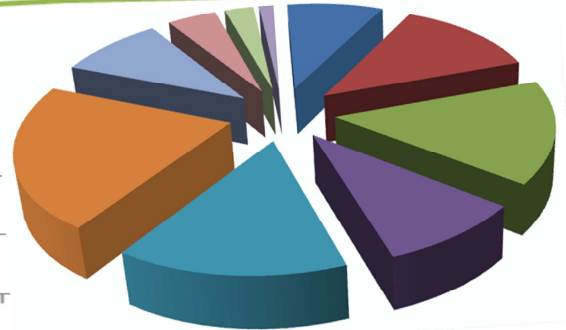


SECTORS

ASA American Sociological Association
Sociology of Development Section Newsletter
Volume 1 • Number 2 • Spring-Summer 2014
Editors: Mike Sobocinski and Brendan Mullan



EDITORIAL TRANSITION

Having successfully initiated, produced, and distributed the first two issues of *Sectors*, we are emerging from "start-up" mode and striving to become an established and regular component of the Sociology of Development ASA section. Coincident with his recent election as President-elect of the North Central Sociological Association (a three year commitment with annual roles as President-elect, President, and Past-President), Brendan Mullan is relinquishing his inaugural co-editorship of *Sectors*. Beginning with our next issue, inaugural co-editor Mike Sobocinski (Sociology doctoral student at Michigan State University) will assume sole editorial responsibility. Bernie White (Syracuse University), the Sociology of Development web site maestro, will contribute her expertise on newsletter design and formatting. Content suggestions and submissions for future issues of *Sectors* should be sent directly to Mike Sobocinski at Sobocins@msu.edu.

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MISSION STATEMENT

The Sociology of Development Section of ASA promotes work in sociology on the causes and effects of development. We support work in all geographical regions including the United States, other advanced industrial nations and the Global South. We are open to work of all theoretical orientations and all methodological orientations. Both theoretical and applied work is welcome.

Spring 2014 Letter from the Section Chair

By James Mahoney

Nearly three years on, the Section on the Sociology of Development is no longer a newcomer. Section **membership** has climbed to well over 400 members, and if trends continue we will soon be larger than a majority of the ASA sections. This is the second edition of *Sectors*, and we are receiving excellent content from members for the **newsletter** (please keep it coming). The section's **web site** is quite active and filled with useful material (<http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/>). Our ASA **panels** have been well attended, and our ASA **roundtables** feature a one-of-a-kind **mentorship program**. We continue to sponsor annual development **conferences** that bring together hundreds of scholars working on development topics. Section members took the lead in launching a **new journal**, *Sociology of Development*, which will be published by UC

press (Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor will be the journal's co-editors). Under the editorship of past-chair Gregory Hooks, the section will also be publishing the Sociology of Development **Handbook** (forthcoming from the University of California Press, anticipated 2014). Beyond this, we have also recently started a new **working paper series** for our members, including especially graduate students.

Let me take this opportunity to flag some of our new and forthcoming programs and events.

Working Paper Series

The Sociology of Development Working Papers Series is dedicated to papers by graduate student members of the section, but faculty are also welcome to participate. Accepted papers will be reviewed by two other participants in the working paper series with the aim of pushing the papers closer toward submission to an academic journal. Authors whose papers are accepted will be asked, in turn, to provide feedback on two working papers in the series so as to contribute a lively and helpful exchange. Submitted papers should be between 15 and 40 double-spaced pages long and must not have been published elsewhere at the time of submission. Please send your comments, questions, and—most importantly—your papers to: socofdevworkingpapers@gmail.com. You may also contact Jeffrey Swindle (jswindle@umich.edu) at the University of Michigan with further inquiries.

Future Development Conferences

The next Development Conference will be held at Brown University: March 13-15, 2015. Details will be provided via the section listserv as the date approaches. Other programs and departments interested in hosting a future conference on development are welcome to apply. The application procedure is simple: please send a 1-2 page statement of interest to James Mahoney (James-Mahoney@northwestern.edu) and Brendan Mullan (mullan@msu.edu). The brief statement should indicate why your institution would be an appropriate location for the conference. The statement should also indicate plans for funding the conference.

ASA Reception

The Development Section will hold its reception on Saturday, August 16 from 6:30 to 8:30 at Thirsty Bears Brewing Company, 661 Howard Street, San Francisco. We will be joined by colleagues from the Theory and Comparative/Historical Sections. We have a great room for the event, and it should be a good time for all.

ASA Roundtables and Mentorship Program

The ASA roundtables for the Sociology of Development section include more senior scholars who discuss the papers by younger scholars and graduate students presenting papers at the roundtables. This mentorship program helps graduate students in the section (one-third of our section) make new contacts and receive important feedback on their work. Senior scholars: please let me know if you are interested in serving as a roundtable mentor.

ASA Business Meeting

Graduate students may not know it, but attending the section business meeting at ASA is a great way to have your voice heard and join the community of scholars working on development issues. At the business meeting, the full council will be present, and we will raise important section business issues for general discussion. We will also present the section awards and introduce new section officers. So please attend the section business meeting at ASA.

Thanks to everyone for making our section so successful!



Letter from Rae Lesser Blumberg, Chair-Elect

In my very brief statement for the 2013 Sociology of Development ballot, I stated: “As chair, I’d emphasize my strong commitment to a balanced section, with intellectual diversity of theories, methodologies, topics, areas of work, etc., while also supporting and advocating for gender and development.” I’ll do my best to carry through on those electoral promises. Now, I’ve been given hundreds of words to expand on what I wrote. So, let me add more about where I hope we can go as a section as we continue our growth trajectory.

First and foremost, we’ve made a terrific start as a section, thanks to the efforts of a lot of you: rank-and-file as well as leaders; grad students, faculty and practitioners. Collectively, we’ve been one of the ASA’s fastest growing new sections. And we have many accomplishments that make us proud. As James Mahoney wrote in *Sectors’* first issue, we’ve created “a newsletter, a handbook and a journal!” We’ve done this at a speed we can call our own version of the “Big Bang Theory”—thanks to many people’s contributions. These achievements provide an institutional foundation that goes a long way toward creating the sociological home for development many of us have longed for.

Another major accomplishment has been the institutionalization of an annual fall conference in, so far, Cornell, Virginia, Utah and Brown universities—and soon, more. All these speak to the pent-up demand for our section, our specialty and all the various sub-specialties that make up Sociology of Development.

As Sam Cohn, our first organizer and chair, wrote in our first newsletter as well, “Development Sociology was probably the largest ‘closeted’ unrecognized specialty in American Sociology” (*Sectors* 2013 1(1):3). Far too often, our papers were not accepted for regular sessions of ASA or for top journals, complicating the job prospects and careers of those committed to working in Sociology of Development. For a majority of us, our commitment is also a passion: not only to conceptualize and analyze the multiple and often interconnected problems/facets of development but also to heed the voices of the poor, to carry out fieldwork that can throw light on pressing issues and point the way to more equitable and sustainable solutions.

