harvard/US): Economic Globalization and Distributive Justice : The Impact of Foreign Trade on People's Attitudes toward Inequality

Castillo, Antonio M. Jaime (Granada/SP): Expectations of Social Mobility, Meritocracy and Demand for Redistribution in Spain

Dallinger, Ursula (Trier/D): Rising Inequality – rising demand for redistribution? An Analysis of a complex relation

Rebien, Martina and Kettner Anja (Nürnberg/D): Rather Job Safety than Fair Payment: New Interests and Changing Behaviour of Employees

#### **Workshop Session 5f:**

*Inequality, Health and Labour Market Integration*

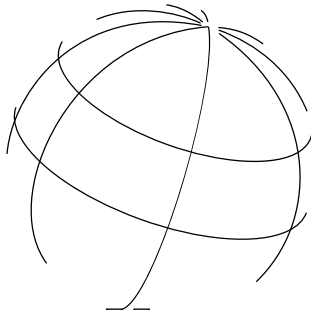
Waardenburg, George, Tabin Jean-Pierre, and Probst Isabelle (Geneva/CH): The impact of social inequalities and economic developments on workplace «accidents» and accident insurance in Switzerland

Pranka, Ieva (Riga/LTV): HIV infection risk groups and their possibilities to integrate into labour market

#### **Plenary Session 5:**

*Roundtable on the Future of Global Inequality*

Volker Bornschier (Zurich/CH), Christopher Chase-Dunn (Riverside/US), Alberto Martignelli (Milan/IT)



# Globalization and Modernity in Mexico: A Reflection

Miguel Ángel Vite Pérez  
Researcher, CIECAS-IPN, Mexico.

During the last two decades of the 20th century in Mexico, the world confronted a multidimensional process that continues to challenge the conceptual scope of current analytical frameworks used to interpret social reality. As intellectuals and economic and political elites have sought to analyze and understand that process, they have variously coincided in naming it “globalization.” However the term has become a catchall that encompasses a variety of meanings in diverse contexts, used to name all sorts of things while generally neglecting its multidimensional character. As a consequence, it ends up creating more ambiguity than clarity when used to explain changes that we’ve seen in Mexico: the decline of State sovereignty, the weakening resistance to market laws, the dissipating possibility of cultural autonomy and the dilution of stable identities.

The ambiguity does not disappear with the celebrations and protests that have taken place in the name of globalization in Mexico. Such events further highlight the existence of a discourse where the term appears as a neutral entity, concealing the mechanisms of larger and more powerful interests. What we need is a historical perspective that would enable us to glean new insights and knowledge from this new phase of capital accumulation in Mexico.

The problem, therefore, is not one of nomenclature but of the ability to understand a process that has transcended the interpretive categories based on the concept of modernity as defined by the nation state. Moreover, in the face of continu-

ous political and economic instabilities, which grew sharply toward the end of the 1990s, there is still no visible consolidation of a stable sociopolitical system. The current system is characterized by insensitivity toward the human suffering generated by the polarization of resources and benefits. These instabilities have ushered in a period of uncertainty that has brought about the permanent delegitimization of a sociopolitical system that had promised a new era of material prosperity through a market-oriented economy as well as an increase in individual self-determination or empowerment through liberal democracy.

The idea of weights and counterweights (Castel 2001) on both the political and the economic dimensions involves a conflict between individual interests and general interests that are supported by nation-state institutions. This idea of weights and counterweights has become increasingly diluted as the individual interests of entrepreneurs and businesses have prevailed. As entrepreneurs and businesses increasingly monopolize resources, they develop the ability to impose a new national order and, consequently, a regional one as well. Thus, we have seen the transition from “democratically organized capitalism” to a minimally regulated capitalism.

At the same time, however, the processes of globalization in Mexico have to be analyzed as part of the Western project of modernity. With this, in my opinion, we can generate a vision that enables us to overcome the intellectual stagnation that “... does not provide the people with any tools to transform their condition” (Beck and Sennett, 2000:130). The Mexican state continues to guarantee property rights and the conditions for high profitability. Nevertheless, the power of capital holders—those who own the money—is, without a doubt, so vast that their presence is undeniable when it comes to formulating the national political agenda.

The old and the new is structured to determine a new social reality that, with its imperatives, imposes itself on social action that reproduces with minimal influence those who seek to transform that reality. Here we would enter the murky territory of politics where collective action is necessary for transformation.

