

**President's introduction: Preparing for
the Third ISA Forum in Vienna**

by Heidi Gottfried

Welcome to the first RC02 Newsletter of 2015; future editions will continue to provide timely essays and notices of events of interest to our members.

After an exciting series of discussions during the ISA World Congress in Yokohama, we will once again have an engaging collection of panels during the RC02 meeting at the Third ISA Interim Forum in Vienna, July 10-14 2016 (the panels are listed below).

*You will notice that there are several sessions devoted to engaging with authors of recent scholarship. The program features two Author Meets Critic sessions: *Crisis (2015)*, by Sylvia Walby, with Chris Chase-Dunn, Myra Marx Ferree, and Stefanie Woehl as critics; and *Capitalism's Crises in South Africa and the World: Class Struggle and Left Responses*, edited by Vishwas Satgar, with authors Vishwas Satgar, William Carroll and Hilary Wainwright, and Jennifer Chun, as critic. It is a good time to dialogue with the editors or authors of these important books.*

Sessions have been proposed that cover the range of topics from globalization to climate change to cross-border labor markets and gender regimes.

I encourage you to submit your paper proposals and attend our conference in Vienna. At that time we will begin to map out our session topics for the next World Congress, to be held in 2018 in Toronto.

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Forthcoming

Winter 2015 Newsletter

Please send articles, book announcements and other material by November 15, 2015 to:

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The surveillance society as a concept

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One of the common characteristics found in surveillance societies, which is not an external result of the disciplinary society or the control society, is the expansion of citizens' rights which has caused the appearance of new surveillance and control mechanisms over the population by the State, a process which has not stopped in spite of the welfare state institutional crisis (Weber 1993; Morrison 2010:488-489).

This characteristic allows the creation of explanations about the role of identification regimes which have established new types of relationships between administrative powers and the everyday life of individuals, which, from a general point of view, were first defined by name, signature, seal and later, by the use of biometrics and the computerization of individual data (Rodríguez 2010:41-47).

The institutions excused the discipline exercised over individual bodies where they were associated, at first, by explaining how school and family functioned and secondly, the factory, hospital and prison, converting them into the base for the reproduction of what is referred to as the disciplinary society (Foucault 1980; Ceballos 2005).

The disciplinary society from a territorial point of view is identified by confinement and imprisonment. However, its gradual breakup created a new situation built through new control mechanisms such as computers and cybernetics that created a virtual reality which later was partly transformed by collective arrangements, as it also provoked the emergence of new forms of delinquency or resistance (Deleuze 1995:175).

In the control society, what is important is not the signature or individualized number, as in the disciplinary society, but the code. The code is a password, or a digital language that allows it to have particular access to information saved as data.

In control societies, the capitalist production process is fragmented and dispersed, but its coordination depends on information and communication technologies (Harvey 2005; Duménil and Lévy 2007). However, control over bodies by a political power in disciplinary societies survives in control societies because bodies acquire new importance, not only as physical subjects, but as a data source (Haesbaert 2011:229). This is a consequence of the need to administer population movements, for example, that have been left to form part of integrated social groups.

With the disciplinary institutional crisis, individualism as the basis of the neoliberal credo has resulted in the establishment of performance as a new value in the control society. In other words, individuals are now enterprising subjects who can work without limits by means of their own initiatives and motivation (Chul 2012:25-27). However, the value of individualized performance is sustained by discipline and the control that it generates, so that failure may be visualized either as personal depression, or as individual fatigue, resulting in the absence of strength (Chul 2012:28-29). The consolidation of the control society is also a result of the expansion of surveillance and control mechanisms of the State over the population.

This weakness of the citizenry, from my point of view, has brought about the appearance of diverse "bare life" situations where what is important is not only the meanings derived from biogenetic engineering (Negri 2007:120), but also the absence of social attributes or citizens' rights, as in the case of migrants, delinquents, the poor and unemployed (Bourdieu 2002:57).

Social attributes are derived from the operation of state institutions that are promoting equality as well as a sense of belonging to a collective which serves to protect itself from some of the negative consequences of the dynamics of capitalist economy (Rosanvallon 2012).

For this reason, the weakness of social citizenry has favored the increase in inequality, which goes against solidarity because it has caused an increase in various forms of job insecurity, which is also reflected in an increase in wages inequality (Rosanvallon 2012:23-27).

The neoliberal economic model and the political model based on a democracy limited to political rights therefore have contributed to the multiplication of surveillance and control mechanisms in order to organize contemporary social life by means of the configuration of an identity defined by individual biological considerations such as sex and age, as well as by characteristics derived from some functions which are carried out in their economic or social spheres (Calveiro 2012:303-307). The information and communication technologies that have been used as necessary prevention measures have meant the creation of a definition of public security as sustained through personal identification of attributes and behaviors that are defined as criminal problems, which therefore makes use of state repressive force (García 2012).