Additionally, we’re working on the first of what we hope will be a number of edited volumes that arise from our annual fall conferences. It’s Development in Crisis, edited by Blumberg and Cohn, contracted with Routledge for fall 2014 delivery (from the 11/2012 conference at UVA).

There is much more we could do, such as:

- (1) Given that so many of our members are grad students and junior faculty, we should further promote our unique mentoring program (which other sections are starting to copy), launched by Jennifer Hsu and Jennifer Rothchild.
- (2) Building on Greg Hooks’ piece in our first newsletter, we need to further “expand...opportunities for conference attendance and participation.” This includes continuing to select topics for both our ASA Section Day and our annual conference that “allow the broadest participation and inclusion.”
- (3) We should expand outreach to other academic sociologists on many fronts. This includes: (a) continuing to co-sponsor receptions, sessions and mini-conferences at ASA. It also should include (b) an intensified effort to work with regional sociological associations. Our own Secretary-Treasurer and founding co-editor of this newsletter, Brendan Mullan, has just been elected president of the North Central Sociological Association and in the spring of 2016, they’ll be having a joint meeting in Chicago with the Midwest Sociological Society. We should provide mutual support, both in organizing/participating in sessions and in promoting joint interest groups, mini-conferences and co-

membership. (c) Another target should be Canadian sociologists, promoting their membership in our section and our participation in their conferences and publications. (d) Those attending the International Sociological Association should reach out to people who share our interests and encourage them to join our conferences and, ideally, our section, submit to our journal – and ask their institutions to subscribe.

(4) Additionally, we should work with development practitioners and policymakers, starting with the Washington DC-based Society for International Development (SID). We might speak at SID's monthly meetings, invite them to our own conferences, and seek connections that can lead to collaboration, co-funding and co-publications (many SID members are from entities that fund development research, not just projects, opening all kinds of new possibilities). Also, many sociologists work for the big agencies (USAID, UNDP, UNESCO, the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, etc.) as well as for international NGOs (CARE, ACCION, World Vision and many smaller organizations) and the development consulting firms—opening up more vistas for fruitful interconnections.

Okay, I'm way over my "suggested word count." But I'll add two last points: we want your suggestions about where we should go (through Letters to the Editor or emails to the listserv) and we should redouble our efforts to reach our next "magic number": 600. It will give us an extra session at ASA. If everyone reading this section's newsletter recruits one new member, we'd really put Sociology of Development on the map—and not just the map of successful ASA sections but also that wonderful, colorful world map that's the cover of our own Sociology of Development journal!



Developing a Firm Financial Foundation for Development Sociology as a Discipline

By Samuel Cohn

The Development Sociology section is setting up an official committee to increase the number of research and teaching jobs in development sociology. The current crisis in higher education funding is a gigantic threat both to sociological research as a whole and to research in development sociology—a relatively new specialty.

The fiscal crisis, and a weak job market, can mean the premature termination of the research careers of some of the finest young development sociologists in the field today. We need to create a lasting space for young development sociologists—so they are not literally driven out of the field by an absence of job openings.

Samuel Cohn will be chairing a committee that is charged with addressing this very issue. One focus will be considering the pluses and minuses of a concerted outreach to foundations, patrons and NGOs. These outside actors may share many of our concerns with the alleviation of global misery; nevertheless, they are frustrated by the relative unwillingness of many more narrowly disciplinary academics to research and confront global problems of profundity and immediacy.

Working with foundations and patrons has pluses and minuses—and the viability and implications of such work need to be carefully considered. Likewise, working with donors is a long-term rather than short-term prospect. It is based on collaborations that may take years to develop, and it can only work with donors who share all of the aspirations of the ASA Sociology of Development section (and would not subject the section to capture).

That said, a number of potentially very fruitful collaborations could exist. For now, we need a set of development sociologists who are interested in exploring these relationships—with all of their positives and all of their negatives.

The fruit of this committee may be a strategy that helps to place development sociology on a secure financial footing, and saves future generations of promising development sociology graduate students from being prematurely driven away from the research that will unlock the causes of world poverty and misery.

Are there any members of the Sociology of Development section who would like to be on this introductory exploratory committee?

If so—contact Sam Cohn directly at s-cohn@tamu.edu.



SECTION INFORMATION

The Sociology of Development section of the ASA was formed in 2011 and currently contains 465 members. The section officers are:

- Chair James Mahoney (Northwestern University)
- Chair-Elect Rae Lesser Blumberg University of Virginia
- Secretary-Treasurer Brendan Mullan (Michigan State University)
- Council Member Rachel Robinson (American University)
- Council Member Jennifer Y. J. Hsu (University of Alberta)
- Council Member Andrew K. Jorgenson (University of Utah)
- Council Member Jocelyn Viterna (Harvard University)
- Council Member Matthew Sanderson (Kansas State University)
- Council Member Matthias vom Hau (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals [IBEI])
- Awards Committee Chair Jocelyn Viterna (Harvard University)
- Nominations Committee Chair Gregory Hooks (Washington State University)
- Newsletter Editors Mike Sobocinski and Brendan Mullan (Michigan State University)

The ASA Preliminary Program is Now Available

James Mahoney

<http://convention2.allacademic.com/one/asa/asa14/>

The Sociology of Development section is kicking things off on Saturday night with our off-site reception, and then waking up early on Sunday to start a full day of outstanding section panels and roundtables!

Saturday Night Off-Site Reception

Sat, August 16, 6:30 to 8:30

Thirsty Bear Brewing Company

661 Howard Street, San Francisco

The Development Section will hold its reception on Saturday, August 16 from 6:30 to 8:30 at THIRSTY BEAR BREWING COMPANY, 661 Howard Street, San Francisco. We will be joined by colleagues from the Theory and Comparative-Historical Sections. We have a great room for the event, and it should be a good time for all. Mark your calendars.... ☺

Here is information about the three panels:

(1) Development in Hard Times

Sun, August 17, 8:30 to 10:10am

Organizer and Presider: **Patrick Heller**, Brown University

"A New Social Contract? Informal Workers' Movements in a Global Framework"—**Rina Agarwala**, Johns Hopkins University

"On Social Development and Economic Growth: Local Drug Manufacturing in East Africa"—**Nitsan Chorev**, Brown University

"The Land Broker State: Dispossession and Development in Neoliberal India"—**Michael Levien**, Johns Hopkins University

"Urbanization as Capitalist Accumulation: Dispossession and Stratification in China's Townships"—**Julia Chuang**, University of California-Berkeley

(2) Inequality and Development

Sun, August 17, 10:30am to 12:10pm

Organizer: **Brian J. Dill**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

"Away From Gender Equality: Rural Senegalese Responses to Women's Empowerment Programs"—**Kristen Nelson**, University of California-Berkeley

