

SECTORS

*Newsletter of the American Sociological Association's
Sociology of Development Section*

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR:

Jennifer Bair

Dear members,

In reflecting on what it is like to be a sociologist of development these days, I am struck by the aptness of Dickens's oft-cited quote about it being "the best of times and the worst of times." On the one hand, the intellectual vibrancy of development sociology is clear. The creation of the Sociology of Development section has been critical for the institutionalization of the field within the discipline, and the steady growth in membership over the past six years is a testament to the dedicated leadership that the section has enjoyed, thanks to the hard work of the past Chairs and Council members. In October of this year, we cleared the 500 mark, and our membership roster includes scholars working in 26 different countries.

We are also enjoying expanded opportunities to publish and present our research. Over 100 papers were presented at the sixth annual section conference at Wayne State University this past October, and planning for the 2018 conference, which will take place at the University of Illinois next fall, is already underway. The section also co-organized a three-day conference on "Development in the Face of Global Inequalities" in Barcelona, featuring 40 panels and more than 120 scholars. The *Sociology of Development* journal has quickly become an important venue for disseminating development research, featuring essays from both well-established figures in the field as well as cutting-edge research conducted by graduate students and more junior scholars. And the section's policy brief series, "Sociological Perspectives for Development Policy," provides yet another outlet for our members to share their expertise,



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including with development practitioners.

Yet even as the field of development sociology is flourishing, development—whether defined as the reduction of poverty via equitable growth, the promotion of human flourishing, or the ability of communities to pursue their own vision of the future—is facing grave challenges. While some of these, such as the escalation of sectarian violence and the long-term consequences of climate change, are far from new, they are almost certainly being made worse by political developments in the United States. Scholars of development have long debated the value of official development assistance, but there is agreement that a radical and abrupt reduction in it will have negative effects. More generally, President Trump’s “America First” policy portends a disengagement on the part of the United States with global development concerns (save those that can be justified on national security grounds). Moreover, Trump’s election reflects, and further fuels, what appears to be a global upsurge of populist nationalism, which threatens to engender new forms of social marginalization and exclusion.

One task for development sociologists will be to document whether and how these political and policy shifts in the United States and elsewhere in the global North affect the places in which we work, the processes we study, and the outcomes we track. Moving forward, development sociologists will also be well poised to examine how developing communities are organizing in light of these trends. We will need to continue to communicate, as frequently and as clearly as possible, what we know about development to a range of constituencies, including our colleagues, students, policymakers, and the public at large. And of course, we will try to learn more. Clearly, we have our work cut out for us.

As Chair, my overarching goal will be to work with our wonderful section Council and the membership at large to identify additional ways to strengthen the visibility and impact of development sociology, both inside and outside of the discipline. I hope to build on the important foundation created by our ongoing policy brief series while also identifying additional opportunities for dissemination and outreach. One way to do this is by fostering greater dialogue between development scholars and development practitioners, which has been a long-standing priority for the section. Another avenue might be promoting section activities, such as the annual conference, more broadly, including to those working outside of development sociology narrowly conceived. The work that I have been doing on the causes and consequences of global production networks has led me to generative collaborations with geographers, anthropologists, and feminist economists, for example. I have found that there is significant overlap in our substantive concerns, even when our theoretical and methodological approaches differ. To be sure, development sociology has long belied American sociology’s reputation for insularity, but I would like to see our section further strengthen its presence in multi- and interdisciplinary development debates.

Internally, the section is already an exemplar of intellectual diversity. One of its most distinctive characteristics is its “big tent” approach, and its commitment to defining the sociology of development in a way that is inclusive of the different subfields that exist within it. Its founders envisioned a section that would feel like a scholarly and professional home for development sociologists of all stripes. Given that, let me close by saying a few words regarding my decision, with the input of Council, not to include an “open session” in our section’s program for the 2018 ASA meeting in Philadelphia. As you know, I invited section members to submit their suggestions for possible session topics. I received more than a dozen proposals, including the three that were ultimately chosen: *Frontiers of Feminist Development*; *States, Parties, and Movements in the Global South: Rethinking the “State” in Development*; and *Cities and Development*.

I recognize that some of you will not find these topics a good fit with your own work, and I hope that you might consider submitting instead to the regular development session, which is being organized this year by Abigail Weitzman. Ultimately, it benefits the section to have a robust stream of submissions from development sociologists across the conference program, which increases the visibility of our field within American sociology. In addition, we are fortunate to have a regular section conference, which provides another opportunity for development sociologists to share our work with each other. Finally, I’d like to remind everyone that we are only about 90 members short of the number needed to get an additional session at the ASA annual meeting. So onwards to 600!