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RC02 Call for Abstracts

The call for individual abstracts is available online starting on April 14 until September 30, 2015.

www.isa-sociology.org/forum-2016/

“Reconsidering Debt, Money, and other Relationships,” Aaron Z. Pitluck, USA

Sociologists frequently understand finance in essentialist terms—as the creation and brokerage of capital. However, in line with other relational approaches in sociology, numerous scholars have investigated debt, credit, bonds, and other debt-like financial instruments as social relationships. This open call for papers seeks empirical research that explores debt, money, bonds, and other debt-like financial instruments as social relationships. For example, papers can explore how culture, moral beliefs, norms, habit, imitation, strategic behavior, social networks, or social institutions shape on-going debtor/creditor relationships. At the level of organizations, how does viewing debt and credit as relationships alter our understanding of the behavior of households, firms, corporations, municipalities, states, or transnational regions? At the level of financial instruments and markets, how are bonds, mortgages, and other household debt products created, marketed, and consumed? At higher levels of abstraction, how does viewing debt as a social relationship alter our empirical analysis of leveraging and deleveraging of households, corporations, nations, and currency regions? These broad questions are merely indicative of the wide range of research welcome in this panel.

“Gender Regimes or Gendered Institutions?” Sylvia Walby, UK

There has been much debate on the theorisation of gender at the meso (institutional) and macro (regime) levels in order to engage feminist analysis with the challenges of globalisation, the financial and economic crisis, low fertility, and gendered change over time. These have emerged in response to the critique of the ‘meta-narrative’ and seek to find a new and more appropriate balance in the tension between the goals of generality and specificity. Alternative feminist approaches point to different aspects of policies, institutional arrangements and gender systems that are consequential for explaining complex inequalities across countries and regions. The session invites papers discussing current debates and new frameworks for analyzing varieties of both class and gender regimes and institutions. We welcome papers addressing critical questions about the dynamics of changing gender and class relations: Are changes in gender relations better theorised at macro or meso levels? That there are major changes in gender relations is in little doubt. But are these better understood at the macro level of gender

regimes, which encompass entities as large as countries, or at the meso level of institutions, as argued by the new feminist institutionalists? Are changes in institutions sufficiently similar to be clustered into regimes, or are the changes too fine-grained with contrary patterns in adjacent institutions for the macro concept of 'regime' to be appropriate? Do changes in employment, welfare, taxation, households, violence, and political representation take the same direction or not? Are changes in employment in tension with changes in welfare or in alignment? Are there varieties of gender regimes in the same way as varieties of capitalism? Are changes in varieties of gender relations in alignment with changes in varieties of capitalist relations? Does the crisis restructure regimes or just some institutions?

“Global Think Tanks,” Alejandra Salas-Porrás, Mexico and Georgina Murray, Australia

This session attempts to discover the main networks of global Think Tanks (TT), their presence around the world, how they are structured and, in particular, the way they shape, support or countervail global structures of authority and knowledge; the various ideological tendencies in these networks and the extent to which they compete to gain credence with the people, offer alternative policy ideas and knowledge.

The following questions are encouraged: Who prompted this form of cooperation? Who funds and controls TTs and for what purpose? To what extent have they succeeded in the main purposes pursued? What is the global reach of each network? What are their main strategies and discourses? How are new policy ideas created, propagated and validated?

“Comparative Political Responses to Neoliberalization and Austerity,” Cory Blad and Ricardo Dello Buono, USA

This panel would ideally include presentations on varied political responses to conditions imposed by neoliberalization and austerity. My goal is to compile a panel that reflects (a) the global ubiquity of neoliberalization and (b) the diversity of political reactions to conditions of neoliberalization. For example, Latin American political reactions to long-standing neoliberal pressure range from acquiescent (Brazil) to openly hostile (Venezuela) with much variation between. Similarly, European reactions have varied between reactionary nationalism (France, Sweden) to constitutional revision (Iceland) to class-based resistance (Greece). In this way, the panel seeks to engender discussion about the commonality of cultural and political economic reactions to neoliberalization and work toward an understanding of the political consequences of neoliberalization.