"Inequality in Good Development: Participation and Power"—**Ariana Kalinic**, University of Santa Cruz

"The Magic Money Tree? Women, Economic Power and Development in a Globalized World"—**Rae Lesser Blumberg**, University of Virginia

"Women's Health Efficacy in Rural Agricultural Areas of Developing Countries"—**Lindsey P. Peterson**, Mississippi State University; **Kathleen Ragsdale**, Mississippi State University



(3) Environment and Development

Sun, August 17, 2:30 to 4:10pm

Organizer and Discussant: **Andrew K. Jorgenson**, University of Utah

Presider: **Jennifer E. Givens**, University of Utah

"Climate Change, Colonialism's Residue and Community Schools as 'Indispensable Institutions' in Haiti"—**Cynthia J. Bogard**, Hofstra University

"Environmental Sustainability in Cross-National Context: Examining Core Influences Across Measures"—**Sandra T. Marquart-Pyatt**, Michigan State University

"Gender, Development and the Environment: Female Empowerment and Contributions to Creating Sustainable Societies"—**Stephen J. Scanlan**, Ohio University

"The Scramble for Africa's Renewable Energy Resources"—**Brian J. Dill**, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

"World Bank Energy, Mining and Petrochemical Lending and CO₂ Emissions 1990-2010: A Quantitative, Cross-National Analysis"—**Kent E. Henderson**, State University of New York—Stony Brook; **John M. Shandra**, State University of New York—Stony Brook

We also have a wonderful line-up for our roundtable sessions:

Sociology of Development Roundtables

Sun, August 17, 12:30 to 1:30pm

Organizers: **Jennifer Y.J. Hsu**, University of Alberta; **Jennifer R. Rothchild**, University of Minnesota-Morris

Table 1: Gender and Health

Presider: **Rebekah Burroway**, State University of New York-Stony Brook

A Cross-National Analysis of Infant/Child Mortality and Women's Access to Land, Property, and Loans—**Rebekah Burroway**, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Microfinance: An Intervention for HIV/AIDS Awareness among Indian Women—**Swati Singh**, University of North Texas; **Cynthia M. Cready**, University of North Texas

Gender Quotas: A Comparative Analysis across Development Thresholds—**Jennifer Rosen**, Northwestern University

Marginalized by Race and Place? A Multilevel Analysis of Occupational Sex Segregation in South Africa—**Sangeeta Parashar**, Montclair State University

Adolescent Autonomy and Cell Phone Use in Rural Malawi—**Heide Jackson**, University of Wisconsin-Madison; **Monica J. Grant**, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Table 2: Institutions

Presider: **Jennifer R. Rothchild**, University of Minnesota-Morris

The Neoliberal Feedback Loop: World Bank Projects in the Caricom Region—**David Valentine Bernard**, University of the West Indies

China's Importation of Institutions and Its Implications for Comparative Political Economy and Development Studies—**Douglas Fuller**, Zhejiang University

The Origin Myth of Angus Deaton—**Allison Youatt Schnable**, Princeton University

Strategic Collaboration and Avoidance: NGOs and the Local State in China's Response to HIV/AIDS—**Jennifer Y.J. Hsu**, University of Alberta

Table 3: Inequality

Presider: **Rob Clark**, University of Oklahoma

Convergence without Mobility? Reconceptualizing International Development—**Rob Clark**, University of Oklahoma

Horizontal Inequalities and Social Stability in the Context of Development—**Kevin Doran**, Indiana University

The Demographics of Employment and Income Inequality in OECD Countries, 1980-2008—**Roy Kwon**, University of La Verne

Growing Inequalities in India—**Reeve Vanneman**, University of Maryland; **Sonalde Desai**, University of Maryland

Table 4: Trade, Investment and Commodities

Presider: **Yetkin Borlu**, Pennsylvania State University

Entrepreneurial Exploitation: Neoliberal Financialization and Small-scale Investors in the Case of Turkish Maize Farmers—**Yetkin Borlu**, Pennsylvania State University

Semiperiphery, or Perimeter of the Periphery? Auto FDI and Slovakia's Bratislava-Zilina Corridor—**A.J. Jacobs**, East Carolina University

The Political Economy of Crude Oil Exploration and the Socioeconomic Development in Nigeria—**Onyekachi Nnamdi Nwoke**, Mount Royal University

Local is Not Fair: A Comparison of Export-Integrated Campesino Discourse on Markets—**Rachel Soper**, University of California-San Diego

Mobilizing for Land and Power: Agrarian Land Rights Institutions in Bihar and West Bengal, India—**Andre Joshua Nickow**, Northwestern University

Table 5: Development and Policy

Presider: **Amanda Marie Shriwise**, University of Oxford

Does Domestic Welfare Reform Spill into Development Assistance Overseas? The South Korean Case—**Pil Ho Kim**, Lewis & Clark College; **Woojin Jung**, University of California-Berkeley

Exploring the Relationship Between Foreign and Domestic Welfare Policies of Welfare State Regimes—**Amanda Marie Shriwise**, University of Oxford

Targeted Cash Transfer Programs and “Meritological Individualism”: The Case of Progres/Oportunidades in Mexico—**Tamar Diana Wilson**, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Globalization, International Financial Institutions and Health Expenditure in Latin America and the Caribbean—**Shiri Noy**, University of Wyoming

Table 6: Theory

Presider: **Rose Sayre**, State University of New York-Stony Brook

Colonial State Formations: A Conceptual Note—**Kofi Takyi Asante**, Northwestern University

Dependent Development and Disaster: Linking the Literatures—**Rose Sayre**, State University of New York-Stony Brook

The Cultural Model of a Developmental Hierarchy—**Jeffrey Swindle**, University of Michigan

Migration as Enabler of Development—Migrant Agency in the Shadow of the Migration Development Nexus—**Parthiban Muniandy**, University of Illinois; **Valiera Bonatti**, University of Illinois

Table 7: Politics

Presider: **Andrew Dawson**, York University

Insecure Innovation: The Political Obstacles to Nuclear and Clean Energy Development—**Glen Pine**, New York University

The Shanghai Model of Development—**Ravi Ghadge**, Southern Polytechnic State University

The Missionary Roots of Democracy in Jamaica: A Double-Edged Sword—**Andrew Dawson**, York University

The Two Faces of Populism: Inclusive Empowerment and Exclusive Elitism in Chávez's Venezuela—**Gabriel Bodin Hetland**, University of California-Berkeley

The Intersection of Violence and Land Inequality in Modern Colombia—**Laurence Gabriel Nelson**, University of California-Los Angeles

Finally, please also note the following important section event at the ASA meetings immediately following the roundtable session:

Sociology of Development Business Meeting
Sun, August 17, 1:30 to 2:10pm

Attending the business meeting is a great way to meet section members and express ideas about future section panels and activities.

I look forward to seeing many of you in San Francisco!

