SECTORS
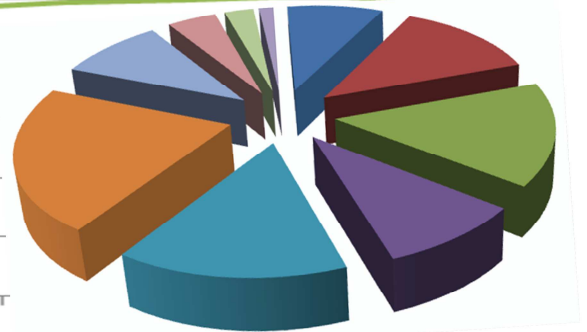
American Sociological Association

Sociology of Development Section Newsletter
Number 3 • Summer 2015
Editor: Mike Sobocinski

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

Although I feel compelled to apologize for the lateness of this issue, I am also excited about this newsletter's expansion into new types of original content. Featured in this issue of *Sectors* is an original article—an "electronic interview" with Professor Harold Kerbo of California Polytechnic State University (San Luis Obispo). Dr. Kerbo is well-known for successful textbooks such as *Social Stratification and Inequality*, which has now seen 8 editions (one of which I have read cover to cover at least twice) and *World Poverty: Global Inequality and the Modern World System*, which should soon have an updated new edition available.

There is a plan for the appearance of *Sectors* to be greatly enhanced by Bernie White (Syracuse University), who will be able to work wonders with improving its design and formatting. Content suggestions and submissions for the next issue of *Sectors* may be sent directly to Mike Sobocinski at Sobocins@msu.edu.

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.

Letter from the Section Chair

By Rae Lesser Blumberg

This Has Been A Milestone Year for the Sociology of Development Section – With More to Come!

Our section is really taking off—and thanks are due to many of us! We're still in our fourth year and we've made extraordinary progress toward institutionalizing Sociology of Development as a section and as our disciplinary home. Here, I'll talk about (1) publications, (2) membership, (3) ASA 2015 sessions and receptions, (4) conferences, and (5) what makes us special – e.g., our intellectual diversity clause, as well as our free year for grad students and our openness to interest groups.

Publications:

First, thanks to Andrew Jorgenson and Jeffrey Kentor for a path-breaking and exciting collection of articles in the inaugural issue of *Sociology of Development*, our new journal published by the University of California Press! Now, if everyone reading this will email his/her librarian and ask if s/he could recommend that the university purchase the journal, we'd be well on our way to putting it on the map (and note the magnificent multi-color map on the cover of our journal)! Since library budgets have been cut in so many institutions, it might take a bit of campaigning to get your librarian on board. But if we want our journal to become a well-ranked venue for our publications, it will be worth the effort!

Second, Routledge has set a publication date of August 18, 2015 for the first volume to emerge from our four annual conferences to date—*Development in Crisis*: *Threats to Human Well Being in the Global South and the Global North*, edited by Rae Lesser Blumberg and Samuel Cohn. The genesis of the volume was the 2012 conference – our second – held at the University of Virginia in the wake of Hurricane Sandy. Please stop by the Routledge exhibit to see the book – and please consider it for adoption for your classes, so that Routledge will continue to support Sociology of Development volumes that are at least partially drawn from our conferences.

Third, our *Handbook of Development*, edited by Greg Hooks, et al., is set to be published by the University of California Press as well, most likely in 2016. This volume represents the state of our growing field and will serve as the "go to" reference for some years to come.

Together, these three represent an exceptional trifecta of accomplishment for such a young section.

Membership:

Our ascent into the middle levels of ASA membership has been fast and noteworthy: we hit some 500 members as of Sept. 30, 2014. This year, we'll have another membership campaign and, with your help, we'll achieve our goal of reaching 600 members by Sept. 30, 2015. This would be a major coup—it would give us an extra session at ASA (our fifth) and put us into the "upper middle" in section size. There are 52 ASA sections and we were the 51st to form. To land in such a high tier in such a short time is quite remarkable. Thanks to all of you for your support! And, here too, you can help get us to 600, just by asking one or two colleagues or friends who already belong to ASA to join our section. Section membership is very inexpensive. Better yet, we have begun to establish a tradition of paying for a year's membership in the section for grad students ($5.00), through individual gifts. ASA has recently simplified the giving process, so long as the person for whom you want to buy the section membership is already a member.

ASA 2015 in Chicago:

Our four Sociology of Development section sessions are as follows:

- **Sociology of Development Roundtables Session**, Organizer Jennifer Hsu
- **Gender and Development**, Organizers Jennifer Rothchild and Jennifer Fish
- **Emerging Issues in the Sociology of Development**, Organizer David L. Brown (our Chair-Elect)
- **Neglected Issues in the Sociology of Development**, Organizer Wendy Wolford

In addition, we are co-sponsoring two sessions:

- The Human Rights section will host a co-sponsored session related to the Millennium Development Goals
- The Environment & Technology section will host a co-sponsored ASA session on Environment and Sustainability

We also are co-sponsoring a gala reception with the Comparative Historical section, the Global & Transnational section, and the Human Rights section. After excluding overlapping memberships, we represent over 1,800 members among the four sections and we expect at least several hundred people to attend. Our reception will be held at a beautiful—and large—venue, the Granada Palace Restaurant, 1240 W. Randolph, almost 1.5 miles due west of the downtown Chicago 0,0 point for N-S/E-W (State & Madison, FYI) . Most recently, the Granada hosted major campaign events for the challenger to Mayor Rahm Emanuel, who got enough votes to push him into a run-off (that Rahm won). It should be a fun evening – it starts at 7:30 PM on Sun., Aug. 23, right after the Presidential Address and reception. And there will be a free drink ticket for everyone, as well as Mediterranean hors d'oeuvres. We look forward to seeing you there! Because of the size of the Granada, there will be opportunities—and space—for special interest groups/sub-sections (e.g., the Gender Initiative and the microfinance groups) to meet.

Conferences: Our fourth conference was held at Brown University in Providence, RI, from March 13-15. It was by far the largest in terms of sessions and presenters, and it was a rousing success. Please read Patrick Heller's article in this issue of *Sectors* about the conference; he was a member of the Organizing Committee that carried off this very substantive, interesting and professional event. The conference was held "out of season" in the spring: we've held all our other conferences in late October/early November. And we'll go back to that time frame in 2016, when the conference once again will be at Cornell. (So far, we've had conferences at Cornell, Virginia, Utah, and now Brown. Bids from other universities will be warmly welcomed.)

Two Claims to Fame (over and above the preceding): First, we're the only one of the ASA's 52 sections to have an "intellectual diversity" clause in our by-laws: we welcome all paradigms, methods and substantive areas and we do our best to make sure that no one intellectual approach dominates. We're definitely into the "let a hundred flowers bloom" modus operandi. Second, we've made vigorous efforts to subsidize a year's free membership for grad students. Thanks to everyone who has contributed, including all of our past, present and incoming chairs, as well as members of Council and committees! Feel free to propose another way we can be unique – suggest it at the business meeting on August 24th.

Letter from David L. Brown, Chair-Elect

From the Chair-Elect
David L. Brown (Cornell University)

Dear Section Members:

I am truly honored that you elected me to chair the Section during 2015-16. I have been associated with many organizations, but none can equal our Section for its dynamism. I have been associated with the Section since its formation, and while I was hopeful that it would be an exciting place to hang out in within ASA, I never imagined that it would have so many impressive opportunities for member participation in such a short time. What other Section can point to so many exciting activities? In addition to our regular sessions, roundtables, awards, and mentoring opportunities for junior scholars at ASA, we just launched our new journal, *Sociology of Development*, held an annual conference, and will soon see the publication of the *Handbook of Development Sociology*.

This year I hope to accomplish three main goals:

- This year's main substantive initiative will be to launch our policy brief series, tentatively titled "Putting Development Sociology to Work." A committee is hard at work preparing this exciting new series, and we anticipate that the first issues will be published this Fall, soon after the ASA conference.
- With all of the activities initiated within just 5 years, we need to rationalize the procedures we use to plan, manage, and conduct these member opportunities. Accordingly, I plan to lead a process that establishes an organizational memory about recommended procedures and guidelines for selecting award winners, entering into cooperative agreements with other sections to co-host regular ASA sessions, selecting host institutions for the annual conference, and other matters.
- As in past years, we must work hard to increase our membership. Our goal is to reach 600 members this year. This will result in additional regular sessions at ASA, and more resources to be even more dynamic than in the past.

I have enjoyed working with Rae, the chair, and the council during the 2014-15 ASA year. I am incredibly impressed with how hard our members work to conduct the Section's exciting activities. I look forward to seeing you all at our reception on Sunday night in Chicago.

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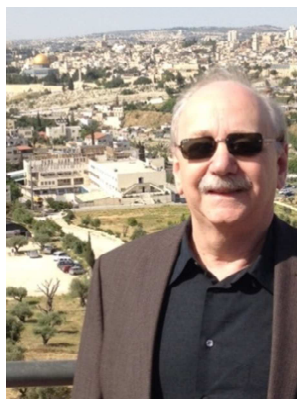
An Electronic Interview with Harold Kerbo

Harold R. Kerbo has been a professor of sociology at California Polytechnic State University since 1977. He has been a Fulbright professor in Japan, Thailand, and Austria, and a visiting professor in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Thailand and Japan. From June 2006 to August 2007, Professor Kerbo was the recipient of an Abe Fellowship to conduct fieldwork on poverty and poverty programs in Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, the basis for his book titled **The Persistence of Cambodian Poverty: From the Killing Fields to Today** *(McFarland Press). Professor Kerbo has published several books and numerous articles on the subjects of social stratification, comparative societies, economic development, and world poverty. He is the author of a basic sociology text book,* **Sociology: Social Structure and Social Conflict** *(MacMillan, 1989) and most importantly the author of one of the leading American textbooks on social stratification (**Social Stratification and Inequality**, published by McGraw-Hill, now in its 8th edition).*

To produce this original article, Dr. Kerbo was "electronically interviewed" by the editor of Sectors, *Mike Sobocinski, who is a doctoral student in sociology at Michigan State University.*

An "Electronic Interview" with Harold Kerbo
on the subject of Inequality and Development

Note: Rather than a traditional interview format, this article was developed through electronic correspondence between the Sectors editor, Mike Sobocinski, and noted author and researcher Harold Kerbo. Thus, this is being referred to as an electronic interview. *Sectors* is pleased to expand the range of its original editorial content in this manner, presenting you with the following exclusive article.