## References

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# 3 scenarios of American decline

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The question now is not whether the US is declining but what form decline will take and whether it will be mild or severe. Does it refer to the economy, to hegemony or to overall decline? Decline isn't necessarily negative. It's a relief for Americans who feel besieged by war prone government and incessant marketing, for two-earner households who work harder without seeing their prospects improve; yet recession spells trouble and won't stop marketing. Decline offers the United States a chance of becoming a "normal country." But this will happen only if the upset is big enough to surrender the claim to world hegemony and shrink the defense industries and the military. Upon reflection decline becomes a riddle, a glyph to decipher. Arguably the main scenarios of American decline can be narrowed down to three: a crash landing, the Phoenix, and a new New Deal.

**1** ■ Crash landing. According to Clyde Prestowitz, "In many respects it resembles the Titanic, a magnificent machine with serious and largely unrecognized internal flaws heading at full speed for icebergs, armed with knowledge and assumptions significantly at odds with reality" (*Three Billion New Capitalists*, 2005, 21). The Titanic in this passage refers to the global economy, but according to the gist of the book it mainly applies to the US. This script may be too catastrophist. Yet deflation has been ongoing for some time, financially the US already depends on the "kindness of strangers" and bargain basement America already exists. Significant course corrections are unlikely because ongoing trends mortgage future options and "Permanent Washington" is well entrenched. In financial markets there is no greater reflexivity than in 1929; new credit instruments such as derivatives are out of control, transparency is in question because the rating agencies malfunction.

Yet, endings are also beginnings. As a crash landing unsettles elites and closes paths it opens new ones so Uncle Sam's journey may take several directions. First, it may simply be decline. This doesn't mean total breakdown but a climb down from the top—the dollar losing its role as world money, foreigners less keen to hold dollar assets, hence the need to

raise interest rates, further slowing the economy. Even then the US remains a substantial economy. If it's true that the US suffers from spleen deficit, a crash landing may generate requisite spleen—greater thoughtfulness could remedy many American ailments. A trend break might curb Pentagon expansion and Wall Street excesses and restore fiscal sanity. Thus American decline may lead into two possible scripts of decline-as-hope.

**2.** The Phoenix. Britain carried the day during the turn of the 18th century commercial-maritime cycle ("Britannia rules the waves") and the 19th century industrial cycle ("workshop of the world"). British hegemony declined and then rose again and the same may happen to the US. The US rose with industrial mass production, underwent deindustrialization during the late 20th century and may climb back in the 21st century riding the wave of new economy technologies.

Pros and cons of this script are that the US economy is large and diverse but import dependent. Its higher education system is enviable but the cost of education is rising. The infrastructure is good but old fashioned and energy inefficient. The US leads in services from software to Hollywood and is attractive to immigrants, but on the downside it has low social solidarity, an aging population, dysfunctional health care, unsustainable consumption patterns, a dysfunctional political system, oversized military, self seeking elites, corporate welfare and is headed for fiscal catastrophe. Prima donna narcissism and laissez-faire don't help rising from the ashes.

So a Phoenix option is possible, but not in the short run. During the Clinton-Gore years this might have been a smart way forward on the information superhighway with innovation, research and development, and ecological sustainability; though already then innovation also meant deregulating telecoms and energy, opening the way to Wall Street financial engineering and Enron creative accounting alongside triangulation, welfare reform, Nafta and WTO. With the Bush administration the smart option was definitively off the program; the America of neo/conservatives is authoritarian, militarist, brawn over brain, the opposite of the smart way forward. We have another American century built on war and fear, "Americans are from Mars," channeling innovation into future weapons systems, Star Wars, Total Information Awareness and surveillance, e-espionage rather than e-clever, and a fear economy rather than a smart economy. Merge the propensity to war with the ideology of small government and tax cuts and the outcome is a \$1.6 trillion credit card bill. War and tax cuts, deindustrialization and imports, consumption and deficits mortgage American futures and reinforce outsourcing and offshoring, so for years smart America has been leaving America and has not been betting on the dollar. The key American problem,

by comparison to Europe and Japan, is underinvestment in productive assets. Instead of innovating, American companies have tapped and tweaked old value streams, bilked cheap labor offshore and a sheltered home market—quite different from Nokia, Siemens, BMW, and Toyota. Thus the foundation and resilience of a Phoenix are lacking. American deindustrialization doesn't merely foster industrialization in emerging economies but off-shores research and development. American specialization in military power and technology is too slim a basis for resurgence. The attempts to gain control of the world's major oil and gas reserves involve such massive spending in political and military energies, resources and legitimacy that they endanger rather than enhance American futures. Sovereign wealth funds have started buying up American assets and futures. A future smart America may well hinge on corporations owned or part-owned by Chinese, Indian and European enterprises. An American Phoenix is possible down the road but is already mortgaged and sold off to outside interests to pay for the debts of the Titanic as it is heading to its rendezvous.