Best Wishes,
Jim



The Sociology of Development Working Papers Series

Call for Papers

The Sociology of Development section is delighted to announce the Sociology of Development Working Papers Series. The Series will be mainly dedicated to papers by graduate student members of the section, but faculty are also welcome to participate. All papers by graduate students that are accepted into the series will be automatically considered for the Section's Graduate Student Paper Award.

The sociology of development has experienced a remarkably high rate of growth in the past few years, including the founding of the ASA section and the more recent announcement of a new sociology of development journal. With this growth comes a need for greater communication among section members, especially with respect to feedback on their scholarly work. And for younger scholars, feedback is particularly necessary given the somewhat unpaved landscape of our field.

The Sociology of Development Working Paper Series seeks to meet this need. Graduate students who are members of the sociology of development section are invited to submit completed, full-length manuscripts to the series. Accepted papers will be reviewed by two other participants in the working paper series with the aim of pushing the papers closer toward submission to an academic journal. Authors whose papers are accepted will be asked, in turn, to provide feedback on two working papers in the series so as to contribute a lively and helpful exchange.

Feedback will not be provided anonymously, but rather in an open exchange. The hope is that this will be a means of connecting younger scholars to each other, thereby creating a supportive graduate student network within the section.

Submitted papers should be between 15 and 40 double-spaced pages long and must not have been published elsewhere at the time of submission. On the substantive side, papers must engage with development-related issues from a

uniquely sociological theoretical perspective. Possible topics include the inner workings of international development organizations, behavioral or attitudinal effects of development finance, the socio-cultural origins of the international development field, the growth of development NGOs, the historical influence of colonialism on social and economic outcomes, etc. Papers may be either theoretical or empirical, and papers will be accepted on a rolling basis.

Please send your comments, questions, and—most importantly—your papers to: socofdevworkingpapers@gmail.com. You may also contact Jeffrey Swindle (jswindle@umich.edu) at the University of Michigan with further inquiries.



New Publications: Articles

Bahl, Vinay. 2013. "Muslim Women Attire and Identity Politics." *Sociological Viewpoints* 29(1):38-58.

Bylander, Maryann. 2014. "Borrowing Across Borders: Migration and Microcredit in Rural Cambodia." *Development and Change* 45(2):284–307.

Doña-Reveco, Cristián and Brendan Mullan. 2014 "Migration Policy and Development in Chile." *International Migration*: forthcoming (online before print).

Dougherty, Michael L. 2013. "The Global Gold Mining Industry: Materiality, Rent-seeking, Junior Firms and Canadian Corporate Citizenship." *Competition & Change* 17(4):339-354.

Dougherty, Michael L. 2013. "Complejizando Los Conflictos Ambientales en el Altiplano Guatemalteco." *Letras Verdes: Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Socioambientales* 14:160-184.

Dougherty, Michael L., Laura E. Brown, and Gary Paul Green. 2013. "The Social Architecture of Local Food Tourism: Challenges and Opportunities for Community Economic Development." *Journal of Rural Social Sciences* 28(2):1-27.

Dougherty, Michael L. and Tricia D. Olsen. 2014. "Taking Terrain Literally: Grounding Local Adaptation to Corporate Social Responsibility in the Extractive Industries." *Journal of Business Ethics* 119(3):423-434.

Hsu, Jennifer Y.J. 2014. "Chinese Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society: A Review of the Literature." *Geography Compass* 8(2):98-110.

Hsu, Jennifer Y.J. and Reza Hasmath. 2014. "The Local Corporatist State and NGO Relations in China." *Journal of Contemporary China* 23(87):498-515.

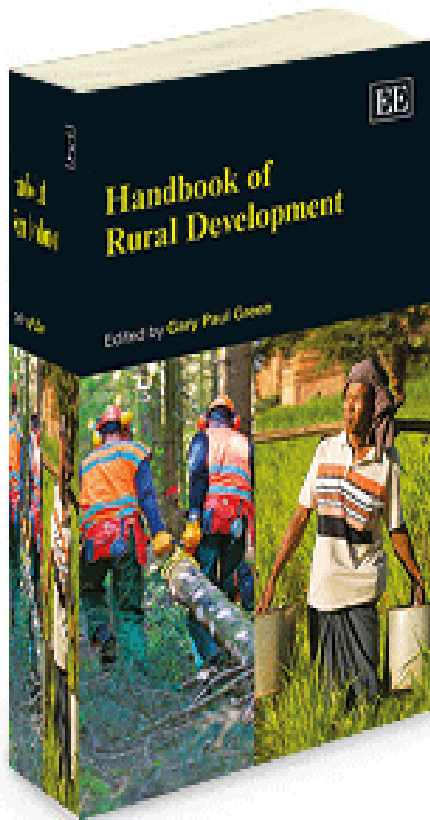
Mahmud, Hasan. 2014. "Bangladeshi migrants in Japan 'It's my money': Social class and the perception of remittances among Bangladeshi migrants in Japan." *Current Sociology*: forthcoming (online before print).

Raynolds, Laura T., Michael Long, & Douglas Murray. 2014. "Regulating Corporate Responsibility in the American Market: A Comparative Analysis of Voluntary Certifications." *Competition & Change* 18(2):89-108.

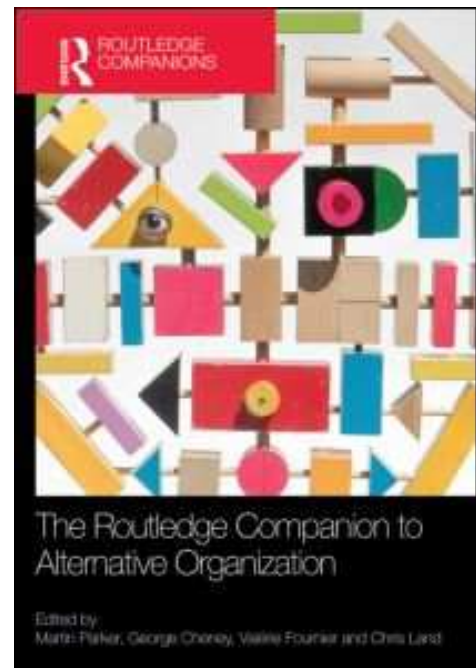
Wilson, Tamar Diana. 2012. "Primitive Accumulation and the Labor Subsidies to Capitalism." *Review of Radical Political Economics* 44(2):201-212.

New Publications: Book Chapters

Dougherty, Michael L. 2013. "Work, Mobility, and Livelihoods in a Changing Rural Latin America." Pages 315-340 in Gary P. Green (ed.), *Handbook of Rural Development*. Edward Elgar: Cheltenham, UK.



Raynolds, Laura T. and Jennifer Keahey. 2014 "Fair Trade: Social Justice and Production Alternatives." Pages 165-181 in M. Parker, G. Cheney, V. Fournier, and C. Land (eds.), *Routledge Companion to Alternative Organization*. New York: Routledge.