Editor: One of my proposed topics for discussion in *Sectors* had been phrased in terms of two opposing positions in a debate: "Inequality is unavoidable and not the most important thing to be concerned with," versus "Inequality is surely one of the most important of all development issues."

H. Kerbo: This got my attention. It depends on the region. From my Asian focus in writing and fieldwork, I would say inequality is unavoidable, but it depends on how much and how it is produced. From my research, comparing East and Southeast Asia to Africa and South America, the contrasts are the following: In Asia, inequality is increasing, but it is because the rich are getting richer a bit faster than poverty is being reduced. However, as World Bank $1-a-day figures show, extreme poverty is being reduced dramatically in East and Southeast Asia. In much of sub-Saharan Africa, inequality is increasing because the rich may be getting richer but the poor are getting poorer. In most of South America the rich have been getting richer, and the poor remain as poor as usual. A big generalization, but the data pretty much back it up.

Editor: It sounds like an important premise might involve the identification of different patterns and types of inequality—which potentially measure some type of harmful policy or coercion or other symptom of concern, even if not a kind of causal, independent variable amenable to being manipulated. Particular types of inequality might be defined in terms of the effects upon a stratification system. Or perhaps by the degree to which they are more latent or more manifest outcomes of particular histories and power arrangements. Some classification scheme could help to compare different circumstances across cultures, political and economic systems, and historical periods. Not all types of inequality (i.e., social differentiation) are necessarily ones we all want to avoid or solve—Michels' Iron Law of Oligarchy, for example, still seems to be a very valid principle a full century after its initial formulation.

H. Kerbo: In today's global economy with rich nation corporations able to take advantage of less developed countries, to paraphrase Al Gore, "an inconvenient truth" seems to be that countries with paternalistic authoritarian elites have been the places where economic development and poverty reduction are happening. The recent death of Lee Kuan Yew, the first leader of Singapore, brings this to mind. But the authoritarian governments of South Korea and Taiwan in the 1960s, and China and Vietnam today, show this new pattern in today's modern world system. In the first developing countries in the modern world system, it was the downfall of aristocratic feudal governments that helped bring on economic development, such as in Holland after the first "bourgeois revolution" of the 1560s. But that was then, when there were no dominant core nations able to more easily exploit less developed nations. In today's global economy, it is paternalistic authoritarian governments which are the development states in "late-late developing countries" that are making the rich richer while also reducing poverty. The good news from an historical perspective, however, seems to be that economic development with significant poverty reduction produces pressures from the non-elites which eventually bring some form of democracy. The Iron Law of Oligarchy is certainly a useful concept, but we must learn to think in terms of degrees of this iron law. For decades, Asian scholars have argued that Asian traditions and culture will never lead to Western style democracies, but we have seen some levels of democracy emerge first in Japan, then more recently in South Korea and Taiwan. And as I write, we are seeing a "yellow shirt" vs "red shirt" conflict in Thailand (which has led to two military coups in the last 10 years) to decide what level of democracy will emerge. With the vast majority of Thais now out of poverty and better educated, Thailand is at that turning point where almost exclusive rule by elites is being challenged. The current military dictators (backed by the old elites) are now writing another new constitution that will seriously limit democracy. But in the long run, it is doubtful the old elites will hang on to as much power they historically have had.

The question now becomes, how does one get a more or less authoritarian government which leads to long term economic development rather than an authoritarian government that is highly corrupt and only serves the short term interests of the rich? Contrasting examples were Park in South Korea and Marcos in the Philippines in recent decades.

Editor: You have indeed identified some very interesting political conditions. I consider it vitally important to consider all forms of development, rather than just those that we have associated retrospectively with the genealogical thread of Western capitalism. Outside of Western capitalism we can find cases such as the Ottoman reign of Suleiman in which the society was widely seen as thriving both economically and culturally, despite the central role of military force. Although we no longer value such "strength" today in the way that Machiavelli and others did at that time, there is certainly still much to be learned from drawing upon the full range of global history to better investigate key questions involving development, using a comparative-historical approach. Has your own comparative research helped you to identify more productive forms of authoritarian rule in our modern world, as distinct from less-productive forms?

H. Kerbo: From my comparative-historical research, a key difference among less developed countries in today's global economy is what I call the existence of an "ancient civilization." By ancient civilizations I mean the existence of unified nations with some level of government institutions at least 200 years ago, and usually much further back than 200 years ago (and in Asia, many of these nations go back 1,000 years ago or more. The "200 years ago" reference point focuses on periods before colonialism for most less-developed world regions. One data set, which I refer to as the "Zurich data set" in my recent published works, includes data from 200 years ago (while another data set starts 500 years back to include more Latin American countries). Among other correlations, this data set, and what I have generally seen in my focus on East and Southeast Asia, shows that if a country had some level of government complexity before colonialism, then after

colonialism the country has a much better record of economic development and poverty reduction. But also related to having an "ancient civilization" is usually less ethnic diversity and national identity among both elites and masses today, because a longer period of time is required to forge these national characteristics.

The more elusive characteristic (in empirical terms) of these ancient civilizations is what I call "norms of elite responsibility." What I mean by this is an old moral code that has developed over the centuries, in which the elites are seen as responsible for the well-being of their people. Social scientists writing about Japan, and the now the more numerous "Asian Tigers" in recent decades, have referred to the obedience and even exploitation of the masses by Asian elites in countries such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. But what these scholars have missed is an equally important moral code that has been established, which stipulates that elites must also be responsible for the well-being of the masses. The best and most well-known example is the "mandate of heaven" in Chinese history. In periods of famine or other calamities in Chinese history, the emperor was assumed to have lost the mandate of heaven and therefore could be legitimately overthrown. Historical geographers have recently shown that for centuries, famines in China have usually been followed by the fall of dynasties. While not referred to exactly as a mandate of heaven in most East and Southeast Asian countries, a similar kind of moral code of elite responsibility exists in most of these countries. In my years of experience in Vietnam, and recent fieldwork, for example, I have found that Communist Party officials seem fully aware that if they do not improve economic conditions for the masses, they too could become fallen dynasties. This elite awareness stimulated what was called *doi moi* economic reforms in the late 1980s, as Vietnamese Communist officials realized that though they won the war, they were losing the peace as more and more Vietnamese people were deprived of food and employment. In summary, the historical-comparative data suggest that a history of somewhat complex state institutions, a relatively high level of ethnic homogeneity and national identity forged over a long period, along with norms of elite responsibility, *make a development state with less corruption more likely*. In time, with more successful economic development and poverty reduction, countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have evolved from having authoritarian development states to having more democratic political institutions.

Again, I must stress that the characteristics associated with what I call "ancient civilizations" do not exist in every East and Southeast Asian nation today. And when these characteristics associated with having an ancient civilization do not exist today, it is usually because of more extreme disruption during and/or after colonial rule, such as in Cambodia and Burma today.

Editor: Yes, it sounds like although you have found a correlation between the historical presence of complex states in an area and its modern development, there are bound to be exceptions that need to be explained using some additional principle. The conquest of Timbuktu by Moroccan invaders, for example, was followed by hundreds of years in which marine trade became more important than trans-Saharan trade, and so we find that Mali and its neighbors are among the most challenged of today's modern states. But I'm less familiar with Southeast Asian circumstances. Angkor Wat was doubtlessly an important center of civilization, but what have you found involving its collapse, the fates of other historic civilizations in that region, and the circumstances of the area's current states, whose development efforts have seen only sporadic and partial successes?

H. Kerbo: In Southeast Asia there are two big outliers when it comes to the advantages of having an "ancient civilization" and some level of government complexity a few hundred years ago. Cambodia is the most glaring outlier. Some 1,000 years ago the Khmer, based in the area most people know as Angkor Wat, were by far the dominant kingdom in Southeast Asia. Their empire reached as far as what is now western Thailand and across Vietnam. But the beginning of the Khmer decline was first related to ecological disaster and then Western

colonialism. Around 1,000 years ago the city around Angkor Wat had a population of about 1 million. This population density was based on a geological rarity in the Tonle Sap Lake and River, which normally flows into the Mekong River where the capital of Cambodia is now (Phnom Penh), then out to sea through the Mekong Delta in Vietnam. However, during the rainy season in Southeast Asia, the Mekong River which flows from China has such a surge of water that the Tonle Sap River reverses its flow, with rich nutrients going up to the Angkor Wat area. The system of canals constructed by the early Khmer Kingdoms made possible vast rice yields to sustain a population of about 1 million people. This population of 1 million, though, did not live in stone structures like the temples around Angkor Wat today. For many square miles, the hill sides were stripped of their trees to house these people, eventually leading to mudslides which clogged the canals feeding into the rice fields. The kingdom was moved again and again until its location in Phnom Penh today, losing its power in the region as Thailand to the west and Vietnam to the east were becoming more dominant powers.