Of course, I welcome your thoughts on this, or any other aspect of the section’s work, so please email me with suggestions and comments. I look forward to hearing from you.

Jennifer Bair
University of Virginia
<https://sociology.virginia.edu/content/jennifer-bair>

NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

Kristy Kelly, *Columbia University | Drexel University*

I am a sociologist specializing in gender and development, policy and politics, transnational feminisms, gender mainstreaming, and social change in Southeast Asia. I am currently assistant clinical professor of global and international education at Drexel University where I teach courses on gender and education, education diplomacy, the political economy of education reform, and qualitative research methods. I am simultaneously affiliated with Columbia University as Associate Research Scholar at the Weatherhead East Asian Institute where I teach courses on feminist theory, gender mainstreaming policy, and gender and development in Southeast Asia at the School of International and Public Affairs. I have written on gender and corruption; higher education reform; masculinity and gender-based violence; women and leadership; and the politics of gender, class, and retirement in Vietnam.

I am completing a book titled *Whatever Happened to Comrade? The Politics of Gender and Development in Vietnam*. Based on nearly two decades of ethnographic fieldwork, my book examines Vietnamese feminist engagement with gender and development discourses, policies and practices, and with the state, development institutions and each other in post-socialist Vietnam. It illuminates how gender and development practitioners translate international gender-mainstreaming policies into local practice, moving them beyond planning and rhetoric to affect local, cultural change. In the process, Vietnamese nationalist, socialist, and post-colonial feminist notions of equality are reframed to reflect liberal and neoliberal assumptions about gender and development. These new assumptions privilege individual rights, markets, free choice, and the household economy. As a result, new Vietnamese feminisms emerge disavowing the social, cultural, and economic forces producing inequality. This turns activist attention away from structural problems to focus on individual needs, making gender equality the responsibility of individually empowered citizens rather than the state.

In 2016, I was elected co-chair of the Sociology of Development's subsection on Feminist Development, which was founded the same year at the section conference in Ithaca, New York. In 2017, I was elected to Council. In both positions, I strive to bring feminist development theory and applied sociology and development practice into the section's research, teaching, and policy advocacy. I am also active in Sociologists for Women in Society and am a founding member of the Association of Gender Professionals. I hope to develop synergies across the work of these organizations drawing in new members and perspectives to the Sociology of Development section.



Ryan Nehring, *PhD Candidate, Development Sociology, Cornell University*

My research consists of both academic and more policy-oriented work. Academically, my work analyzes the historical, social, and political aspects of public agricultural research in Brazil. For my dissertation research, I am focusing specifically on a public company known as the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) that is often identified as the principal agency responsible for transforming Brazilian agriculture over the past fifty years. I also continue to work with multilateral organizations (primarily from the UN system) based on previous work experience. This work mainly centers on the design and evaluation of local and regional food procurement policies throughout the world with a focus on Latin America and Africa. I am currently located in Brasilia, Brazil where I am conducting my dissertation field research.

I am excited to hopefully bring new initiatives to the council through social media platforms and to bring graduate student voices to the table during these times of

increasingly precarious funding and employment opportunities (among other ongoing political challenges). The upcoming conference at University of Illinois should also be a lot of fun – from the preparation to the event itself.

Poulami Roychowdhury, *Assistant Professor of Sociology, McGill University*

My research focuses on gender, political economy, and law. Under what circumstances do social movements influence legal policies against gender inequality? Why and how do women's rights become embedded differently in different contexts? These are some of the questions that motivate my ongoing projects on sexual and domestic violence, labor rights, and the gendered effects of government surveillance. I have a continuing interest in South Asia, which for me serves as both a research site and a site that challenges conventional sociological analysis. The history and scholarship of this region raises questions about the degree to which sociological categories can meaningfully account for processes outside the United States, a country that continues to serve as the unquestioned site of inquiry and theorizing in our discipline.



My membership in the Development Section Council is motivated by a desire to help strengthen and draw attention to sociological research that thinks carefully about the global south. As a council member, I plan on formalizing the gender and development caucus started by previous council members. I also look forward to highlighting innovative research in the policy briefs that have become a key feature of the section's web presence.