Authors Meets Critic session: “Capitalism’s Crises in South Africa and the World: Class Struggle and Left Responses,” Vishwas Satgar, South Africa

Authors: Vishwas Satgar; William Carroll; Hilary Wainwright

Critic: Jennifer Chun

This edited volume is the second in the Democratic Marxism series, emanating from South Africa. The Democratic Marxism series seeks to develop Marx’s unfinished historical materialism by generating analyses of the contemporary dynamics of global capitalism, class struggle and possible futures. It seeks a South centred and post vanguardist conversation with Marxist scholars and movements in the global north. The second volume attempts to clarify the meaning of the current systemic crises of global capitalism and left responses. In this regard contributors to the panel will seek to go beyond catastrophic

understandings of the current crisis, unpack current debates about the systemic crises of capitalist civilisation, conjunctural crises and left agency. In the conversation reference will be made to the role of progressive think tanks, social movements, trade unions and new left parties.

Author Meets Critics session: “Crisis. Cambridge Polity Press (2015),” Heidi Gottfried, USA

Author: Sylvia Walby

Critics: Chris Chase-Dunn; Stefanie Woehl; Myra Marx Ferree

The crisis has cascaded through society: deregulation of finance; financial crisis; recession and crisis in output and employment; fiscal crisis and austerity; political crisis; and changes in the regimes of class and gender inequality. Rival interpretations of the crisis are used to justify radically diverse policies for the distribution of resources and strategies for economic growth. Contested gender relations lie at the heart of these debates. The crisis, which started in deregulated finance, is now centred in budget cuts and austerity that is deepening gender inequalities. This book offers an alternative framework within which to theorise the crisis and contributes to both social theory and public policy. It develops the concept of crisis, situating this within the wider field of study of risk, disaster and catastrophe. It provides a critique and revision of the social science needed to understand the crisis and to prevent such an event occurring again. It demonstrates the usefulness of a macro level concept of gender regime, in order to theorise the varieties of form that it takes. It produces a reworked concept and theory of society, drawing on complexity theory, in order to achieve this. It is a call to revitalise the traditional goal of sociology to study all of society, not only small parts of it.

“Negotiations and Dialogue between Capital and Labour: Assessing Recent Developments, Potential and Limitations,” Patrick Ziltener, Switzerland

Mature capitalist socio-economic regimes have developed different forms and practices of social dialogue between capital and labour beyond mere individualised labour market bargaining. Such dialogue takes place in different arenas and at various levels: Companies engage with trade union representatives and in many cases also works councils, at shop floor, at national and recently also at transnational level. Social dialogue and collective bargaining between unions and employer organisations may take place at sectoral level regionally or nationwide, as well as in the context of international organisations such as the European Union. Within a given political system, social pacts between employer and employee organisations may be concluded at top level, in order to co-ordinate macro-economic policies.

This session aims to gather contributions which assess practices of social dialogue, and their transformation under changing socio-economic and socio-political conditions such as European integration, globalisation, fiscal austerity and crisis, constant company restructuring, rapid des-/industrialisation of regions, transformation to market economy, and so on.

“Endangered Democracies and the Fate of Feminisms,” Mieke Verloo, Netherlands

The 21st Century has seen many new challenges to democracy, even in regions such as Europe that long had a solid reputation as social democracies. The rise of new and more extreme forms of neoliberalism and right wing politics has redirected a trend of democratisation and growing equalities and human rights towards increasing restrictions to citizenship, cuts and exclusions to welfare state provisions and open manifestations of xenophobia, homophobia and opposition to gender equality. Following Sylvia Walby

(2009/2011) in her analysis of the strong links between the social democratic and the feminist project, this session calls for papers that analyse these developments for current times. What are the specific threats and dangers to democracy that impact on what kind of feminist endeavours? What space for opposition to gender equality is opened up by de-democratisation and what consequences does this opposition have? What are the most important actors that gain or lose power in these processes? How does the financial and the economic crisis relate to this? To what degree and how are feminist projects co-opted by right wing populism, conservatism, neoliberalism and various types of social phobias?

“Forced Diversity - The Impact of Quota's in the Economy and Society,” Alison Woodward, Belgium

Quota measures are frequently utilized to increase women's participation in political decision-making. Politics worldwide have grasped electoral quotas as a means to improve representation of minority groups. However women and other minority groups continue to be underrepresented in decision-making in the economy and science. Quotas are increasingly being used to enhance the presence of women in economic and scientific leadership and have made significant inroads in Europe and also elsewhere in the world. Several rich European countries, such as Norway, Sweden, Belgium and France will have had more than ten years' experience with quotas in other sectors than politics. This panel explores the use of quota measures for decision-making in other sectors than electoral politics. It traces the experiences of societies using second- and third generation quota's for gender balance in bodies such as advisory councils, scientific panels, and corporate boards of trustees. It will bring together experience from Latin America, Australia and Europe. It aims to compare the public debate for and against quota's in the different areas of the economy and in different regions of the world. Further it explores the experiences with implementation from the north and south, and discusses logics and oppositions, including the issues of temporality and backlash.