**3.** New Deal 2. Decline may be a source of hope also if it leads to rebalancing the relations between government, corporations and society so social stakeholders (workers, consumers, communities) play a greater role, in other words if it ushers in a new New Deal and a turn to the social market. This script runs, after crisis (via Hoover), Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Many American economists advocate Keynesian demand-led growth with greater public investments, higher wages, stronger unions, overall regulation, full employment, corporate social responsibility and smart consumerism. Progressive cities adopt measures of economic populism. The laissez-faire consensus among American economists has begun to fray at the edges and economic heterodoxy, though still marginal, has been gaining points.

What are lacking are not alternatives but the mobilization of political will and momentum around alternatives. Deep down the key problems are not policies but politics and institutions—undemocratic, old-fashioned and aged political institutions. But declining empires tend toward the “idolization of institutions” as people seek to restore the conditions that had made their rise possible, so the prospects are dim. The economy slouches from crisis to crisis—savings and loan, LTCM, dotcom crash, Enron, subprime and credit crisis. The reasons why the subprime crisis emerged are no different from the reasons why the new economy bubble popped years earlier: deregulation to the point of anarchy. The years pass and ailments are not fixed but deepen and meltdown draws nearer. “The housing bubble was a reaction from the effort to pro-

tect us from the collapse of the tech bubble. What's the next bubble going to be as a consequence of trying to protect us against this?” (M. Darda, New York Times, January 13 2008).

A turn toward labor is now much less likely than it was in the thirties. Corporations are much stronger and dispersed in their operations and headquarters, technology is more advanced, large corporations control the public sphere, trade unions are weaker and less organized, political parties are closed to substantial alternatives, the public is socialized in complacency and the utopian imagination is a faint and distant memory. The very meaning of “American” has become dispersed—American as in Halliburton's headquarters in Dubai, as in IBM and Intel's investments in India and China, as in tax havens in Bermuda and the Bahamas? Elites have learned from the Depression and can anticipate and block a social turn. Recession turning into crisis might as well bring deepening authoritarianism, extending the fear economy, deftly mobilizing disaster for yet another round of predatory enrichment—Las Vegas capitalism teaming up with disaster capitalism.

Decline is rich with opportunity and danger, which is ordinary by historical standards. A problem specific to the US is that a savvy national conversation about these dilemmas is not within reach. Which script of decline materializes depends largely on reactions to economic upset and electoral options. Decline follows 35 years of backlash politics and culture as the dominant American mood. What began as backlash against the sixties and defeat in Vietnam has hardened in an all-round angry mood, now bashing globalization, free trade, China, immigrants. A turnaround in corporate media is unlikely. Parties remain closed to alternatives. Riots in the streets are unlikely; barricades in the suburbs don't make sense and would interfere with shopping. So what is likely is muddling through and deepening decline.

Leadership matters but American culture overestimates leadership and underrates structural trends, so which leadership emerges from elections matters but not nearly as much as most talk and media make it out to be. To address Uncle Sam's problems of growing inequality and economic decline it takes not just more public investment but also private investment, which has been lagging for decades and doesn't lend itself to an easy political fix. It requires a fundamental turnaround not just in policies but in philosophies—in short, reregulating Wall Street and cutting the Pentagon. Yet Wall Street and the Pentagon, America's luxury liners, don't easily change course. Political and corporate unaccountability are structurally entrenched and public forums to address them barely exist. Consider the constants of American policy—in short, support for Wall Street, the Pentagon, and Israel—and

there is barely variation among elites across the political spectrum, regardless of party affiliation. There are policy variations but no change in fundamentals.