2017 SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT SECTION PRIZE WINNERS

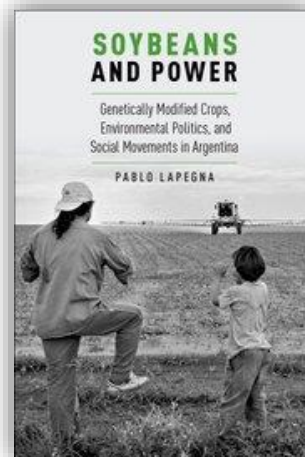
2017 Sociology of Development Book Award

Pablo Lapegna. 2016. *Soybeans and Power: Genetically Modified Crops, Environmental Politics, and Social Movements in Argentina*. Oxford University Press. <https://global.oup.com/academic/product/soybeans-and-power-9780190215132?cc=us&lang=en&>

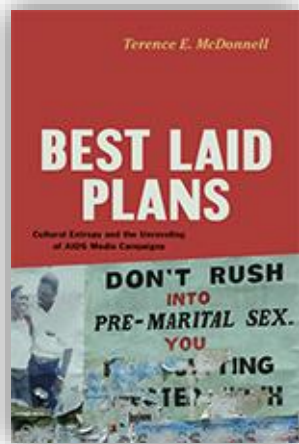
In our field, we talk about transcending scales in our field, and this text certainly captures that larger goal, as it starts with the transformative power of a soybean!

This book is one of those beautifully written ethnographies that makes us feel like our field can brush shoulders with literature. While presenting such an eloquent ethnography, Lapegna also presents what Marc Edelman called “a magisterial contribution to social movement theory and the critical history of commodities.”

Our committee note this text’s exceptional capacity to capture the complex intersections of development and social movements with an empathetic lens into the daily struggles of communities in Argentina; who are both most adversely impacted by Genetic Modification technology and at the forefront of new forms of resistance enacted in order to survive.



Honorable Mention for the 2017 Sociology of Development Book Award

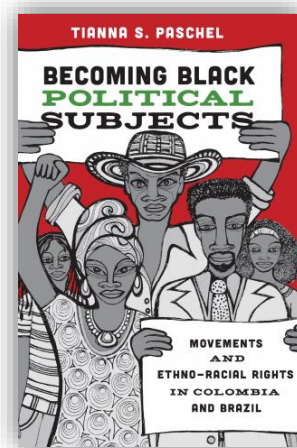


McDonnell, Terence. 2016. *Best Laid Plans: Cultural Entropy and the Unraveling of AIDS Media Campaigns*. University of Chicago Press. <http://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/B/bo23996901.html>

In this innovative text, McDonnell traces the proliferation of global media campaigns on HIV/AIDS with their eventual local collapse. Through processes of cultural entropy the intended meanings of development agencies fall flat in the communities that absorb the messaging of such popularized issues. Through his ability to engage theories of culture, development, organizational sociology and global health in both urban and media spaces, Wendy Griswold noted that this book “offers an entirely fresh view of cities in all their semiotic multiplicity” and “changes the way we see the world” from a development perspective.

Paschel, Tianna S. 2016. *Becoming Black Political Subjects: Movements and Ethno-Racial Rights in Columbia and Brazil*. Princeton University Press. <https://press.princeton.edu/titles/10761.html>

In this piece Paschel analyzes the ethno-racial legislation of Brazil and Columbia over the past 40 years through the voices and collective agency of black activist movements who worked in contexts of severe unrest and the simultaneous growing interest of the international community. Michael Hanchard lauded Paschel’s ability to “ferret out the tensions between activists and organizations identified with state power on the one hand, and more popular forms of consciousness raising and mobilization on the other. Conceptually innovative, methodologically rigorous, and wide-ranging, this book is an extraordinary piece of scholarship.”



Committee: Jennifer Fish (Chair), Maryann Bylander, Xiaoshuo Hou, Yan Long, Craig Van Pelt.

2017 Sociology of Development Faculty Article Award

Levien, Michael. 2015. “Social Capital as Obstacle to Development: Brokering Land, Norms, and Trust in Rural India.” *World Development* 74: 77-92.

The committee reviewed 33 articles covering an impressive array of topics related to the sociology of development. Both the winner and honorable mention articles offer remarkable data-based theoretical insights on key issues for sociology of development.

The award goes to Michael Levien’s 2015 article from *World Development*, “Social Capital as Obstacle to Development: Brokering Land, Norms, and Trust in Rural India.” This article presents a deeply sociological critique of the understanding of social capital as stocks of networks (as put forth by Putnam and most political scientists), and uses rich ethnographic data from rural India to demonstrate that social capital reproduces inequality, thus complicating the process of inclusive development. For those rusty on, or unfamiliar with, social capital, the article offers a clear explanation of different perspectives from sociology and political science, while for those aware of the nuances, it offers a modern application of Bourdieu to a compelling case.