“Changes in the Global Class Structure: The Precariat in the North and South,” Hiroko Inoue, Yoshimichi Sato, and Christopher Chase-Dunn, USA

This session calls for papers that are related to all issues regarding changing Global North and South class structures and precarious labor. Precarious labor is an old story but the contemporary precariat is a newly emerging global class thanks to globalization and neo-liberalism. Thus the session covers a wide range of topics that are relevant to class structure and inequality on precarious workers in relation to income, migration, education, family, gender, race, ethnicity, crime, health, mobility, labor markets, the environment, space, and social movements and social networks.

The session is open to various theoretical frameworks, perspectives and methodologies. Papers relevant to global class analysis, class relationships in local, national, and global contexts, and variant forms of social movements are welcome, but will not be limited to these themes and approaches. A wide range of studies that address various developing forms of precarity in Asian, European and countries of the Global South are also welcome.

“Corporate power and carboniferous capitalism,” William Carroll, Canada

Since the industrial revolution, capitalism has been carboniferous, with increasingly serious ecological implications. This session welcomes papers that map and explore the social organization of corporate power in and around the carbon-extractive sector, broadly defined (including petroleum and bitumen,

natural gas, coal, and transport via pipelines and other means), whether extracted using ‘conventional’ or unconventional methods. Papers may focus on any of a variety of modalities through which corporate power is expressed, including the strategic control of firms, elite networks, the allocative power of finance, operational power exercised within corporate chains of command, the power inscribed within transnational commodity chains, cultural power via media relations and corporate social responsibility initiatives, and political power vis-à-vis state bodies. While the social organization of corporate power is the main focus, papers that address how that power is contested in the struggle for a just transition to a better world are also welcome.

“Climate Change, Capitalism, Geo-engineering,” JP Sapinski, Canada

It is now widely admitted that the global elite has failed to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions after nearly 25 years of international negotiations. In the last few years, a growing number of voices have started to advocate, albeit very reluctantly, that climate geo-engineering needs to be seriously considered to avoid the most catastrophic consequences of global warming. Interest in the topic has grown rapidly, as numerous research initiatives have formed and mechanisms for a legitimate governance of geo-engineering research and implementation are actively being sought. However, the critical voice of sociology and political economy is still marginal in this crucial discussion, and the context of capitalism’s reliance on fossil fuels to support unfettered capital accumulation is all but absent from debates. This session addresses many of the questions that are left out of the discussion, such as: What is the relationship between capitalism and climate geo-engineering? Is geo-engineering a necessary consequence of capitalism or can it be avoided in an ecologically modernized regime of ‘green’ capitalism? Where does geo-engineering fit in capital accumulation circuits?

“The Regulation of Cross-Border Labor Mobility,” Karen Shire, Germany

The European Union is a case of the purposive construction of a transnational labor market in a macro-regional context. Yet many of the new patterns of labor mobility, such as posting workers, cross-border recruitment and temporary agency placements are evident in other macro-regions of the world. Moreover, even in the well-regulated European context, existing regulations have done little to address trafficking and forced labor migration even in the most advanced economies.

This panel will focus on regulatory questions, such as the application of home and destination country labor standards, curbing the demand for forced labor, the equal treatment of cross-border labor in wages, social protections and work regulations. Given the strongly national character of trade unions and industrial relations institutions, the regulation of cross-border work often either remains unaddressed, or is posed primarily in terms of protecting domestic workers from unfair competition by foreign nationals. In this panel, the focus is on how nationally based collective representatives develop the capacities for engaging in transnational regulation of labor conditions, and how transnational actors develop new regulatory mechanisms beyond the nation-state. A central question, building on insights gained from the literature on social movement type collective representation of labor concerns how to move beyond the limits of traditional forms of regulating work to guarantee decent working standards and prohibit abusive working and living conditions for cross-border labor.

“In Search of the Global Labour Market - Actors, Institutions, and Policies,” Ursula Mense-Petermann, Germany

“Globalization” has been the catch phrase dominating public as well as scholarly debates in the sociology on important political, economic, and social changes witnessed on national as well as global levels within the past two decades. Interestingly, however, “global labour markets” have not figured under the much-debated topics and have rarely been systematically investigated in the social sciences. While global labour markets on the one hand are often treated as a given in the media and by economic actors, and also sometimes by academic scholars, on the other hand, research that put global labour markets in the center of their focus is rather scarce. Hence, it is not clear if there is such a thing as a global labour market at all, what would count as global labour market and with what categories it could best be analyzed. The session aims at advancing a sociological understanding of global labour markets beyond economic models and at conceptualizing global labour markets in a way that makes it possible to grasp the diverse processes of transnationalization of work and labour markets.