So I don't think significant self correction is in the cards in the foreseeable future. The minimum reforms that Uncle Sam should undertake are not particularly fancy or extraordinary. They are commonsense by international standards and most Americans would probably agree. They include, following Chalmers Johnson, "reversing Bush's 2001 and 2003 tax cuts for the wealthy, beginning to liquidate our global empire of over 800 military bases, cutting from the defense budget all projects that bear no relationship to national security and ceasing to use the defense budget as a Keynesian jobs program" (*Le Monde diplomatique*, February 2008). Yet by the standards of American politics these are extreme measures for which a congressional mandate is far off. As long as commonsense changes are unfeasible in American politics, the US cannot self correct. Then Uncle Sam will muddle through and problems will get worse until economic decline will get so bad that elites are unseated and an overhaul finally takes place. In the intervening years correction will come from outside by the actions of external forces that cease to follow the US or invest in the US.

*This excerpt is from a forthcoming book, Is there hope for Uncle Sam? Beyond the American Bubble, London, Zed Books, forthcoming August 2008. See <http://netfiles.uiuc.edu/jnp/www/>*

# Members'

Recent RESEARCH

**Anirudh Krishna and Jan Nederveen Pieterse. 2008. "Hierarchical Integration: The Dollar Economy and the Rupee Economy," *Development and Change* (March 2008).**

While contemporary globalization makes the world more interconnected it reworks and builds on existing cleavages and uneven development. This is an under-researched dimension of the emerging twenty-first century international division of labor. The core question is whether new developments (associated with exports, offshoring and outsourcing) spin off to the majority in the countryside and the urban poor. This paper examines the relationship between the dollar economy and the rupee economy in India. It documents the ways in which inequality is built into and sustains India's development. The second section discusses other instances of multi-speed

economies and analytics that seek to come to grips with these relations, from combined and uneven development to global value chains. This section presents three ways of capturing contemporary inequality: asymmetric inclusion, enlargement-and-containment and hierarchical integration, each of which captures different dimensions of inequality.

**Bandelj, Nina. 2008. *From Communists to Foreign Capitalists: The Social Foundations of Foreign Direct Investment in Postsocialist Europe*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.**

*From Communists to Foreign Capitalists* explores the intersection of two momentous changes in the late 20th century: the fall of communism and the rise of globalization. The book examines the influence of states, networks, culture and politics in explaining the cross-national and cross-organizational variation in the liberalization to foreign capital in eleven post-socialist countries in the first decade after 1989. The study reveals that inflows of foreign capital after the collapse of Communism resulted not from the withdrawal of states from the economy, as is commonly expected, but rather from the active involvement of postsocialist states. Caught between international neoliberal pressures and domestic protectionist efforts, the states institutionalized, to varying degrees, the demand for FDI. Moreover, the study points to significant departures from the expected economic risk and return model and shows how both investors and hosts rely on social networks, institutions, politics, and cultural understandings to make decisions about investment. In doing so, they employ practical rather than rational economic strategies to deal with the true uncertainty that plagues the postsocialist environment. Using a wide array of quantitative and qualitative data sources and analytical techniques, the book underscores the social foundations of market transition and reveals how social forces not only constrain economic transformations but also make them possible.

**Castilla, Emilio J. 2007. *Dynamic Analysis in the Social Sciences*. Academic Press, Elsevier Science.**

A recently published methodology book will be of interest to the Economy & Society community. *Dynamic Analysis in the Social Sciences* is intended for social scientists, researchers, professionals, and students interested in learning the dynamic methods and their practical applications in the analysis of social change over time. This book explains how to study change in variables over time and how to estimate multivariate models to predict such change; such methods are especially relevant to those sociologists and management scholars interested in understanding change in the economy and society. The first chapter presents a description of what dynamic analysis is and introduces an example of a longitudinal data set with several variables whose values change over time.

The following two chapters cover the statistical theory behind event history analysis (for the modeling of events happening over time) and cross-section time series analysis (for the modeling of change in continuous variables). The book includes real examples and analyses of longitudinal data so readers can learn how to use statistical software packages such as Stata, SPSS, or TDA to estimate longitudinal models. It also teaches how to design and implement a study using longitudinal data (in Chapter 4). The last chapter provides two real studies as concrete applications of the longitudinal techniques learned in this book; the first example includes an article published by the author in the *American Journal of Sociology* in the field of economic sociology. The book contains two useful lists of references – one with extensive comments on several basic and advanced methodology books, and one of empirical studies that estimate dynamic models that have been published in top sociology and management journals.