With the advance of Western colonialism in the 1800s, the Cambodian king actually invited the French to occupy the country to save it from Thailand and Vietnam. But the French had no real interest in infrastructure development in Cambodia, unlike in Vietnam, and actually brought Vietnamese into Cambodia to help run their new colony. Cambodia regained independence in 1953, as did North Vietnam after defeating the French. But Cambodia was brought into the American part of the Vietnam War after a military coup in 1970. As South Vietnam fell in 1975, the Khmer Rouge took control of Cambodia. The killing fields which followed were especially designed to eliminate educated and Westernized urban Cambodians, and led to almost 2 million Cambodian deaths. When the Vietnamese invaded and took control of most of Cambodia in late 1979, the government infrastructure and people who could staff it were mostly gone.

Burma, or Myanmar, also had an "ancient civilization" which was becoming more dominant in the region, again and again conquering much of what was emerging as Thailand. In the second half of the 1800s, however, in response to Burma's threats to the British Indian Empire, the British colonized Burma. At the end of WWII, Britain, in contrast to its support to help Malaysia transition to independence, created a Burma that included many smaller kingdoms and hill tribe peoples and then simply retreated – leaving these diverse ethnic groups to fight with the central Burmese government to this day. In other words, an ancient civilization, with a majority of people feeling a national identity and unity, was disrupted by new national borders arbitrarily created by British colonialism. Very shortly after WWII, it was engulfed by almost constant civil wars and rebellions; some continue even now.

In contrast to Thailand (which was never colonized, though strongly influenced by the British) and Vietnam (which regained its independence from the French and then the Americans – with its national unity and ancient civilization intact), Burma's sense of national unity and old government institutions had been destroyed.

In other parts of Southeast Asia, Malaysia (with the region's highest per capita GDP today, when not counting the relatively new city-state of Singapore) had a long history of Islamic Malay states which the British helped unify into what is the Malaysia we know today. Malaysia still has a rather high level of ethnic diversity because of Chinese and Indians brought in during British colonial rule, but when Malaysia voted out the Chinese-dominated Singapore in 1965, the dominant Malay ethnic population was able to maintain stronger national unity. Indonesia, on the other hand, was crafted when the Dutch brought many diverse ethnic groups into what the Dutch had created as Indonesia before the end of WWII. Indonesia is only now settling down to some national stability and economic development. Laos was in a similar way created by the French. There was no Laos before the French created it out of several small kingdoms usually dominated by either Thailand

or Burma in earlier history. Finally, when visiting throughout the Philippines one does not see evidence of an ancient civilization as in Cambodia, Burma, Thailand, or Vietnam. Rather, one finds old Spanish structures from a country it created some 500 years ago, cobbled together from relatively diverse and less-developed tribal groups. In many respects, the Philippines today resembles a Latin American country with high levels of inequalities and dominated by elites with more identity with Europe and America than a unified indigenous population. And, of course, the wide division between Northern Christians and Southern Muslims in the Philippines has hindered Philippine stability and economic development.

Looking to other parts of the less-developed world today, there were plenty of other "ancient civilizations," but with less economic development and higher rates of poverty. In Latin America, the ancient civilizations were destroyed by the Spanish who, along with Portugal, created their own national boundaries. These new nations were run by and for the European settlers and their European (then American) sponsors. They had little inclination for reducing the poverty of the indigenous people. The few ancient civilizations in early African history were gone by the time of European colonization, and even worse were the national boundaries created by the Europeans, which included ethnic groups with long histories of conflicts with each other. Finally, in Northern Africa and the Middle East, the most important factor is ancient civilizations, in the plural (i.e., ancient civilizations rising and falling in the same territory over the centuries). Along with national boundary disruptions during the European colonial era, the Middle East has been plagued by wars of ethnic divisions which have harmed development chances.

Of course, all of the above is a broad generalization about less developed world regions today. However, I believe the concepts I have described as related to having an ancient civilization (characterized by some history of government complexity, a sense of national unity and norms of elite responsibility, and a basic ethnic homogeneity) help us to understand regional problems of low economic development and high rates of poverty. There are certainly outliers in these world regions. But beginning with these basic concepts of ancient civilizations as something like Weberian "ideal types," we can further analyze why some countries are outliers to these general principles I am suggesting. The world is very different since the beginning of what Wallerstein has outlined as the modern world system. We now live in a truly global economy with core nations and their multinational corporations willing and able to exploit the people and resources of less-developed nations. Earlier empirical research by social scientists such as Volker Bornschier have shown that extensive FDI (foreign direct investment) more often than not has led to less long-term economic development and poverty reduction in less-developed nations. In more recent years, some new research has suggested these correlations between FDI and less long term economic development and poverty reduction have been non-significant. But it seems clear that these more recent non-significant correlations are due to most of the world's FDI now going to Asian nations which are better able to protect themselves from the negative effects of core multinational involvement in their countries. Recent examples are China and Vietnam. Once Mao's revolution had led to an independent and eventually stable government able to protect long term national interests, and once China "got the policies right" by rejecting old Stalinist economic policies after Mao's death, China was on its way to becoming the world's largest economy. With over a billion people, however, it will take much longer for China's per capita GNP to overtake that of rich Western Nations and Japan. China is now able to demand economic trade and investment on terms more favorable to China's national interests. In recent years the common assumption has been that the United States has created prolonged disruption and worsening poverty in Afghanistan and Iraq through its military interventions, as it did during the Vietnam War. Nothing could be further from the truth with regard to Vietnam. For centuries before French colonialism and the American part of the Vietnam War, Vietnam was a nation with an ancient civilization, some government complexity, national unity, and codes of elite responsibility much like China's old concept of an emperor needing the "mandate of heaven." It is interesting that Ho Chi Minh was aware of

these important factors. So, despite war shortages, he purposely kept funding archaeological projects showing the country's long history. After the Americans were defeated in 1975, much as in Mao's China, the Vietnamese got the economic policies very wrong. But by the late 1980s with *doi moi*, much like China, Vietnam finally "got the policies right" and began one of the most impressive cases of poverty reduction in the world. Our Western values would prefer more human rights and democracy in countries such as China and Vietnam. But "an inconvenient truth" seems to be that economic development tends over time to bring more democracy for less developed countries in today's world, rather than the other way around.

Editor: Thank you very much, Dr. Kerbo, for this fascinating set of insights stemming from your research on these topics. Although we've run out of time for further discussion, it has truly been a pleasure and I look forward to reading more about these topics in your newest writings. Thank you.

SECTION INFORMATION

The Sociology of Development section of the ASA was formed in 2011 and as of Spring 2015 currently has 498 members. The section officers are:

• Chair Rae Lesser Blumberg (University of Virginia)
• Chair-Elect David L. Brown (Cornell)
• Secretary-Treasurer Brendan Mullan (Michigan State University)
• Council Member Jennifer Y. J. Hsu (University of Alberta)
• Council Member Andrew K. Jorgenson (University of Utah)
• Council Member Matthew Sanderson (Kansas State University)
• Council Member Matthias vom Hau (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals [IBEI])
• Council Member Manisha Desai, University of Connecticut 2017
• Council Member Wendy Wolford, Cornell University 2017
• Graduate Student Representative, Marie Berry, UCLA, 2015
• Awards Committee: Book Award, Wendy Wolford (Cornell); Faculty Article Award, Manisha Desai (University of Connecticut); Student Article Award, David L. Brown (Cornell)
• Nominations Committee Chair James Mahoney (Northwestern University)
• Newsletter Editor Mike Sobocinski (Michigan State University)
• Webmaster Bernie White (Syracuse) http://sociologyofdevelopment.com/

2015 Sociology of Development Conference

By Patrick Heller (Brown University)

From March 13 to 15, 2015, the Brown Department of Sociology and the Watson Institute for International studies hosted the 4th annual ASA Sociology of Development section conference. The "SocDev 2015" conference, which was the biggest in the section's history, brought together over 240 scholars to showcase the latest research in development sociology.

The conference theme—Transformative Possibilities in the Global South—was an invitation to explore the forces—politics, movements, state structures, policies and institutions—that might drive more inclusive, sustainable, and genuinely democratic trajectories of development in the Global South. In a testament to the breadth and range of the Sociology of Development section, the conference sponsored 49 panels on topics as diverse as state capacity, climate change, urban transformation, food security, gender empowerment, dispossession, race and ethnicity, global supply chains, and alternatives to capitalism. A featured panel celebrated the 25the year anniversary of Dietrich Rueschemeyer's, Evelyne Huber's, and John D. Stephens' seminal book, *Capitalist Development and Democracy*, and a student-organized panel explored critical perspectives on development. SocDev 2015 also extended the conversation to the policy world: World Bank representatives presented the recently published World Development Report, and development sociologists in international organizations discussed the possibilities of careers in development.

With generous support from the Watson Institute and Brown, SocDev 2015 was able to provide some financial assistance to many of the 50 graduate students who attended, as well as bring seven young sociologists from the Global South to the conference.

The organizing committee, Nitsan Chorev, Peter Evans, Ricarda Hammer, Patrick Heller, Paget Henry, Jose Itzigsohn, Timmons Roberts and Andrew Schrank, would like to thank all conference participants: faculty, graduate students and scholars from the Global South, for coming to Brown to make this conference such a vibrant and exciting event.