Jointly Sponsored with RC44 - Labour Movements

“Careworkers Organizing: Challenges, Strategies and Successes,” Mary Romero, USA

Immigrants from Asia, North Africa, South America and Latin America are crossing national borders to work in private homes as nannies, elderly care givers and domestics around the world, including in Thailand, China, Lebanon, Malaysia, Canada, Italy, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the USA. Countries employing immigrant domestic workers establish the paths of entry and working conditions. These paths include contracts and special visas, as well as having to work as an undocumented or vulnerable as a victim of human smuggling. Government policies regulate the time working outside the country and vary in their attempts to monitor conditions. Undocumented workers employed as domestics include migrants who have crossed national borders without authorization, overstayed visas, violated contract arrangements by finding another employer or are working without authorization. Limited visas and quotas for domestic workers in numerous countries block immigrant women from gaining lawful employment and many turn to the underground economy as nannies, careworkers and private household workers. Workers without authorization may experience limited movement within and across borders, which may result in long separations of family members. Yet, in the face of these obstacles, these workers are organizing to improve their working conditions in the global economy. How do challenges differ for workers confronted with the global hierarchies that serve to establish different forms of vulnerability and forms of inequality? What strategies are used among and between immigrant groups away from their homeland? What forms of resistance are introduced in this new era of organizing? How do communities and organizations relate to the local, national and global organizing efforts? How are the conditions and strategies similar or different in these different sites of organizing?

“Economic Crisis and New Forms of Worker Organizing,” Kim Voss and Heidi Gottfried, USA

The economic crisis that engulfed many countries beginning in 2008 has had profound and varying effects on worker organizing. According to a recent ILO World of Work report, strikes and street demonstrations increased in some countries and declined in others. Almost everywhere, however, traditional union structures and modes of politics have been challenged by a new reality. This panel invites both

theoretically engaged and empirically rich papers that examine new forms of worker organizing that have been experimented with in the course of the last decade.

“Migrant Labor and Development in Comparative Perspective: Lessons from the Chinese Case,” Sarah Swider, Lu Zhang, and Elena Shih, USA

Migrant labor has constituted an integral part of capitalist development across place and time. Today, there are an estimated 232 million international migrant workers around the world (ILO). China alone has over 260 million internal rural migrant workers, who have been the backbone of the country’s economic boom over the past 25 years, but are marginalized and discriminated against under the household registration system. Labor and development scholars have argued that a migrant labor system, which is characterized by physical separation of labor renewal and maintenance, externalizes and subsidizes the costs of labor reproduction for capital and states, thereby allowing capitalists to pay low wages to migrant labor. Migrant workers also suffer poor working and living conditions and are at risk of extreme exploitation because they often lack legal protection, support networks and information about the working and living conditions at their destination. For these and other reasons, migrant labor presents complex challenges to governance and social and economic development in both origin and destination regions.

This session invites papers that explore the dynamics and complex linkages between migrant labor and development in various parts of the world. We are particularly interested in submissions that bring comparative perspective to China’s migrant labor to bear on the following topics: diverse migrant labor regimes; migrant workers’ rights and protection; gender; race/ethnicity; labor markets; rural-urban connections, land and livelihood struggles; social movements/collective action; and the impacts of migrant labor on economic and social change in both origin and destination regions.

Jointly Sponsored with RC23 - Sociology of Science and Technology

**“Sociology of Innovation: The Social and Cultural Structure Innovative Societies,”
M. Fernandez, Spain**

Technological change and innovation has always been a major issue for research and theory development in sociology. Lately the capacity to create and recombine knowledge with other social and economic resources is related to transformative sociological endeavors, as the one represented by the ISA motto “The futures that we want”. The current interdisciplinary field of innovation studies already uses sociological concepts and methodologies. Some examples are: the role of social capital in innovation networks, the importance of institutions in innovation systems, and the influence of culture in the diffusion of innovations. Nevertheless, sociology sometimes is not visible enough and well incardinated in innovation studies. This creates important drawbacks for our understanding of innovation.

The goal of this session is to help to define an agenda on the Sociology of Innovation in order to answer the questions: what is an innovative society from a sociological point of view? Which sociological factors contribute to innovative societies?

Calls for contributions

Critical Social Futures: Querying Systems of Disability Support

Call for papers for symposium + edited volume

TASA Critical Disability Studies (CDS) Thematic Group

Friday 19 June, 2015, University of Sydney

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) marks a significant change to the way disability support is funded and delivered in Australia. The NDIS emerges out of disability advocacy and the Productivity Commission's *Disability Care and Support* (2011) Report. However, it also occurs at a time in which there has been International funding cuts to disability, as well as changing ideas around the role of governments and markets alongside international frameworks which place an emphasis on human rights, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (CPRD). There has been considerable public, sector, disability movement, and policy debate about these wide-ranging changes, with heightened and urgent attention being paid to the policy, services, and practical implications of the NDIS, as the rollout occurs.