Emilio J. Castilla is an Assistant Professor of Management at the MIT Sloan School of Management, where he teaches courses in human resource management and quantitative research methods. Castilla's research investigates how social networks and organizations influence employment processes and outcomes over time. In his work, he formulates and tests specific hypotheses about these important issues in a variety of diverse empirical settings, using a number of unique longitudinal data sets and advanced quantitative methodologies.

**Lane, David, Gyoergy Lengyel, Jochen Tholen (Eds). 2007. *Restructuring of the Economic Elites after State Socialism. Recruitment, Institutions, Attitudes.* Stuttgart/Germany: ibidem-Verlag.**

The collapse of the former socialist states has led to the transformation of their political, economic and social systems as well as a major change in international orientations. In this context, new economic and political elites of the former state socialist societies have emerged. How they have emerged from state socialism is a major component of this book which has two major themes. First, we consider the recruitment patterns of the new elites, among others the extent to which the new leaderships have been reconstituted from the former cadres of state socialism. Second, we outline the consequences of transformation on the institutions, particularly the formation of markets and privatisation in the context of the dynamic of the enlargement of the European Union and the entry of the new states into the world system. This collection of papers is based on two conferences out of six serial conferences under the general responsibility of David Lane, Cambridge University. The first conference was held in Budapest on 4-5 September 2004 at Corvinus University of Budapest (Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Centre for Empirical Social Research) and organized by Gyorgy Lengyel. The sec-

ond conference was held on 13-14 May 2005 at University of Bremen (Institute of Sociology/Institute Labour and Economy) led by Jochen Tholen.

**Nederveen Pieterse, Jan. Forthcoming August 2008. *Is there Hope for Uncle Sam? Beyond the American Bubble.* London & New York: Zed Books.**

An excerpt from the book can be found on page 9.

**Nederveen Pieterse, Jan. 2008. "Globalization the next round: sociological perspectives," *Futures* (March).**

The twenty first century momentum of globalization is markedly different from twentieth century globalization (a new geography of trade, weaker hegemony, growing multipolarity) and presents major questions. Is the rise of East Asia, China and India just another episode in the rise and decline of nations, another reshuffling of capitalism, a relocation of accumulation centers without affecting the logics of accumulation? Does it advance, sustain or halt neoliberalism? The rise of Asia is codependent with neoliberal globalization and yet unfolds outside the neoliberal mold. What is the relationship between zones of accumulation and modes of regulation? What are the ramifications for the global inequality? What does sociology contribute to this question?

**Nederveen Pieterse, Jan. 2008. "Subprime and the world economy," *global-e* 1(2).**

Online journal: [www.cgs.uiuc.edu](http://www.cgs.uiuc.edu).

**Samir Dasgupta and Jan Nederveen Pieterse (eds.). 2008. *Politics of Globalization.* New Delhi and London: Sage.**

**Silva, Mario Sánchez, Carlos Gómez Chiñas y Jesús Muñoz Bandala (Coors.). 2008. *John Maynard Keynes 70 años después. Una visión mexicana de la Teoría General del Empleo, el Interés y el Dinero.* México: CIECAS-IPN.**

This book contains seven chapters about Keynes. All of these articles have as a common theme the impact of Keynes's economics on Latin America, notably in Mexico, with one chapter on Keynes' legacy in Argentina. Some chapters are more about the theories of the British economist, while others are more about policy actions arising from his theory. One chapter breaks down Keynes's topics in terms of theories of the philosophy of science as Scientific Research Programmes, proving that Keynes was an original theorist. At least three chapters are focused on the connections provided by Keynes between the goods markets and the financial markets in economies. All of them demonstrate the greatness of Keynes and his relevance as an economist as well as the legacy of his work.

**Tholen, Jochen, Ludovit Czírja, Eike Hemmer, Wiesława Kozek, and Zdenka Mansfeldová. 2007. *Labour Relations in Central Europe. The Impact of Multinationals' Money. Avebury/UK: Ashgate***

Since 1990, foreign direct investments have modernized the national economies of Central & Eastern Europe. In many cases, global practices have been implemented, such as new management concepts, corporate organisations and technology. Nevertheless, national industrial relations remain an essential creative factor in these entrepreneurial events. For example, investments were shaped by the initial conditions. In some cases investments were constrained by a planned economy, while in cases of greenfield sites, the investment could be entirely reconfigured.