American Sociological Association Annual Meeting

Paper Sessions of Interest to Development/Global/Gender Scholars
American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, 2015
By Phyllis Baker and Marie Berry

Day and time of paper sessions of interest to development/global/gender scholars
* indicates session with focus on gender

Saturday, August 22, 2015

* 8:30 to 10:10   Special Session. The Complex Relationships between Gender and Economic Inequality
* 8:30 to 10:10   Thematic Session. The Military and Sexuality.
8:30 to 10:10   Regular Session. Global Islam
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Ethnic Conflict
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Sociology of Middle East and Muslim Societies
4:30 to 6:10   Section on Sociology of Population Paper Session. Race/Ethnicity and Population Dynamics

* 4:30 to 6:10   Section on Human Rights Paper Session. Human Rights and the post-2015 Millennium Development Goals Agenda **(co-sponsored by Section on Sociology of Development)**

Sunday, August 23, 2015
8:30 to 10:10   Regular Session. Social Policy
* 8:30 to 10:10   Section on Political Sociology Paper Session. Politics and Gender
* 8:30 to 10:10   Section on Sex and Gender Paper Session. Gender Activism and the Global South
* 8:30 to 10:10   Section on Organizations, Occupations, and Work Paper Session. The Changing Nature of Work in the Twenty-First Century.
8:30 to 10:10   Regular Session. Race and Ethnicity in the Capitalist World-System I
8:30 to 10:10   Regular Session. Internal Migration
10:30 to 12:10   Author Meets Critics Session. Ancestors and Antiretrovirals: The Bio-Politics of HIV/AIDS in Post-Apartheid South Africa (University of Chicago, 2013) by Claire Decoteau
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Population Process - Migration
10:30 to 12:10   Minority Fellowship Program (MFP) Research Session: Issues in Global Inequalities, Experiences and Activism
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Race and Ethnicity in the Capitalist World-System II, Sub Unit: World System
* 10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Latinos
Regular Session. Immigration Politics
* 10:30 to 12:10   Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict Paper Session. Current Issues in Peace, War, and Social Conflict
10:30 to 12:10   Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology Invited Session. Can Comparative Historical Sociology Save the World? (03) Global Poverty
* 10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Sociology of Reproduction I: Reproductive Justice Perspectives, Advocacy, and Action.
* 10:30 to 12:10   Special Session. Gender, Migration and Nation-Building
* 12:30 to 2:10   Section on Sex and Gender Paper Session. Sexual Assault and the State.
12:30 to 2:10   Author Meets Critics Session. Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy (Harvard University Press, 2014) by Saskia Sassen
12:30 to 2:10   Regular Session. Nation-State Welfare Policy
* 12:30 to 2:10   Section on Peace, War and Social Conflict Paper Session. Inequality in War and Social Conflict
12:30 to 2:10   Section on Comparative-Historical Sociology Paper Session. Can Comparative Historical Sociology Save the World? (5) Genocide
12:30 to 2:10   Regular Session. Work-Family in International Context
* 2:30 to 4:10   Thematic Session. Contemporary Gender/Sexual Politics in Latin America
* 2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Perspectives on Citizenship
2:30 to 4:10   Section on Environment and Technology Paper Session. Environment and Development **(co-sponsored with Section on Sociology of Development)**
2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Historical Sociology 2. Changing China: Political Upheaval and Societal Transformations in the 19th and 20th Century
* 2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Human Rights
2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Immigrants and International Migration
2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Nations/Nationalism
2:30 to 4:10   Special Session. The Cosmopolitan Nation: The Politics of Cultural Representation in a Global World
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Monday, August 24, 2015: Sociology of Development Section Day
8:30 to 10:10   **Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Emerging Issues in the Sociology of Development**
10:30 to 11:30   **Section on Sociology of Development Roundtables**
11:30 to 12:10   **Sociology of Development Business Meeting**
2:30 to 4:10   **Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Neglected Issues in the Sociology of Development**
* 4:30 to 6:10   **Section on Sociology of Development Paper Session. Gender and Development; Sub Unit: Section on Sociology of Development / Gender and Development**

Tuesday, August 25, 2015
8:30 to 10:10   Section on Economic Sociology Paper Session. The Economic Sociology of Development
8:30 to 10:10   Section on Race, Gender and Class Paper Session. Intersectional Approaches to Understanding Migration, Legal Status and Transnationalism

* 8:30 to 10:10   Regular Session. Development and Gender 2: Women and Work
8:30 to 10:10   Section on International Migration Paper Session. Immigrant Workers and Professionals in Precarious Jobs
8:30 to 10:10   Section on Asia and Asian America Paper Session. Social Inequalities: Emerging Research on Asia and Asian America
* 10:30 to 12:10 Thematic Session. Sex and Political Regimes
* 10:30 to 12:10 Thematic Session. Sexual Violence
10:30 to 12:10   Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Paper Session. Social Movements and Human Rights.
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Transnational Communities, Borders, and Social Boundaries
10:30 to 12:10   Regular Session. Anti and Pro-Immigration Discourses and the Crisis of the European Project
12:30 to 2:10   Section on Aging and the Life Course Paper Session. Cross-National Comparisons of Life Course Transitions
12:30 to 2:10   Regular Session. Development
12:30 to 2:10   Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Paper Session. Theorizing the Global and the Transnational
12:30 to 2:10   Regular Session. Transnational Processes
12:30 to 2:10   Section on Labor and Labor Movements Paper Session. Labor Formations in the Global South
2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Sub-National Welfare State
* 2:30 to 4:10   Regular Session. Sex and Violence.
* 2:30 to 4:10   Thematic Session. Transnational Sexual Diversity Politics
2:30 to 4:10   Section on Global and Transnational Sociology Paper Session. Global and Transnational Sociology: Alternative Perspectives

Sociology of Development – New Journal

Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 2015
Published by: University of California Press

Sociology of Development – **Journal Description**
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.

Sociology of Development – **Research Articles in the First Issue:**

Evans, Peter. 2015. "Pursuing a Great Transformation: National and Global Dynamics" (pp. 3-19).

Portes, Alejandro. 2015. "The Sociology of Development: From Modernization to the "Institutional Turn" (pp. 20-42).

Lobao, Linda and Gregory Hooks. "Development Sociology at the Subnational Scale: Open Questions About State and Market Processes Across the United States" (pp. 43-76)

Mahoney, James. "Comparative-Historical Analysis and Development Studies: Methods, Findings, Future" (pp. 77-90).

Blumberg, Rae Lesser. "'Dry' Versus 'Wet' Development and Women in Three World Regions" (pp. 91-122).

Dietz, Thomas. "Prolegomenon to a Structural Human Ecology of Human Well-Being" (pp. 123-148).

Chase-Dunn, Christopher, Hiroko Inoue, Teresa Neal and Evan Heimlich. "The Development of World-Systems" (pp. 149-172).

Viterna, Jocelyn, Emily Clough, and Killian Clarke. "Reclaiming the 'Third Sector' from 'Civil Society': A New Agenda for Development Studies" (pp. 173-207).

Journal web site: http://socdev.ucpress.edu/

New Publications: Articles

Asad, Asad L and Tamara Kay. 2014. "Theorizing the Relationship between NGOs and the State in Medical Humanitarian Development Projects." *Social Science & Medicine* 120:325-333.

Bair, Jennifer. 2015. "Corporations at the United Nations: Echoes of the New International Economic Order?" *Humanity* 6(1):159-171.

Bronkema, D. and C.B Flora. 2015. "Democratizing Democracy as Community Development: Insights from Popular Education in Latin America." *Community Development* 46:227-243.

Camba, Alvin A. 2015. "From Colonialism to Neoliberalism: Critical Reflection on Philippine Mining in the 'Long 20th Century.'" *The Extractive Industries and Society* 2(2):287-301. Available from the following site: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2015.02.006

Cockburn, Jenny. 2014. "Bolivia's Food Sovereignty and Agrobiodiversity: Undermining the Local to Strengthen the State?" *Theory in Action, The Journal of TSI* 7(1):67-89.

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Crichlow, Michaeline, and Terence Gomez. 2015. Co-edited special issue on "Neoliberalism Inequality, and the Cultural Politics of Affirmative Action." *Cultural Dynamics: Insurgent Scholarship on Culture, Politics and Power* 27(1).

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Hasmath, Reza, and Jennifer Y.J. Hsu. 2014. "Isomorphic Pressures, Epistemic Communities and State-NGO Collaboration in China." *The China Quarterly* 220:936-954.

Heo, Min Sook, and Cathy A. Rakowski. 2014. "Challenges and Opportunities for a Human Rights Frame in South Korea: Context and Strategizing in the Anti-Domestic Violence Movement." *Violence Against Women* 20(5):581-606.

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Hsu, Becky. 2014. "Alleviating Poverty or Reinforcing Inequality? Interpreting Microfinance in Practice, with Illustrations from Rural China." *British Journal of Sociology* 65(2):245-265.

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

Inoue, Hiroko, Alexis Álvarez, Eugene N. Anderson, Andrew Owen, Rebecca Álvarez, Kirk Lawrence and Christopher Chase-Dunn. 2015. "Urban scale shifts since the Bronze Age: upsweeps, collapses and semiperipheral development." *Social Science History* 39(2).

Kalberg, Stephen. 2014. "Max Weber's Sociology of Civilizations: The Five Major Themes." *Max Weber Studies* 14(2):205-32.

Lachmann, Richard. 2014. "From Consensus to Paralysis in the United States, 1960-2012." *Political Power and Social Theory* 26:195-233.

Lobao, Linda M., Lazarus Adua, and Gregory Hooks. 2015. "Privatization, Business Attraction, and Social Services across the United States: Local Governments' Use of Market-Oriented Neoliberal Policies in the Post-2000 Period." *Social Problems* 61(4):644-672.

Paret, Marcel. 2015. "Violence and Democracy in South Africa's Community Protests." *Review of African Political Economy* 42(143):107-123.