Yet, as these debates reveal, the NDIS raises many fundamental issues for how we conceive of social futures - and how we can adequately, imaginatively, and concretely do justice to the profound issues that disability raises, and that new systems of disability support and care are enacting. These are issues being tackled from a range of locations, perspectives, approaches, and disciplines. This one day symposium aims to contribute to this emerging knowledge and conversations by offering a space for critical research, reflection, and discussion.

In particular, the symposium aims to invite, bring together, and foster critical sociological debate, discussion and research on the emerging paradigm shifts in disability support and the relationship to concepts of support, care, welfare, work, service and social participation. The aim is to explore in greater depth the interstice of sociological accounts of disability with contested sociological understandings of support and public policy. The overall aim being to inform public debate and help ensure the critical social futures of all people with disabilities.

This is a call for abstracts for 20 minute papers that take a critical approach to changes in contemporary disability funding, services and policy across a broad range of topics:

1. disability support;
2. disability and public policy;
3. disability support and intersections with race, class, gender and support need;
4. disability support and Indigenous rights; and
5. disability support and human rights realisation;
6. disability support systems, and intersections with welfare, and work;
7. disability support and political participation;
8. disability support and the normalisation of ability and disability;
9. disability support, economy, and neo-liberal discourses

Although the symposium is convened by the Critical Disability Studies Group of The Australian Sociological Association (TASA), we welcome papers from the full range of scholarly disciplines, approaches, and researchers based across the full range of locations, organizations, and institutions undertaking critical, social work on disability care.

These abstracts will become the basis for 20 minute papers at the one day symposium. Abstracts due 1 May, to be submitted to Dr Louisa Smith: [louisa.smith\[at\]unsw.edu.au](mailto:louisa.smith[at]unsw.edu.au). Notice of acceptance will be provided by 15 May 2015.

For those interested, there is a publication opportunity related to the Symposium. Selected papers from the conference will be published as part of an edited volume, to be published accessibly by a suitable, high quality publisher. Please indicate when submitting your abstract, if you would like your paper to be considered for the volume.

This jointly convened event is supported by The Australian Sociological Association, the University of Sydney and the Centre for Social Impact, UNSW Australia. There will be a \$65.00 per head charge for catering. TASA post grads, full time students, low income earners and concession card holders are free, however, registration is still required due to limited places.

For more information on Critical Disability Studies Group of TASA see www.tasa.org.au/thematic-groups/groups/critical-disability-studies.



Call for papers for a multi- and inter-disciplinary international conference on 'From the Thirty Years' Crisis to Multi-polarity: The Evolution of the Geopolitical Economy of the 21st Century World'

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

25-27 September 2015

The centenary of the outbreak of the First World War was marked in Canada and around the world in 2014. 2014 also marked the centenary of the opening of what noted historian, Arno Mayer, called the 'Thirty Years' Crisis' of 1914-1945, spanning the First World War, the Great Depression and the Second World War. This long crisis birthed a new world. The old world of the nineteenth century expansion of the empires of industrial capitalist countries, often mistakenly termed 'liberal', met its end. It gave way to an inter-national one populated by a variety of welfare, Communist and developmental orders in national economies whose states had, moreover, greater legitimacy among newly enfranchised women and men than the imperial and colonial regimes they replaced. The Thirty Years crisis also radically redistributed economic, political, military and cultural power within countries and among them. Critical cultural and intellectual changes - new movements in art, new media, and new paradigms of understanding, particularly in economics, inevitably accompanied these historic shifts.

As we stand at the cusp of another wave of complex changes to the world order, this time towards multipolarity, our conference aims to understand the major changes of the past century better than hitherto dominant paradigms, such as neo-classical economics, globalization and empire, have so far done and to bring that re-assessment to bear on how best to understand problems of and prospects for the world order of the 21st century.

We invite submissions for papers, panels and streams of panels relevant to any aspect of the overarching conference theme from scholars across the humanities, social sciences and in inter-disciplinary studies based in Canada and around the world. Heterodox and critical scholarship is particularly encouraged. A preliminary and non-exhaustive list of themes includes:

1. Science, Technology and Society in War and Peace
2. Production and Prosperity in Capitalisms and 'Communisms'
3. Continuity and Change in Economic Thought: Keynes and beyond
4. Gender: Economy, War, and Politics
5. Colonization, Independence, Sovereignty, Indigeneity.
6. Multipolarities Old and New: 1914, 2014 and Beyond
7. World Monetary and Financial (Dis)Orders: Sterling Standard, Dollar Standard and Beyond
8. The Matter of Nature: Extractive Economies, Environmental Governance and Sustainability
9. Canada: Nations, Identities and Economies
10. Art, Politics and Practices of Power: Beyond Westernization

The conference will inaugurate the [Geopolitical Economy Research Group](#) at the [University of Manitoba](#) and will bring together scholars connected with its network of supporting research centres and academic departments the world over.