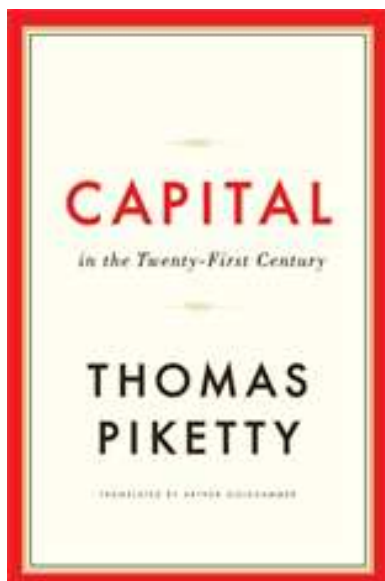
In the News...

Piketty, Thomas. 2014. *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*. Harvard University Press. Translated by Arthur Goldhammer.

<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674430006>

This book has quickly become a huge bestseller, and just as quickly the subject of interdisciplinary debate. When such a spotlight of publicity illuminates a work of social science, it means that many students and laypersons will have opinions and questions inspired by reading this work. Since this text has become a topic of general discussion, it is therefore a book that, in addition to its own inherent interest, many section members will want to become acquainted with.

How important is inequality within societies? Piketty presents a general principle that economic growth in the richer sectors of society has historically outpaced the rate of growth in poorer sectors, and therefore leads to increasing inequality and the problems and challenges associated with it.



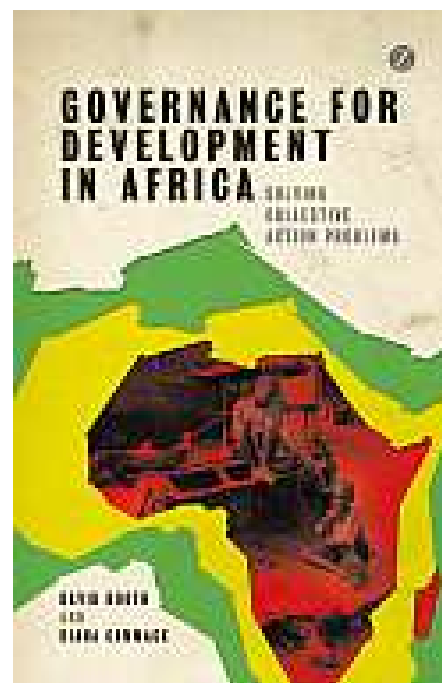
New Publications: Books

Booth, David and Diana Cammack. 2013. *Governance for Development in Africa: Solving Collective Action Problems*. London: Zed Books.

Drawing on in-depth empirical research spanning a number of countries in Africa, Booth and Cammack's path-breaking book offers both an accessible overview of issues surrounding governance for development on the continent, whilst also offering a bold new alternative. In doing so, they controversially argue that externally imposed "good governance" approaches make unrealistic assumptions about the choices leaders and officials are, in practice, able to make. As a result, reform initiatives and assistance programs supported by donors regularly fail, while ignoring the potential for addressing the causes rather than the symptoms of this situation. In reality, the authors show, anti-developmental behaviors stem from unresolved—yet in principle soluble—collective action problems.

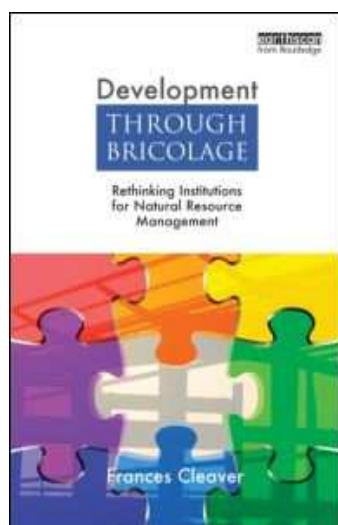
Governance for Development in Africa offers a comprehensive and critical examination of the institutional barriers to economic and social progress in Africa, and makes a compelling plea for fresh policy thinking and new ways of envisioning so-called good governance.

<http://www.zedbooks.co.uk/paperback/governance-for-development-in-africa>



Cleaver, Frances. 2012. *Development Through Bricolage: Rethinking Institutions for Natural Resource Management*. London and New York: Routledge. <http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9781844078691/>

Why, despite an emphasis on 'getting institutions right', do development initiatives so infrequently deliver as planned? Why do many institutions designed for natural resource management (e.g. Water User Associations, Irrigation Committees, Forest Management Councils) not work as planners intended? This book disputes the model of development by design and argues that institutions are formed through the uneven patching together of old practices and accepted norms with new arrangements. The managing of natural resources and delivery of development through such processes of 'bricolage' is likened to 'institutional 'DIY' rather than engineering or design.

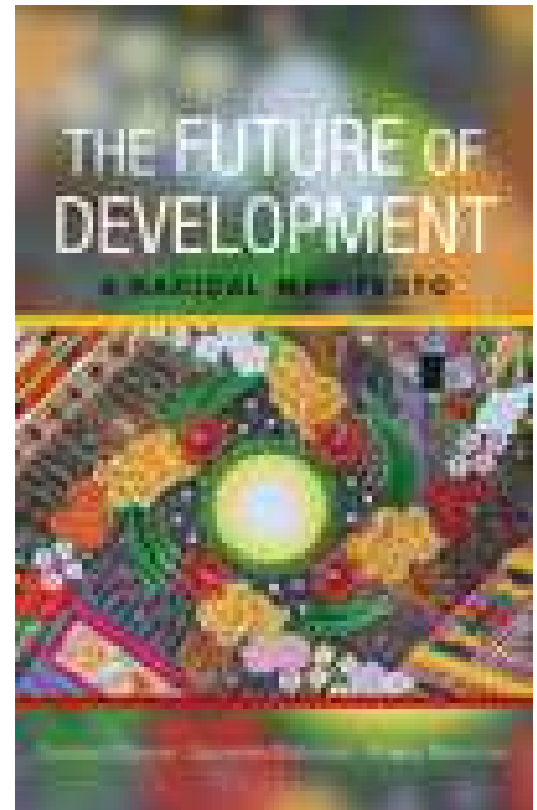


The author explores the processes involved in institutional bricolage; the constant renegotiation of norms, the reinvention of tradition, the importance of legitimate authority and the role of people themselves in shaping such arrangements. Bricolage is seen as an inevitable, but not always benign process; the extent to which it reproduces social inequalities or creates space for challenging them is also considered. The book draws on a number of contemporary strands of development thinking about collective action, participation, governance, natural resource management, political ecology and wellbeing. It synthesizes these to develop new understandings of why and how people act to manage resources and how access is secured or denied. A variety of case studies ranging from the management of water (Zimbabwe, India, Pakistan), conflict and cooperation over land, grazing and water (Tanzania), and the emergence of community management of forests (Sweden, Nepal), illustrate the context specific and generalized nature of bricolage and the resultant challenges for development policy and practice.