Pearce, Tola Olu. 2014. "Dispelling the myth of pre-colonial gender equality in Yoruba culture." *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue canadienne des études africaines* 48(2):315-331.

Peña, Karla. 2015. "Social Movements, the State, and the Making of Food Sovereignty in Ecuador." *Latin American Perspectives* DOI:10.1177/0094582X15571278

Steele, Liza G. "Income Inequality, Equal Opportunity, and Attitudes About Redistribution." *Social Science Quarterly* 96(2):444-464.

Werner, Marion, Jennifer Bair, and Victor Ramiro Fernández. 2014. "Linking up to Development: Global Value Chains and the Making of a Post-Washington Consensus." *Development and Change* 45(6):1-29.

Wilson, Tamar Diana. 2014. "Transnationalism Within: A Study of Beach Vendors in Cabo San Lucas (Mexico)." *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies* 39(2):299-313.

Zhou, Mujun. 2014. "Debating the State in Private Housing Neighborhoods: The Governance of Homeowners' Associations in Urban Shanghai." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(5):1849-1866.

Zinda, John Aloysius, Jianmei Yang, Ximing Xue, and Hai Cheng. 2014. "Varying Impacts of Tourism Participation on Natural Resource Use in Communities in Southwest China." *Human Ecology* 42(5):739–51.

New Publications: Book Chapters

Bair, Jennifer and Florence Palpacuer. 2015. "The Institutionalization of Supply Chain CSR: Field Formation in Comparative Context." Pp. 181-217 in Corporate Social Responsibility in a Globalizing World, edited by Kiyotero Tsutsui and Alwyn Lim. Cambridge University Press: New York.

Flora, C.B. 2014. "Community, Climate Change, and Sustainable Intensification: Why Gender is Important." Pp. 309-325 in Sustainable Intensification to Advance Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Africa, edited by R. Lal, B.R. Singh, D. Mwaseba, D. Kraybill, D.O. Hansen, and L.O. Eik. New York: Springer.

Flora, C.B. 2014. "Social Justice: preservation of cultures in traditional agriculture." Pp. 133-139 in Encyclopedia of Agriculture and Food Systems, edited by N. Van Alfen. San Diego: Elsevier.

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Flora, C.B. 2014. "Social Sustainability of Cellulosic Energy Cropping Systems." Pp. 315-333 in <u>Cellulosic Energy Cropping Systems</u>, edited by D.L. Karlen. West Sussex UK: Wiley and Sons Ltd.

Flora, C.B. and J.L Flora. 2014. "Community Organization and Mobilization in Rural America." Pp. 609-625 in <u>Rural America in a Globalizing World: Problems and Prospects for the 2010s</u> by C. Bailey, L. Jensen and E. Ransom. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University Press.

Flora, C.B. and J.L. Flora. 2014. "Midwestern Rural Communities in the Post-WWII Era to 2000." Pp. 103-125 in <u>The Rural Midwest since World War II</u>, edited by J.L. Anderson. DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press.

Kallman, Meghan Elizabeth. "Technical, Emotional, Professional: Idealism and Commitment in the Peace Corps." Forthcoming in <u>Materiality, Rules, and Regulation</u>, edited by François-Xavier du Vaujany & Nathalie Mitev. Palgrave: London.

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Linton, April and Claudia Rosti. 2015. "The U.S. Market and Fair Trade Certified." Pp. 333-351 in The Handbook of Research on Fair Trade, edited by Laura Raynolds and Elizabeth Bennett. Edward Elgar Publishing: Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA.
http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/handbook-of-research-on-fair-trade

Lobao, Linda. 2014. "Economic Change, Structural Forces, and Rural America: Shifting Fortunes Across Communities." Pp. 543-555 in <u>Rural America in a Globalizing World: Problems and Prospects for the 2010s</u>, edited by Conner Bailey, Leif Jensen, and Elizabeth Ransom. Morgantown: University of West Virginia Press.

Mercer, Carly T. and Stephen J. Scanlan. 2014. "Outsourcing Pollution: Sustainability Challenges and Environmental Injustice in a Globalized China." Pp. 23-46 in <u>Globalization, Development and Security in Asia Volume 4: Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia</u>, edited by Jie-Li Li. Singapore, World Scientific Publishing.

Zinda, John Aloysius. 2014. "Making National Parks in Yunnan: Shifts and Struggles within the Ecological State." Pp. 105–28 in <u>Mapping Shangrila: Contested Landscapes in the Sino-Tibetan Borderlands</u>, edited by E. T. Yeh and C. R. Coggins. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Sectors   Sociology of Development, ASA Section Newsletter: Number 3   Summer 2015

New Publications: Books

So, Alvin Y., and Yin-wah Chu. 2015. *The Global Rise of China*. Polity Press: Cambridge and Oxford, U.K.
http://www.polity.co.uk/book.asp?ref=9780745664736

This book sets out to unravel and explain the puzzle of the global rise of China: how, in just forty years, China has been quickly transformed from a poor, backward third-world country to one of the world's core economic powerhouses. Exactly how did this Chinese developmental miracle happen?

Focusing on the key historical turning point in China's post-socialist development, the book examines the complex processes through which China interacted with the global neoliberal project of the late twentieth century. Alvin Y. So and Yin-Wah Chu reveal the centrality of the communist party-state in propelling China onto the world scene, and how it has successfully responded to the developmental challenges of technological upgrading, environmental degradation, inter-state rivalry, and maintaining its power.

This book provides a comprehensive and insightful study of the rise of China not solely from an economic, social, and political perspective, but also from a global and historical perspective. It will be an invaluable guide for students and non-specialists interested in post-socialist development and the global rise of China in the twenty-first century.
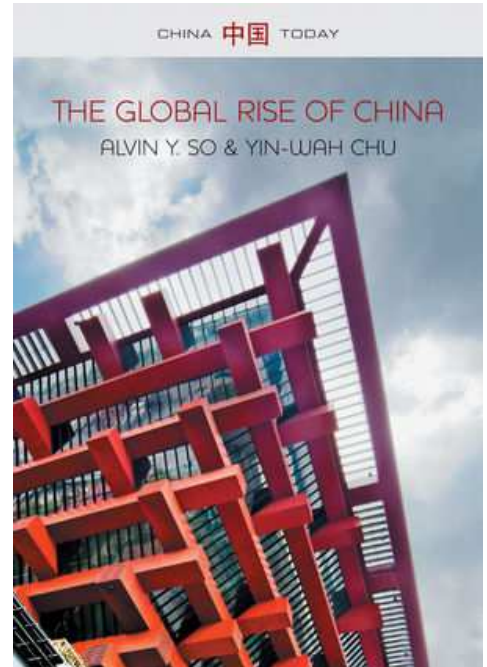
Young, Gay. 2015. *Gendering Globalization on the Ground: the Limits of Feminized Work for Mexican Women's Empowerment*. Routledge: New York. http://www.routledgementalhealth.com/books/details/9781138809826/

How has globalization worked for women working on the frontlines of neoliberalism on the Mexico-US border? This border divides "US" from "Others," and produces social inequalities that form a site where marginalized border women encounter the othering power of neoliberalism and confront inequalities of gender and class. Within this context, a critical comparison of socially similar women, working either in export production industries or in small-scale commerce and low-level services in Ciudad Juárez, reveals how export factory work constrains women's empowerment at home – as well as the wages they earn and the well-being of their households. This volume challenges the neoliberal rationale of "empowering" women to support market growth, and argues instead for understanding women's empowerment as a process of transformation from disempowerment by gender power relations to challenging masculinist domination in households and, ultimately, the economy and society. Because structures of gender and globalization are mutually constituted, women's empowerment as gender democracy is integral to producing alternative, democratic globalization. Using a feminist methodology that gives attention to the standpoint of women located on the downside of social hierarchies and takes into account strategically diverse points of view, this study develops analysis to counter neoliberal globalization as it touches down in the lives of ordinary women and men on the border and beyond.
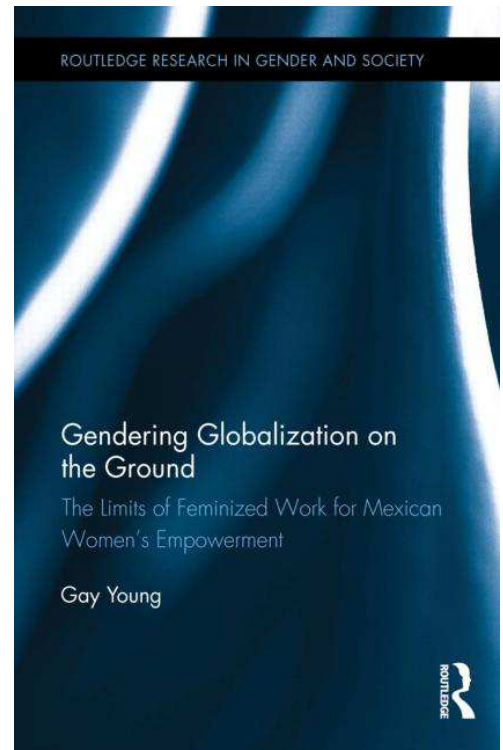
Roll, Michael, Ed. 2014. *The Politics of Public Sector Performance: Pockets of Effectiveness in Developing Countries*. Routledge: London and New York. http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415643610/

It is widely believed that the state in developing countries is weak. The public sector, in particular, is often regarded as corrupt and dysfunctional. This 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 reforms 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.