Abstracts should be 300 to 400 words. They should be single spaced and use 12 point Times New Roman font. They should include the author or authors' full name, affiliation, a brief biography, and e-mail address. We ask they be sent by May 15, 2015 to [contact\[at\]gergconference.ca](mailto:contact[at]gergconference.ca).

A limited number of bursaries for partial support for travel and accommodation are available for this conference. The application deadline will be announced after the acceptance of abstracts.

The Network for Critical Studies of Global Capitalism

Third Bi-Annual Conference: 'Social Movements and Conflicts in the Global Era'

Prague, September 26-27, 2015.

Abstracts on all topics touching on global capitalism should be sent to the Director of the Centre for Global Studies, Marek Hrubec, at: [marek.hrubec\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:marek.hrubec[at]gmail.com) and to Jerry Harris, at: [gharris234\[at\]comcast.net](mailto:gharris234[at]comcast.net)

The conference is at its planning stage, but we hope to feature speakers from Syriza and Podemos. More information to follow.

Recent publications

New journal

Sociology of Development, University of California Press, quarterly publication.

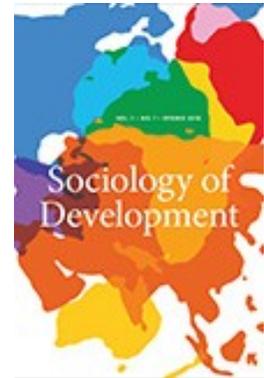
Editors: Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor.

Sociology of Development is an international journal addressing issues of development, broadly considered. With basic as well as policy-oriented research, topics explored include economic development and well-being, gender, health, inequality, poverty, environment and sustainability, political economy, conflict, social movements, and more.

Sociology of Development promotes and encourages intellectual diversity within the study of development, with articles from all scholars of development sociology, regardless of theoretical orientation, methodological preference, region of investigation, or historical period of study, and from fields not limited to sociology, and including political science, economics, geography, anthropology, and health sciences.

Free access link to the inaugural issue:

[www.jstor.org/stoken/ucaltoken/j3KZt3gmFsDRNACibUbt/full?
redirectUri=http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/sod.2015.1.issue-1](http://www.jstor.org/stoken/ucaltoken/j3KZt3gmFsDRNACibUbt/full?redirectUri=http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/sod.2015.1.issue-1)



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Sociology of Development, Vol. 1, No. 1

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‘Editors’ Introduction’, by Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor

‘Pursuing a Great Transformation: National and Global Dynamics’, by Peter Evans

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‘Development Sociology at the Subnational Scale: Open Questions About State and Market Processes Across the United States’, by Linda Lobao and Gregory Hooks

‘Comparative-Historical Analysis and Development Studies: Methods, Findings, Future’, by James Mahoney

‘“Dry” Versus “Wet” Development and Women in Three World Regions’, by Rae Lesser Blumberg

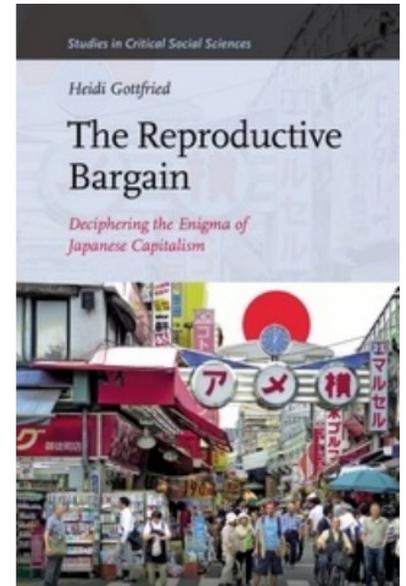
‘Prolegomenon to a Structural Human Ecology of Human Well-Being’, by Thomas Dietz

‘The Development of World-Systems’, by Christopher Chase-Dunn et al.

‘Reclaiming the “Third Sector” from “Civil Society”’: A New Agenda for Development Studies’, by Jocelyn Viterna et al.