Esteva, Gustavo , Salvatore J. Babones, and Philipp Babcicky. 2013. *The future of development: A radical manifesto*. University of Chicago Press Books.

On January 20, 1949 US President Harry S. Truman officially opened the era of development. On that day, over one half of the people of the world were defined as "underdeveloped" and they have stayed that way ever since. This book explains the origins of development and underdevelopment and shows how poorly we understand these two terms. It offers a new vision for development, demystifying the statistics that international organizations use to measure development and introducing the alternative concept of buen vivir: the state of living well. The authors argue that it is possible for everyone on the planet to live well, but only if we learn to live as communities rather than as individuals and to nurture our respective commons. Scholars and students of global development studies are well-aware that development is a difficult concept. This thought-provoking book offers them advice for the future of development studies and hope for the future of humankind.

<http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/distributed/F/bo16830889.html>



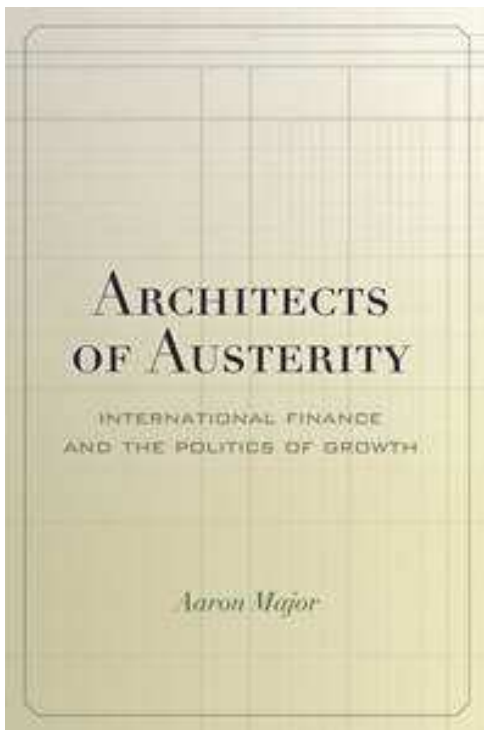
Major, Aaron. 2014. *Architects of Austerity: International Finance and the Politics of Growth*. Stanford University Press. <http://www.sup.org/book.cgi?isbn=0804788340>

Architects of Austerity argues that the seeds of neoliberal politics were sown in the 1950s and 1960s. Suggesting that the postwar era was less socially democratic than we think, Aaron Major presents a comparative-historical analysis of economic policy in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy during

the early 1960s. In each of these cases, domestic politics shifted to the left and national governments repudiated the conservative economic policies of the past, promising a new way forward. Yet, these social democratic experiments were short-lived and deeply compromised. Why did the parties of change become the parties of austerity?

Studies of social welfare policy in these countries have emphasized domestic factors. However, Major reveals that international social forces profoundly shaped national decisions in these cases. The turn toward more conservative economic policies resulted from two critical shifts on the international stage. International monetary organizations converged around an orthodox set of ideas, and a set of institutional transformations within the Bretton Woods system made the monetary community more central to financial management. These changes gave central banks and treasuries the capacity to impose their ideas on national governments.

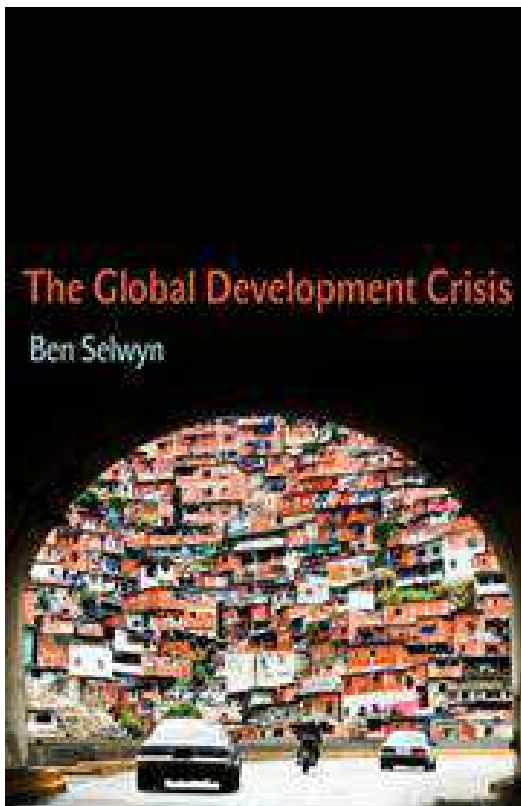
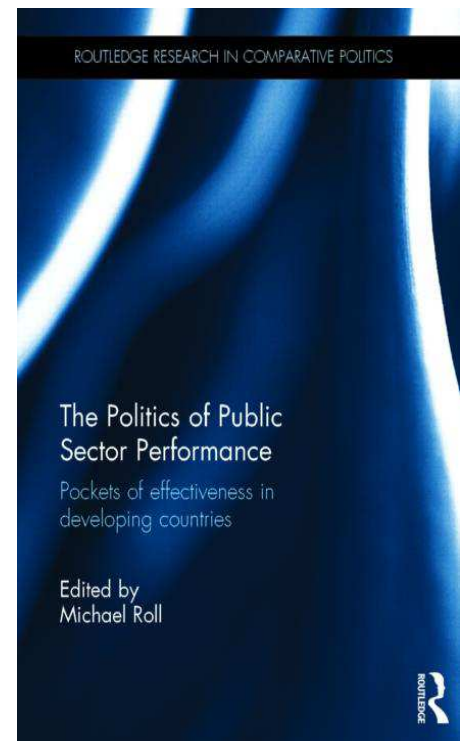
Architects of Austerity encourages us to critically consider the power that we vest in public financial authorities, which have taken on an ever larger role in international economic regulation.



Roll, Michael (Ed.). 2014. *The Politics of Public Sector Performance: Pockets of Effectiveness in Developing Countries*. London and New York: Routledge.

It is widely believed that the state in developing countries is weak. The public sector, in particular, is often regarded as corrupt and dysfunctional. The book provides an urgently needed corrective to such overgeneralized notions of bad governance in the developing world. It examines the variation in state capacity by looking at a particularly paradoxical and frequently overlooked phenomenon: effective public organizations or 'pockets of effectiveness' in developing countries.

Why do these pockets exist? How do they emerge and survive in hostile environments? And do they have the potential to trigger more comprehensive reform and state-building? This book provides surprising answers to these questions, based on detailed case studies of exceptional public organizations and state-owned enterprises in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Middle East. The case studies are guided by a common analytical framework that is process-oriented and sensitive to the role of politics. The concluding comparative analysis develops a novel explanation for why some public organizations in the developing world beat the odds and turn into pockets of public sector performance and service delivery while most do not.



Selwyn, Ben. 2014. *The Global Development Crisis*. Polity.