This book will be of strong interest to students and scholars of political science, sociology, development, organizations, public administration, public policy and management.
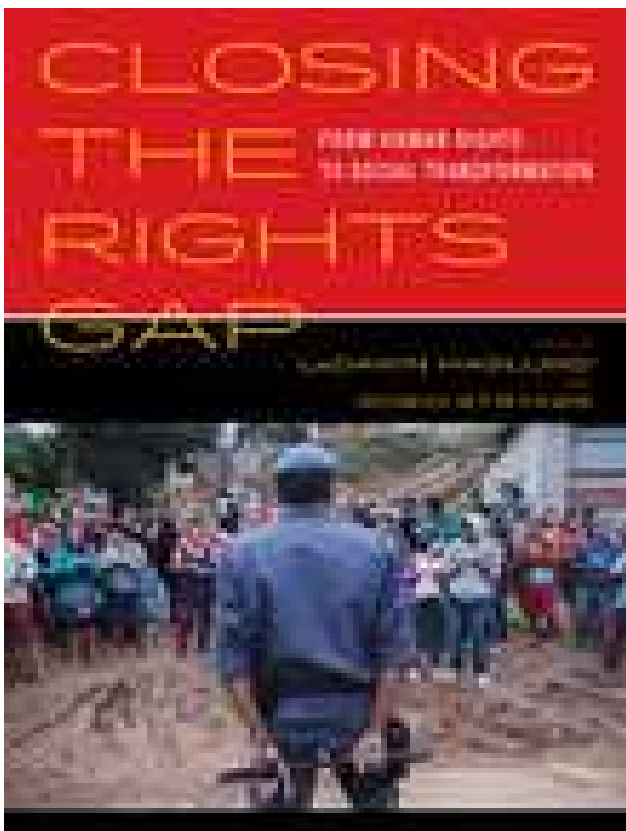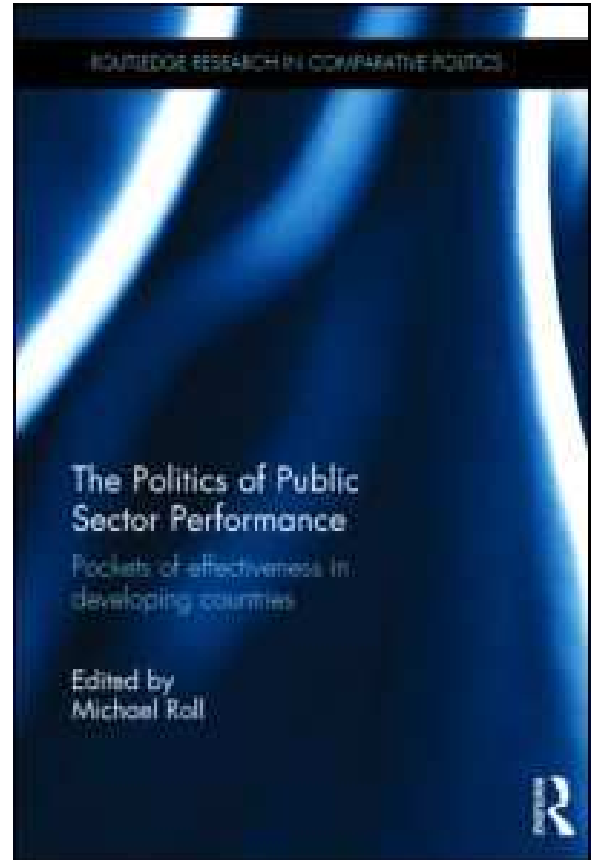
Haglund, LaDawn and Robin Stryker, Eds. 2015. *Closing the Rights Gap: From Human Rights to Social Transformation*. University of California Press.

http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520283091

Do "human rights"—as embodied in constitutions, national laws, and international agreements—foster improvements in the lives of the poor or otherwise marginalized populations? When, where, how, and under what conditions? Closing the Rights Gap: From Human Rights to Social Transformation systematically compares a range of case studies from around the world in order to clarify the conditions under which—and institutions through which—economic, social, and cultural rights are progressively realized in practice. It concludes with testable hypotheses regarding how significant transformative change might occur, as well as an agenda for future research to facilitate rights realization worldwide.

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Kalberg, Stephen. 2014. *Searching for the Spirit of American Democracy: Max Weber's Analysis of a Unique Political Culture, Past, Present, and Future*. Paradigm: Boulder, Co.
https://paradigm.presswarehouse.com/books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=367821

The ongoing "crisis of American democracy" debate is the topic of this new book. By referring to Weber's long-term perspective and rigorous terminology, it provides rich new insights and also offers powerful explanations for the particular contours of today's American political culture.

Kalberg draws upon Weber to reconstruct political culture in ways that define America's unique spirit of democracy. Developing several Weber-inspired models, the author reveals patterns of oscillation in American history. Can these pendulum movements sustain today the symbiotic dualism that earlier invigorated American democracy? Can they do so to such an extent that the American spirit of democracy is rejuvenated? Kalberg forcefully argues that, if democracies are to endure, supportive political cultures must be in place. He then explores in his concluding chapter whether Weber's explanations and insights can be generalized beyond the American case.
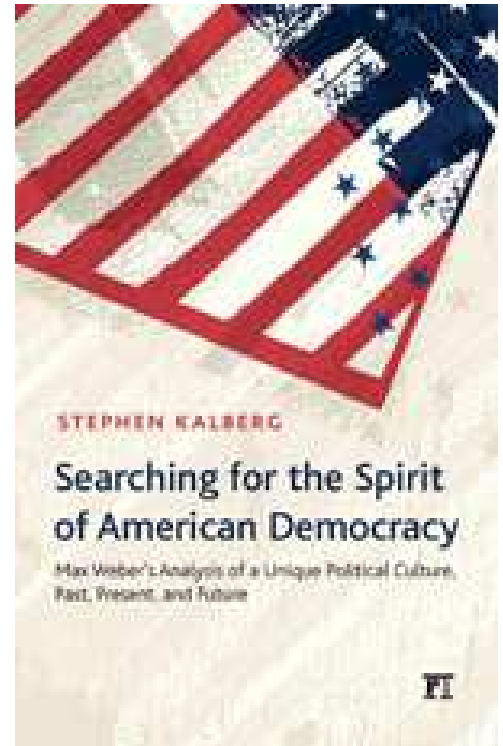
Almeda, Paul. 2014. *Mobilizing Democracy*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
https://jhupbooks.press.jhu.edu/content/mobilizing-democracy

Paul Almeida's comparative study of the largest social movement campaigns that existed between 1980 and 2013 in every Central American country (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama) provides a granular examination of the forces that spark mass mobilizations against state economic policy, whether those factors are electricity rate hikes or water and health care privatization. Many scholars have explained connections between global economic changes and local economic conditions, but most of the research has remained at the macro level. Mobilizing Democracy contributes to our knowledge about the protest groups "on the ground" and what makes some localities successful at mobilizing and others less successful. His work enhances our understanding of what ingredients contribute to effective protest movements as well as how multiple protagonists—labor unions, students, teachers, indigenous groups, nongovernmental organizations, women's groups, environmental organizations, and oppositional political parties—coalesce to make protest more likely to win major concessions.
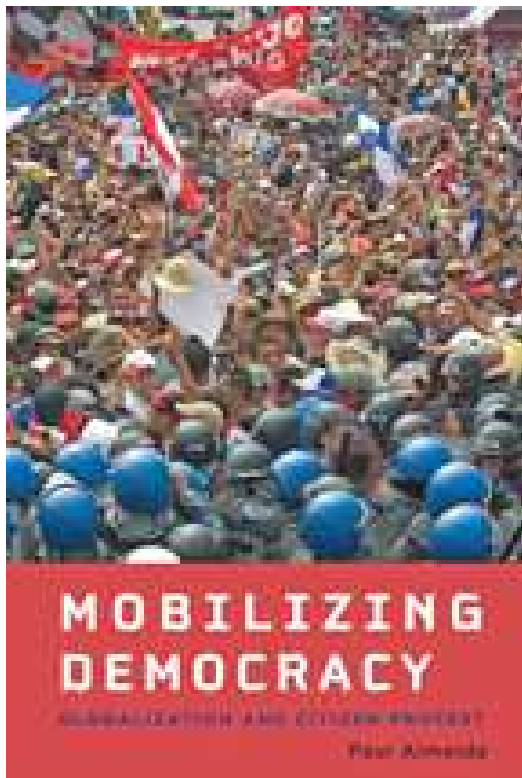
Based on extensive field research, archival data of thousands of protest events, and interviews with dozens of Central American activists, Mobilizing Democracy brings the international consequences of privatization, trade liberalization, and welfare-state downsizing in the global South into focus and shows how persistent activism and network building are reactivated in these social movements. Almeida enables our comprehension of global and local politics and policy by answering the question, "If all politics is local, then how do the politics of globalization manifest themselves?" Detailed graphs and maps provide a synthesis of the quantitative and qualitative data in this important study. Written in clear, accessible prose, this book will be invaluable for students and scholars in the fields of political science, social movements, anthropology, Latin American studies, and labor studies.

Sassen, Saskia. 2014. *Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy.* Harvard University Press/Belknap: Cambridge, MA.
http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674599222

Soaring income inequality and unemployment, expanding populations of the displaced and imprisoned, accelerating destruction of land and water bodies: today's socioeconomic and environmental dislocations cannot be fully understood in the usual terms of poverty and injustice, according to Saskia Sassen. They are more accurately understood as a type of expulsion—from professional livelihood, from living space, even from the very biosphere that makes life possible.

This hard-headed critique updates our understanding of economics for the twenty-first century, exposing a system with devastating consequences even for those who think they are not vulnerable. From finance to mining, the complex types of knowledge and technology we have come to admire are used too often in ways that produce elementary brutalities. These have evolved into predatory formations—assemblages of knowledge, interests, and outcomes that go beyond a firm's or an individual's or a government's project.