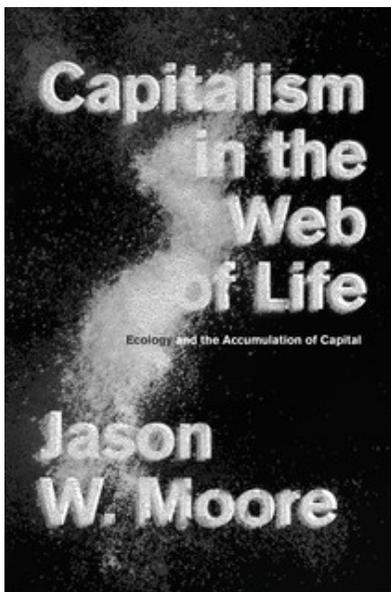
Books

Gottfried, Heidi. 2015. *The Reproductive Bargain: Deciphering the Enigma of Japanese Capitalism*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 308 pages.



The Reproductive Bargain reveals the institutional sources of labor insecurities behind Japan’s postwar employment system. This economic juggernaut’s decline cannot be understood without reference to the reproductive bargain. The historical terms of the reproductive bargain rests on the establishment of company citizenship in support of a standard employment relationship, privileging the male breadwinner in calculations for benefits in exchange for the salarymen working long hours in relatively secure jobs at the enterprise and relying on women’s unpaid reproductive labor in the family and increasingly on women’s waged work in nonstandard jobs. Such institutionalized relationships, formerly the engines of growth and stability, drag economic expansion and employment security. Gendering institutional analysis is a key to deciphering the enigma of Japanese capitalism.

www.brill.com/products/book/reproductive-bargain



Moore, Jason W. 2015. *Capitalism in the web of life: Ecology and the accumulation of capital*. London: Verso, 256 pages.

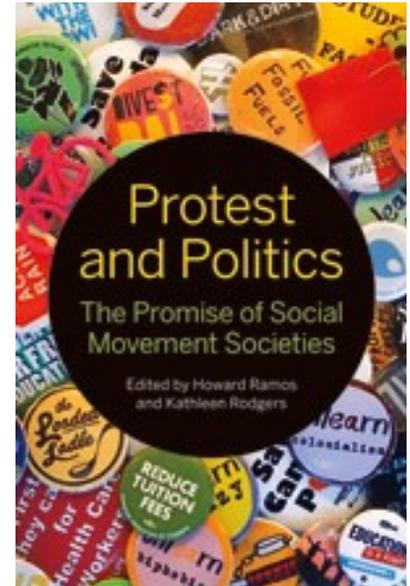
The relationship between capital and ecology in the *longue durée*: Both green and red analyses of capitalism’s deepening contradictions have acknowledged the close relation of economic and environmental crises. But environmentalists have not yet fully integrated social and historical factors in their scathing indictment of the current disaster. *Capitalism in the Web of Life* will undoubtedly help to change that.

Charting the recurrent crises, and long cyclical expansions of capitalism as socio-ecological process over the past six centuries, Jason Moore provides a groundbreaking theory and historical account of capitalism’s development that comprehends the transformation of nature as constitutive of capital accumulation. Along the way, he moves beyond the society/nature distinction that limits so much environmentalism.

www.versobooks.com/books/1924-capitalism-in-the-web-of-life

Ramos, Howard and Kathleen Rogers, eds. 2015. *Protest and politics: The promise of social movement societies*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press, 376 pages.

The Tea Party. The Occupy Movement. Idle No More. Around the world, popular social movements are challenging the status quo. Yet most democracies are seeing a decline in voter turnout. *Protest and Politics* examines this shift in political participation, as well as the blurring of social movements and mainstream politics, through the lens of the social movement society thesis. Analyzing historical and contemporary social movements in Canada in comparison to those in the US and in the transnational sphere, the authors argue that our understanding of the boundaries between politics and protest needs to evolve.



www.ubcpress.ca/search/title_book.asp?BookID=299174788

Articles and book chapters

Dash, Anup. 2015. “An epistemological reflection on social and solidarity economy.” *Forum for Social Economics*, Forthcoming. [doi: 10.1080/07360932.2014.995194].

www.tandfonline.com/eprint/hUZpKPY8vBj7HcPzKI97/full.

Shin, Kwang-Yeong and Ju Kong. 2014. “Why does inequality in South Korea continue to rise?” *Korean Journal of Sociology*, 48(6): 31-48.

Schäfer, Andrea and Karin Gottschall. 2015. “From wage regulation to wage gap: how wage-setting institutions and structures shape the gender wage gap across three industries in 24 European countries and Germany.” *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 39(2): 467-496. [doi: 10.1093/cje/bev005]

Zabludovsky, Gina. 2015. “Las mujeres en los ámbitos de poder económico y político de México” [Women in the Spheres of Economic and Political Power in Mexico]. *Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales* 60(223): 61-94.

<http://revistas.unam.mx/index.php/rmspys/article/view/45380>.

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