<http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-302479.html?query=Ben+Selwyn>

The central paradox of the contemporary world is the simultaneous presence of wealth on an unprecedented scale, and mass poverty. Liberal theory explains the relationship between capitalism and poverty as one based around the dichotomy of inclusion (into capitalism) vs exclusion (from capitalism). Within this discourse, the global capitalist system is portrayed as a sphere of economic dynamism and as a source of developmental opportunities for less developed countries and their populations. Development policy should, therefore, seek to integrate the poor into the global capitalist system.

The Global Development Crisis challenges this way of thinking. Through an interrogation of some of the most important political economists of the last two centuries—Friedrich List, Karl Marx, Leon Trotsky, Joseph Schumpeter, Alexander Gerschenkron, Karl Polanyi and Amartya Sen—Selwyn argues that class relations are the central cause of poverty and inequality, within and between countries. In contrast to much development thinking, which portrays “the poor”

as reliant upon benign assistance, this book advocates the concept of labor-centered development. Here “the poor” are the global laboring classes, and their own collective actions and struggles constitute the basis of an alternative form of non-elitist, bottom-up human development.

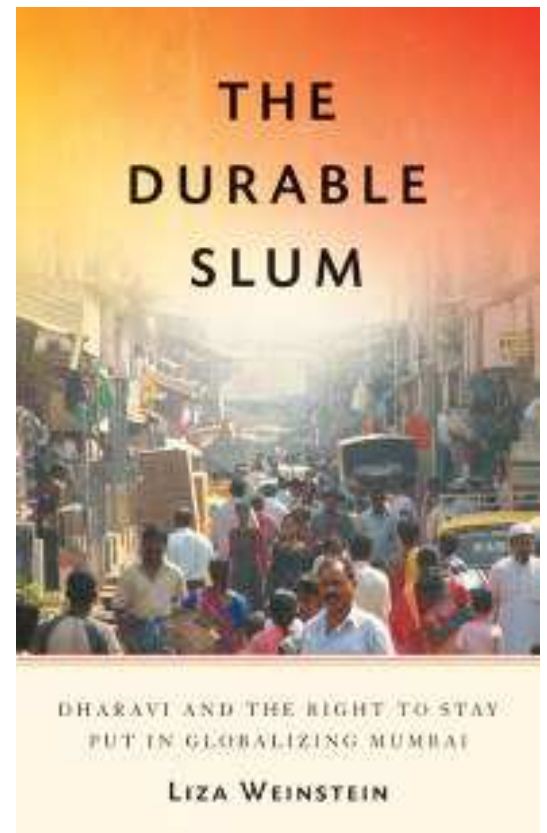
Weinstein, Liza. 2014. *The Durable Slum: Dharavi and the Right to Stay Put in Globalizing Mumbai*. University of Minnesota Press.

In the center of Mumbai, next to the city's newest and most expensive commercial developments, lies one of Asia's largest slums, where as many as one million squatters live in makeshift housing on one square mile of government land. This is the notorious Dharavi district, best known from the movie *Slumdog Millionaire*. In recent years, cities from Delhi to Rio de Janeiro have demolished similar slums, at times violently evicting their residents, to make way for development. But Dharavi and its residents have endured for a century, holding on to what is now some of Mumbai's most valuable land.

In *The Durable Slum*, Liza Weinstein draws on a decade of work, including more than a year of firsthand research in Dharavi, to explain how, despite innumerable threats, the slum has persisted for so long, achieving a precarious stability. She describes how economic globalization and rapid urban development are pressuring Indian authorities to eradicate and redevelop Dharavi—and how political conflict, bureaucratic fragmentation, and community resistance have kept the bulldozers at bay. Today the latest ambitious plan for Dharavi's transformation has been stalled, yet the threat of eviction remains, and most residents and observers are simply waiting for the project to be revived or replaced by an even grander scheme.

Dharavi's remarkable story presents important lessons for a world in which most population growth happens in urban slums even as brutal removals increase. From Nairobi's Kibera to Manila's Tondo, megaslums may be more durable than they appear, their residents retaining a fragile but hard-won right to stay put.

<https://www.upress.umn.edu/book-division/books/the-durable-slum>



Next Issue:

Please submit content and ideas to Mike Sobocinski (sobocins@msu.edu) for the next issue (Fall-Winter, 2014-2015). Tentative deadline for submissions: **October 31, 2014**.

- Original essays and articles
- Recent publications (articles, book chapters, reports, books)
- Job and fellowship opportunities
- Grant opportunities
- Calls for papers
- Conference information
- New positions, moves, and promotions
- Dissertations completed (with university affiliation and chair's name)
- Other items of general section interest

News and Announcements

Janet Abu-Lughod (1928-2013)

Prominent sociologist Janet Abu-Lughod died on December 14, 2013, at the age of eighty-five. A professor at the New School for Social Research for twelve years, she published such notable books as:

- *Cairo: 1001 Years of the City Victorious*
- *Rabat: Urban Apartheid in Morocco*
- *Changing Cities: Urban Sociology*
- *Before European Hegemony: The World System A.D. 1250-1350*
- *From Urban Village to East Village: The Battle for New York's Lower East Side*
- *Sociology for the 21st Century: Continuities and Cutting Edges*
- *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles: America's Global Cities*, and
- *Race, Space and Riots in Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles*.

New Move

Anthony J. Spires was recently promoted to Associate Professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. He also received a General Research Fund grant from the Hong Kong Research Grants Council, in the amount of US\$131,500, for a new 2-year project, "Global Civil Society and China: Making Sense of International Nongovernmental Organizations in an Authoritarian State". His most recent publication is:

Spires, Anthony J., Lin Tao, and Kin-man Chan. 2014. "Societal Support for China's Grassroots NGOs: Evidence from Yunnan, Guangdong, and Beijing." *The China Journal* n71:65-90.

Power, Culture & Economy

4th International Conference

Tampere, Finland: August 25-27, 2014

Inspired by the great success of the three previous Power Conferences held in 2008, 2010 and 2012, we will carry on probing questions of power also in 2014. This time the conference will concentrate on the linkages between power, culture and the economy.

It is no news to anybody that power, culture and the economy are interlinked. Yet answers to the question how they are interlinked vary considerably. Orthodox economists approach the issues of power and culture from the viewpoint of utility calculation. Radical cultural constructionists claim that signification is the base on which both economy and organized use of power rests. Analysts of power insist that power is everywhere, and that the real task here is to study the transforming dispositif's, or mechanisms of power. Field theorists of different types add yet another aspect to the debate, and actor network theorists claim that everybody else has up to date neglected the material aspects of power, culture and the economy and suggest the study of agencement. These and many other approaches to the interrelationships of power, culture and the economy will be tackled in papers and presentations ranging from purely theoretical to painstakingly empirical and from the global macro perspective to the finest details of micro contexts in this biennial conference now to be organized for the fourth time.

For more information on the conference, please go to www.uta.fi/power2014/ or contact the organizing committee at power.conference@uta.fi.