Sassen draws surprising connections to illuminate the systemic logic of these expulsions. The sophisticated knowledge that created today's financial "instruments" is paralleled by the engineering expertise that enables exploitation of the environment, and by the legal expertise that allows the world's have-nations to acquire vast stretches of territory from the have-nots. Expulsions lays bare the extent to which the sheer complexity of the global economy makes it hard to trace lines of responsibility for the displacements, evictions, and eradications it produces—and equally hard for those who benefit from the system to feel responsible for its depredations.
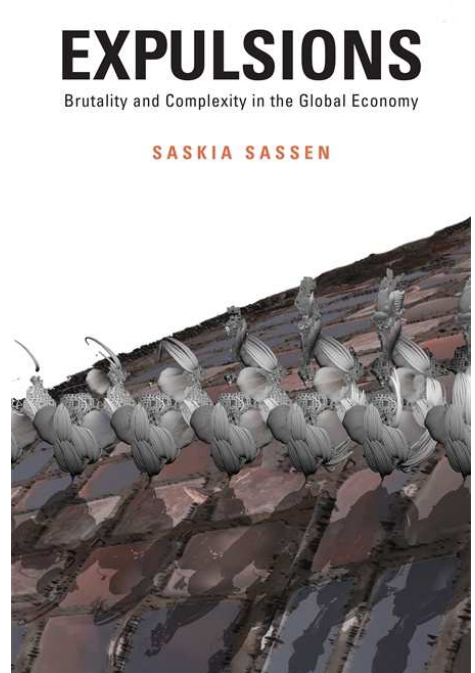
Loveman, Mara. 2014. *National Colors: Racial Classification and the State in Latin America*. Oxford University Press: New York. http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199337354.do
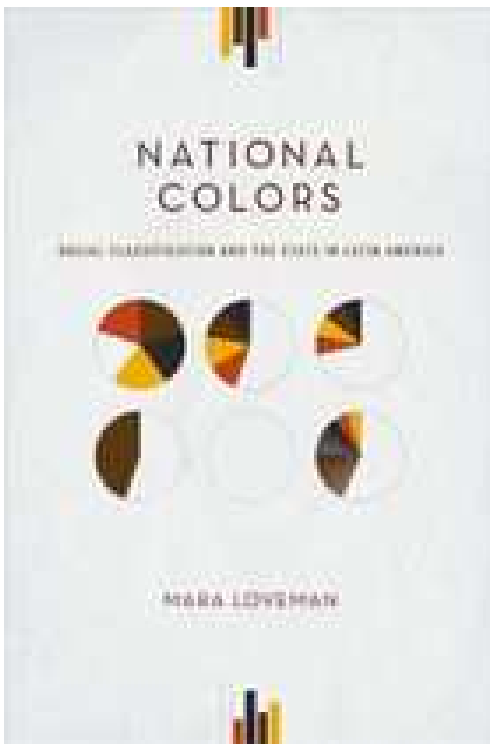
The first comprehensive history of census-taking and nation-making in nineteen Latin American states across nearly two centuries.

Argues that the relationship of individual states to the international system of states plays a decisive role in shaping how states classify and count citizens on their censuses.

The era of official color-blindness in Latin America has come to an end. For the first time in decades, nearly every state in Latin America now asks their citizens to identify their race or ethnicity on the national census. Most observers approvingly highlight the historic novelty of these reforms, but National Colors shows that official racial classification of citizens has a long history in Latin America.

Through a comprehensive analysis of the politics and practice of official ethnoracial classification in the censuses of nineteen Latin American states across nearly two centuries, this book explains why most Latin American states classified their citizens by race on early national censuses, why they stopped the practice of official racial classification around mid-twentieth century, and why they reintroduced ethnoracial classification on national censuses at the dawn of the twenty-first century.

Lu Zhang. 2015. *Inside China's Automobile Factories: The Politics of Labor and Worker Resistance*. Cambridge University Press.
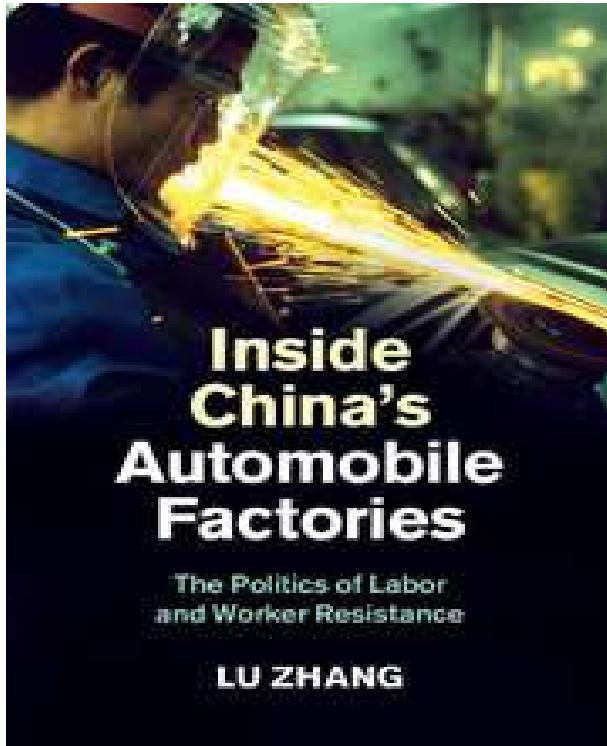
In Inside China's Automobile Factories, Lu Zhang explores the current conditions, subjectivity, and collective actions of autoworkers in the world's largest and fastest-growing automobile manufacturing nation.

Based on years of fieldwork and extensive interviews conducted at seven large auto factories in various regions of China, Zhang provides an inside look at the daily factory life of autoworkers and a deeper understanding of the roots of rising labor unrest in the auto industry.

Combining original empirical data and sophisticated analysis that moves from the shop floor to national political economy and global industry dynamics, the book develops a multilayered framework for understanding how labor relations in the auto industry and broader social economy can be expected to develop in China in the coming decades.

Sanyal, Paromita. 2014. Credit to Capabilities: A Sociological Study of Microcredit Groups in India. Cambridge University Press.
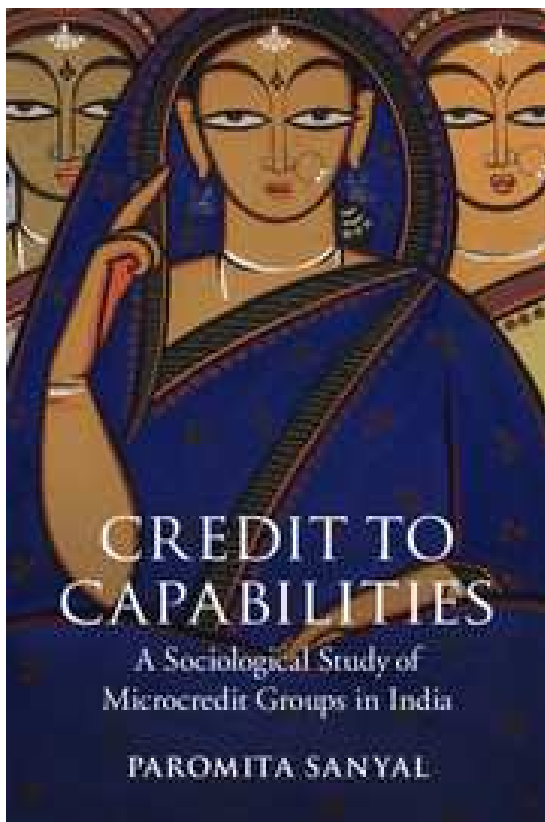
Credit to Capabilities focuses on the controversial topic of microcredit's impact on women's empowerment and, especially, on the neglected question of how microcredit transforms women's agency.

Based on interviews with hundreds of economically and socially vulnerable women from peasant households, this book highlights the role of the associational mechanism – forming women into groups that are embedded in a vast network and providing the opportunity for face-to-face participation in group meetings – in improving women's capabilities.

This book reveals the role of microcredit groups in fostering women's social capital, particularly their capacity of organizing collective action for public goods and for protecting women's welfare. It argues that, in the Indian context, microcredit groups are becoming increasingly important in rural civil societies.

Throughout, the book maintains an analytical distinction between married women in male-headed households and women in female-headed households in discussing the potentials and the limitations of microcredit's social and economic impacts.