The book includes case studies in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia of investments by West European companies – primarily German companies who are the largest investors in Central & Eastern Europe – from the metal/automotive industry, the chemical, energy & food processing industries. A principal finding is that the parent enterprises organise their Central & Eastern European subsidiaries and investments according to the principle of solution-oriented cooperative willingness. This is quite different than the models practised and implemented in Germany and several other West European countries. And so a mixture of various “models” of industrial relations emerge, with a clear tendency towards corporate/company centralisation. At the moment, the European works council still plays a subordinate role as a fundamental possibility of mediation between East and West.

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (2008). *L'éclatement de l'emploi. Québec : Presses de l'université du Québec***

This book analyzes the flexibility of work, of work organization and wages, all of which are often required by firms in the context of globalization. The book questions the possibility of a more positive evolution of work conditions in the industrialized economies.

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (2008). *Formes de travail et politiques d'emploi; les enjeux. Québec : Presses de l'université du Québec***

This book is centered on the analysis of the evolution of work and employment over recent decades and the challenges posed by these evolutions. It presents data on the development of precarious work, on hours of work, on working time arrangements and on telework, and then goes on to analyse employment policies such as working time policies, work-life balance, family policies, and finally clusters and regional systems of innovation.

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle (dir., 2007). *D'une culture de la retraite à un nouveau management des âges et des temps sociaux. Québec : Presses de l'université du Québec. Collection Économie politique.***

This collection of articles is the result of a conference which questions the paradox of a society where ageism is prevalent, while it is an ageing society. The theme is addressed from a variety of angles (ergonomics, various sectors and professional categories, age, gender, and various countries) and it poses the question of the “culture of retirement” in which our societies seem embedded. It concludes on the importance of new policies which would address the issue of social time management.

**Wherry, Frederick F. 2008. *Global Markets and Local Crafts: Thailand and Costa Rica Compared. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press.***

This book compares the experiences of artisans in Thailand and Costa Rica as they enter global markets. In each country Frederick Wherry pairs two clusters of artisans with one cluster economically outperforming the other. What accounts for these differences in economic performance and what effect does the global marketplace have on the ways that artisans talk about, adapt, and deploy their craft traditions. Wherry draws from interviews and extensive fieldwork to capture what happens in the micro-interactions among global actors (buyers) and local producers (artisans), particularly when market negotiations do not proceed as planned. Considering economic and political forces, flows of people and materials, and frames that define cultural and market situations as they play out in the artisan communities of these two countries, the book demonstrates how authentic folk tradition is capitalized or created and how globally prevalent ethnic notions as well as local cultural politics structure the opportunities available to handicraft artisans. *Global Markets and Local Crafts* is part of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Globalization series.

**Vite Pérez, Miguel Ángel. *La Nueva Desigualdad Social Mexicana [The New Social Inequality in Mexico].***

The new social inequality in Mexico is not only caused by a scarce income in some sectors, which is in turn produced by the development of paid activities in both formal and informal activities. Inequality is also caused by such factors as gender, age, ethnicity, beliefs and the limited access to public services. This means that public institutions, dubbed as social protection institutions, have under-achieved in terms of universal welfare. This is the result of a “target approach” that has transformed social welfare policies. These recently enacted programs have arisen from the governments of different political parties and this has acted as a means of legitimacy despite growing poverty.

The book may be obtained by e-mailing Miguel Vite and asking for a copy: miguelvite@yahoo.com. Vite Pérez, Doctor en Bienestar Social y Desigualdades por la Universidad de Alicante, España., Miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores Nivel 1.




Light Lectures on  
**Risk & Medical Markets**

The Leverhulme Trust in London has selected Donald Light to be a visiting professor this spring to give a series of lectures and meet with colleagues throughout England interested in economic and medical sociology. Light will deliver the 2008 Leverhulme Lectures on the Sociology of Risk, Rationing and Medical Markets. Light's lectures will reflect his studies of the sociology of altruism in medical and other markets, informal economic behavior, rationing in waiting lists, the risks of pharmaceutical proliferation, the commercialization of vaccines for the poor, and public sociology for distributive injustices.

Professor Elizabeth Ettorre at the University of Liverpool is the host of Light's visit during April, May and June. Light is a professor of social medicine at the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey and was co-author with Suzanne Keller of the first Chicago School introductory textbook to sociology. Its widespread use in the 1970s and 1980s changed the way sociology has been presented since. His first articles in the American Journal of Sociology introduced the sociological calendar as a qualitative method and analyzed the management of mistakes. More recent articles concern the nature of health care markets and the medical profession. Last year Light was a fellow at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study, investigating the disappointing ways in which pharmaceutical companies are addressing the needs of patients and putting them at risk. He is also working with Alejandro Portes at Princeton on institutional responses to health needs of immigrants.