Perspectives on Global Development and Technology (PGDT) is now accepting manuscripts for publication in 2015. PGDT is a peer-reviewed journal for the discussion of current social sciences research on diverse socio-

economic development issues that reflect the opportunities and threats brought about by the world order shift from bipolar to global, the present economic liberalization that constricts development options, and the new enabling technologies of the Information Age. Empirical studies are preferred, but PGDT also accepts theoretical works. For more information, please e-mail Dwight Haase at dwight.haase@utoledo.edu.

Dwight Haase, PhD

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

University of Toledo

Graduate Advisor

Editor-in-Chief, Perspectives on Global Development and Technology



Open-Access Journal

The American Sociological Association (ASA) is pleased to announce that it will launch a new sociology open access journal in 2014. The journal, which will be free to all readers, will welcome scholarly articles in any area of sociology, with authors retaining copyright, and will be freely available to all interested readers. For more information, visit http://www.asanet.org/journals/asa_open_access.cfm.

Future Conference on Development

Call for applications from programs and departments interested in hosting a future annual conference on development.

In particular, the Section Council seeks applications for hosting a conference for the 2016-17 academic year (or later). Please send a 1-2 page statement of interest to James Mahoney James-Mahoney@northwestern.edu and Brendan Mullan mullan@msu.edu. The brief statement should indicate why your institution would be an appropriate location for the conference. The statement should also indicate plans for funding the conference.

All proposals will be considered by the full council of the Sociology of Development Section. The Section is committed to working with a diverse range of hosts, and the section is open to creative proposals.

This year, the conference was held at the University of Utah. Next year, the conference will be held at Brown University, March 13-15, 2015 (details to come). For the 2015-16 year, the conference will be held at Cornell University. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact James Mahoney: James-Mahoney@northwestern.edu.

JOB OPENINGS

Institution: Simon Fraser University School for International Studies

Title: Limited Term Assistant Professor Position in Conflict and Development

Position/Rank: Academic Positions: Assistant Professor

Areas/Special Programs: Development , Peace, War, World Conflict, and Conflict Resolution

For additional information on this position (including how to apply), visit the ASA Job Bank at

<http://jobbank.asanet.org>.

Editor's Choice Article

Adapted from the Sociology of Development web site at <http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/>

The Significance of Development Sociology as a Field

Development sociology is the study of the causes and consequences of economic change in society. The study of development has been one of the fundamental aspects of sociology since the beginnings of the discipline. The competing visions of Weber's *Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1904-5) and Marx's *Das Kapital* (1867) have made debates concerning the rise and evolution of capitalism central to the core theoretical debates of sociology. Analyzing the causes and consequences of development has been the spur that produced the development of Parsons' functionalism, as well as Neo-Marxist and world-systems based challenges to systems models. Considering the inter-relation between economic development and personal life has stimulated many of our models of demography, notably those of changes in fertility and mortality. Models of migration have been consistently rooted in development dynamics. Analyses of historical transformations of gender roles and gender ideology consistently invoke the dialectical interplay between the forces of economic development, female labor force participation, power within the family and gendered culture. Political sociology has consistently engaged with the role of the state in producing economic development—and the role of economic change in redistributing power among social actors. Economic sociology consistently turns to economic development as the natural setting for tests of its theories.

Development Sociology investigates the practices and processes of social change. In this sense the sociology of development addresses pressing intellectual challenges: internal and international migration, transformation of political regimes, changes in household and family formations, technological change, sustainable (and unsustainable) population and economic growth, and the production and reproduction of social and economic inequality.

Development is at the center of the sociological enterprise. There is a healthy debate over the relative importance of the material and cultural foundations of development—and with it, society. The Marx vs. Weber debate on the origins of capitalism stimulated

subsequent generations of sociologists to develop their own statement on the material vs. cultural determinants of industrialization and the rise of modern societies. Weberians have looked for the functional equivalents of Protestantism elsewhere in the world (Eisenstadt 1968). Other sociologists have broadened Weber's analysis to identify a broad array of cultural and organizational factors need to transform traditional societies into modernizing economies, such as an "interest in material improvement" (Levy 1966), a demand for institutional autonomy that began in Protestant churches but extended into the political and economic realms (Fulbrook 1983), a "disciplinary state" (Gorski 2003), a "manufacturing social formation" (Gould 1987), or a "world culture" (Meyer 1997).



In contrast, scholars who share Marx's preference for materialist models (Chirot 1985, Collins 1986, Hall 1985) argue for the centrality of power in the formation of capitalism—and the ability of elites to transform economic institutions for their own advantage. Mann (1993) argues that capitalism emerged from the interstices of structures created by actors with social power. Lachmann (2000), in a comparative study of early capitalist development in

Western Europe, finds capitalist development was at first an inadvertent result of conflicts among feudal elites. Wallerstein (1974-89, Arrighi 1994, Chase-Dunn and Hall 1997) emphasize international relations of domination either through market mechanisms or the coercive force associated with empire. From this point of view Europe's success came directly from their exploitation and underdevelopment of China and the rest of the capitalist periphery. In important works, Tilly (1990) and Mann (1993) offer a reminder of the profound relationship of capitalist development to state formation and war-making. "Primitive" capitalist accumulation was profoundly affected by coercion and imperialism. Sociologists looking at late capitalism would make similar arguments, linking development to extraction of surplus value from the global south, and the use of military Keynesianism to support capital accumulation in the core (Frank, 1967, O'Connor 1973, Hooks 1991). Teasing out the manner in which these political and economic processes intertwine and operate according to distinct logics is a central challenge for contemporary scholars focused on development.

Weberians have responded to the challenge of developing transnational models by introducing the concepts of globalization and global culture, forces capable of constraining nations and states (Meyer et al. 1997). Throughout the debate on globalization, which now pervades sociology as a discipline, an emphasis on development remains a central concern.

The sociology of development has been essential component of the sociological study of stratification and inequality. Development sociologists address both national differences in income per se (O'Hearn 2001) and a wide variety of other indicators of human well-being (see Jorgenson *et al.*'s 2007 examination of environmental inequality on a global scale). Development sociologists also address spatial inequality internal to nation-states (Hechter 1999; Logan and Molotch 1985; Massey and Denton 1993). Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, this body of work highlights spatial variation in patterns of inequality and power differences (Lobao, Hooks and Tickamyer [eds.] 2007; McCall 2001; Pellow 2002).

Development has been central to microsociological debates as well. The relevance of development to demographic dynamics is well known and is epitomized in the journal the *Population and Development Review*. Feminist theorists, have turned their attention to the question of gender and development, addressing questions of low wage female labor, the rise of gendered labor regimes and migration within female sex-typed occupation. Gender and development scholars also consider the inter-relationships between economic change, the family, patriarchal cultural institutions, and women's mobilization (Beneria and Feldman 1992, Tiano 1994, Moghadam 2005). The empirical material of development has been so rich that it has been a staple for sociologists working at virtually every level of analysis.