Hoang, Kimberly Kay. 2015. *Dealing in Desire: Asian Ascendancy, Western Decline, and the Hidden Currencies of Global Sex Work.* Oakland, CA: University of California Press. http://www.ucpress.edu/book.php?isbn=9780520275577

This captivating ethnography explores Vietnam's sex industry as the country ascends the global and regional stage. Over the course of five years, author Kimberly Kay Hoang worked at four exclusive Saigon hostess bars catering to diverse clientele: wealthy local Vietnamese and Asian businessmen, Viet Kieus (ethnic Vietnamese living abroad), Western businessmen, and Western budget-tourists. Dealing in Desire takes an in-depth and often personal look at both the sex workers and their clients to show how Vietnamese high finance and benevolent giving are connected to the intimate spheres of the informal economy. For the domestic super-elite who use the levers of political power to channel foreign capital into real estate and manufacturing projects, conspicuous consumption is a means of projecting an image of Asian ascendancy to potential investors. For Viet Kieus and Westerners who bring remittances into the local economy, personal relationships with local sex workers reinforce their ideas of Asia's rise and Western decline, while simultaneously bolstering their diminished masculinity. Dealing in Desire illuminates Ho Chi Minh City's sex industry as not just a microcosm of the global economy, but a critical space where dreams and deals are traded.
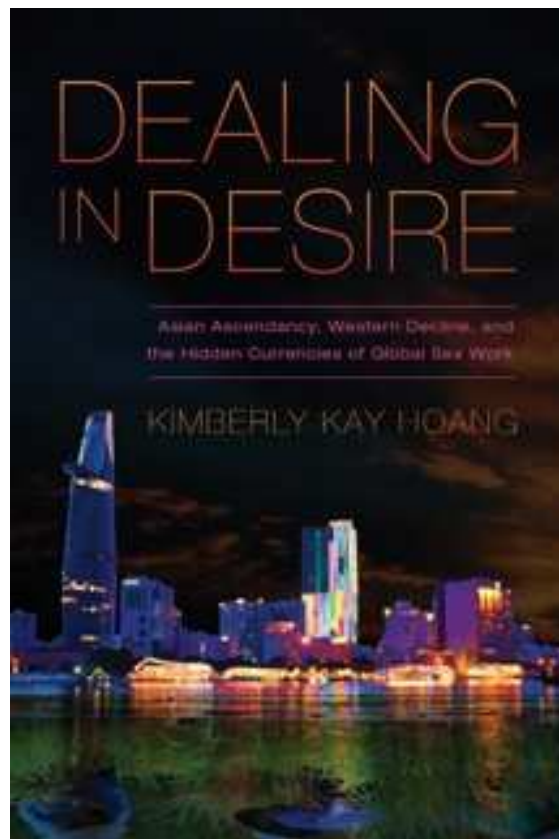
Chase-Dunn, C. and B. Lerro. 2014. *Social Change: Globalization from the Stone Age to the Present*. Paradigm: Boulder, CO. http://www.paradigmpublishers.com/Books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=364458
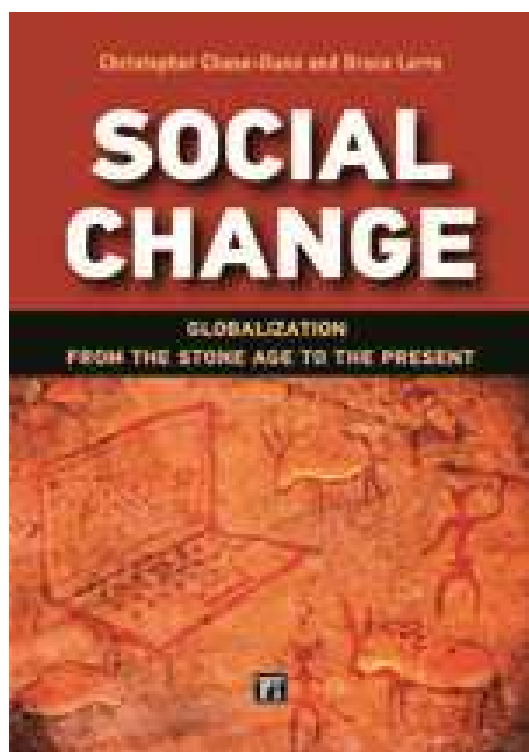
From the Stone Age to the Internet Age, this book tells the story of human sociocultural evolution. It describes the conditions under which hunter-gatherers, horticulturalists, agricultural states, and industrial capitalist societies formed, flourished, and declined. Drawing evidence from archaeology, ethnography, linguistics, historical documents, statistics, and survey research, the authors trace the growth of human societies and their complexity, and they probe the conflicts in hierarchies both within and among societies. They also explain the macro-micro links that connect cultural evolution and history with the development of the individual self, thinking processes, and perceptions.

Next Issue:

Content and ideas for the next issue should be submitted according to upcoming announcements.

- 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

A permanent SocDev video archive has been proposed (for teaching purposes, for example), from conference sessions and other sources. Some sessions have been uploaded to Vimeo, and are available at:
https://vimeo.com/album/3341323

JOB OPENINGS

Lecturer in Management, Governance and Development Leadership – HUM 06554
https://www.jobs.manchester.ac.uk/universityofmanchesterinternal/displayjob.aspx?jobid=9851
Closing date: 25 June, 2015

Lecturer in Management, Governance and International Development – HUM 06514
https://www.jobs.manchester.ac.uk/universityofmanchesterinternal/displayjob.aspx?jobid=9810
Closing date: 25 June, 2015

Lecturer in International Development: Informatics and Distance Learning – HUM 06516
https://www.jobs.manchester.ac.uk/universityofmanchesterinternal/displayjob.aspx?jobid=9812
Closing date: 21 June, 2015

Lynda Rowlinson |School Resources Officer | Room 1.16 | Humanities Bridgeford Street Building |
School of Environment, Education and Development | The University of Manchester |
Manchester M13 9PL | United Kingdom Tel: +44(0)161 275 5507

Call for expressions of interest for the submission of proposals under the Marie Curie programme

The Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM), located at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), is interested in participating as a host centre in the following Marie Curie Actions:
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowships (IF-EF)
- Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowships (IF-GF)

The RECSM is a young research centre focusing mostly on research in survey methodology, survey data analysis and experimental and quasi-experimental survey designs. The centre's new facility is equipped with new offices and a new lab for experiments. These new facilities are located at the "Ciutadella Campus" of the UPF, very close to the Olympic Port in Barcelona. It has also organized and hosted a very successful summer program in survey methodology. Fellowships will consist of a joint application between the researcher and the RECSM (UPF). They are for "experienced researchers" (4 years research experience following completion of a PhD) moving to Barcelona from another country. Projects are between 12 to 24 months with a typical budget of around €85,000 per year. A Career Restart option is available to those inactive for 12 months or more and a "reintegration option" is available to those previously active in the EU who seek to return. For those more successful candidates we will consider the possibility for looking for alternative funding for staying at the centre after finalization of their fellowship.

The required postdoctoral investigator needs to have research experience related to the disciplines of survey methodology (questionnaire design, evaluation of survey questions, fieldwork strategies and supervision, interviewer effects, survey experiments, online survey panels), survey data analysis (political behavior, statistical models for the social sciences, studies of social demography, behavioral and experimental studies and labor market studies), or experimental and quasi-experimental research designs. We also are looking for researchers willing to get involved in other RECSM activities such as courses, organization of seminars and conferences. We will also appreciate those candidates willing to prepare or participate in future coming research proposals in any of these different topics.

Those researchers willing to apply with RECSM under the aforementioned Actions should fulfill the respective eligibility criteria and send an expression of interest containing the following:

A Curriculum Vitae
A summary statement of their research proposal
A summary of future research plans
A motivation letter
One relevant publication
A recommendation letter

Expressions of interest must be submitted by the 30th of June to: recsm@upf.edu (Title of the email "Marie Curie application"-RECSM)

Candidates will be informed of the results of the pre-selection by the 6th of July. The deadline for the submission of proposals to the Commission is the 10th of September 2015.

Eligibility criteria according to the calls:
At the deadline for the submission of proposals (10/09/2015), researchers:
- Shall be in possession of a doctoral degree since 2011.
- Must not have been a resident of or carried out their main academic activities in Spain for more than 12 months in the preceding 3 years.

Find the official call at the following websites:
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/10057-msca-if-2015-ef.html#tab2
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/h2020/topics/10058-msca-if-2015-gf.html

GIGA Comparative Area Studies Award

The GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies has established itself as a center of academic and research excellence in Comparative Area Studies (CAS). Therefore, the GIGA has decided in 2013 to establish a biannual award for the Best Scholarly Article in the field of CAS, including contributions to political science, economics, contemporary history or any other social science discipline that relates to the CAS concept as outlined on the GIGA webpage:

http://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/comparative-area-studies

The award ceremony for the second CAS prize will take place at a prestigious event/conference in early 2016. Aside from the honor, the winning article will be awarded €2,500 in prize money, and the author will be invited to attend the award ceremony.

Eligibility: Submissions should have been published in English sometime between 2013 and 2015, be located in the field of CAS, and contribute to developments and advancements in the theory or practice of comparative area studies. A relevant article of which the status is "accepted" or "forthcoming" may be accepted at the discretion of the committee chair. For these hitherto unpublished contributions, authors must arrange for the given journal to confirm both the article's status and the projected year of publication. GIGA staff is excluded from eligibility. Articles may be single-authored or co-authored.

Nomination: The award committee will consider both journal editors' recommendations and peer nominations. Scholars who wish to nominate a peer are requested to shortly disclose their relation to the nominee. Please submit the article you wish to nominate, along with your and the (main) author's full contact details, to Gabriele Tetzlaff at cas@giga-hamburg.de by 15 September 2015. The subject matter should read "GIGA CAS Award".
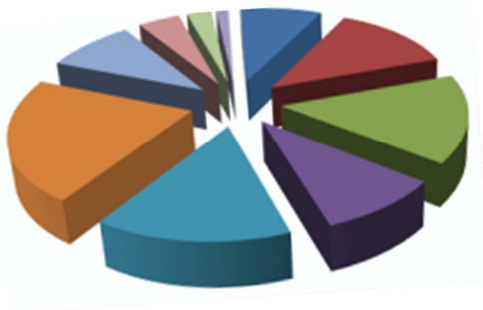
Announcement: The winner will be notified of the award committee's decision by mid December 2015. Shortly thereafter the GIGA will make public the announcement via its media channels.

The Award Committee: Andreas Mehler, GIGA, Scott Gates, PRIO, Rudra Sil, University of Pennsylvania

For further inquiries please contact cas@giga-hamburg.de with the subject matter "inquiry".

To the Call for Nominations (online):

http://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/news/call-for-nominations-for-giga%E2%80%99s-cas-award