The four main lectures will be in Liverpool on 1) Beyond Self-Interest: The Bio-social Foundations of Compassion and Charity (April 16); 2) Bodies at Risk: Hidden Agendas Behind "The Bio-risk Society" (April 24); 3) The Economic Sociology of Rationing in Surgical Waiting Lists (April 30); and 4) AMCs – Transforming Human Rights into Profits (May 14).

Four other presentations will cover 5) Informal Economic Behaviors – an Unexplored Area of Sociology & Economic; 6) Putting Patients at Risk: Inadequate Regulation of Safety in New Medicines; 7) The Tribulations of Clinical Trials; and 8) Data Exclusivity: The Creation of a Legal Barrier to Access & Innovation (in the name of greater access to more innovative medicines). These lectures will be held in Leicester, Royal Holloway, Lincoln and the London School of Economics on dates to be announced. For further information, contact Dr. Light (dlight@princeton.edu).



**SCALE** SPACE  
and **PLACE**

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In East Asia

I am organizing a session titled "Scale, Space, and Place in East Asian Development" at the upcoming 38th World Congress of the International Institute of Sociology, in Budapest on June 26-30, 2008. This session will explore how East Asian countries (such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and China) are responding to globalization with respect to industrial restructuring. Developing Castells' concept of flows of space and flows of place, this session invites papers to discuss issues such as technology or knowledge transfer in space. East Asian countries were recipients of the first wave of the international division of labour. They have now participated in the race of internationalization of production. The session is interested in questions concerning what remains in the regional locale in light of the global-local debate. For instance, what are the responses from the actors, such as the state and firms, to the increasing globalization or "flows of space"? This is especially the case since the state in these countries has had a strong involvement historically in the economy. Scale here refers to the differences between large enterprises and small and medium enterprise given the differences in industrial structures among these countries, which may imply possible differences in responses. The papers of this panel focus on a single country or comparative studies between/among countries. Dennis McNamara, Professor at Georgetown University and former president of RC02, will also take part in this session and present his paper "Space versus Place in East Asian Innovation – Corporate versus National Interest."

The names and titles of the papers of the other panelists are:  
 (1) "Human Resource Management in the Global City-State: The Japanese Regional Head Quarters and Inclusion of Multinational Firms in Singapore" by Nobuko Hosogaya, Sophia University, Tokyo. (2) "Globalization and Brain Drain from Japan to Taiwan: Recruitment of Japanese Knowledge Workers in Taiwan's TFT-LCD industry" by Mayumi Tabata, National Hualien University of Education, Taiwan, and (3) "Lessons from offshore production patterns among East Asia's newly industrialized countries" by Michelle Hsieh, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. For those who plan to attend the IIS, we look forward to your attendance and the discussion.

proposals from two or more scholars are also welcome.

- 2 Development economics: Classical, neoclassical, critical, and radical
- 3 Political and social theory on development
- 13 Slavery: Historical and continuing
- 14 Women and development
- 18 The developmental effectiveness of foreign aid
- 21 Determinants of economic growth
- 25 Structural adjustment, privatization, and the decimation of the commons
- 30 Development and health
- 31 Expanding urban slums
- 32 Food insecurity
- 33 Microfinance and social entrepreneurship
- 34 Modernity and its contradictions
- 35 Development and religion
- 42 Teaching global development studies



# Global Development Studies

The International Studies Association is undertaking a series of reviews of the literature in all major areas of international studies in its ISA Compendium Project (<http://www.isanet.org/compendium/>)

RC02 board member Salvatore Babones is the ISA Compendium editor for Global Development Studies (GDS). The GDS component of the Compendium will include review essays broadly covering the literature on each of 41 development-related topics. Authors have already been found for most of these essays, but Salvatore is still soliciting authors to cover the 14 topics listed below.

If you might be interested in contributing a 10,000 word review essay on one of these topics, please contact Salvatore at [sbabones@inbox.com](mailto:sbabones@inbox.com). New faculty who have recently completed a Ph.D. in one of these areas are especially encouraged to contribute, since all essays will be fully peer-reviewed. Joint



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