Honorable Mention for the 2017 Sociology of Development Faculty Article Award

Karataşlı, Şahan Savaş. 2017. “The Capitalist World-economy in the *Longue Durée*: Changing Modes of the Global Distribution of Wealth, 1500–2008.” *Sociology of Development* 3(2): 163-96.

Honorable mention goes to Sahan Karatasli's 2017 article from *Sociology of Development*, "The Capitalist World-economy in the Longue Durée: Changing Modes of the Global Distribution of Wealth, 1500–2008." This article directly addresses one of the fundamental questions that has animated the sociology of development from the get-go, namely the nature of global inequality. It is a fascinating and convincing analysis of the transformations of capitalist world system from the 16th century onwards that shows the trimodal (core-semiperiphery-periphery) structure of the capitalist world-economy that characterized most of the 20th century has in the 21st century transformed into a new quadrimodal (i.e., four-tiered) structure. Karatasli concludes that changes in the number of modes are due to crises of world hegemony.

Committee: Rachel Robinson (chair), Edwin Ackerman, Besnik Pula, Robert Wjrod.

2017 Sociology of Development Graduate Student Paper Award

Rosaldo, Manuel. 2016. "Revolution in the Garbage Dump: The Political and Economic Foundations of the Colombian Recycler Movement, 1986 – 2011." *Social Problems* 63: 351-372.

This year's Graduate Student Paper Award goes to Manuel Rosaldo (University of California-Berkeley) for his article, "Revolution in the Garbage Dump: The Political and Economic Foundations of the Colombian Recycler Movement, 1986 – 2011," appearing in *Social Problems*. Manuel's study challenges conventional thinking by demonstrating that workers in the informal sector are able to effectively mobilize and confront the state in order to assert their rights. In particular, three mechanisms facilitated the Colombian recyclers' organizational capacity, including (1) technical and financial assistance from civil society actors, especially non-governmental organizations, (2) legal victories that challenged state policy, leading to greater recognition of recycler rights, and (3) privatization of waste management, which provided new opportunities for recyclers to enter into the formal sector. With respect to this final mechanism, Manuel again challenges conventional wisdom. Rather than framing neoliberalism as an oppressive force, Colombian recyclers seized this transformative moment as an opportunity to bid for formal contracts. Overall, this is an excellent piece of scholarship that will be of great interest to those studying labor movements and social change, especially within the context of developing nations in the Global South.

Committee: Robert V. Clark (Chair), Ray Jussaume, Smitha Radhakrishnan, Kristen Shorette, Lorna Zukas.

PLACE, SPACE, AND DEVELOPMENT

In this new feature, we turn our attention to the role that place and space play in development. For this issue, we highlight Flint, Michigan, which is located about an hour away from Detroit where the 2017 Sociology of Development conference was held at Wayne State University.

In the first essay, Jacob Lederman lays out the case for why Flint, Michigan, is an important site to examine development processes because it shows why development scholars need to go beyond national contexts and pay attention to variation *within* nations. Next is a review essay by Graham Cassano, who served as the discussant for the 2017 Sociology of Development conference's panel on "Human Needs-Water II: The Flint Water Crisis." Here, he describes how the cutting-edge research presented at the conference shows how a combination of environmental racism and neoliberal policies led to the development of Flint's Water Crisis, and shaped local responses to it.

If you have ideas for a city to highlight in the next issue, and/or an essay you'd like to submit, please contact the editors at socdevsectors@gmail.com.

Flint's Development Dilemma

What makes Flint relevant to development scholars? What can it tell us about the scholarly field and its relationship to poverty, politics, and national and supranational economic arrangements?

Development, of course, can encompass any number of sociological questions. But as Jocelyn Viterna and Cassandra Robertson suggest in a 2015 *Annual Review* overview of the subfield, a focus on institutions, inequality, and culture are at the heart of historical and contemporary efforts to understand socio-economic change. Notwithstanding this broad framing of the field's central concerns, poverty, particularly at the national scale, remains a dominant empirical and rhetorical register for the study of development.

Does Flint feel relevant to development scholars largely due to its endemic poverty? Does the urgent necessity to provide clean drinking water to Flint residents tug at our intellectual proclivities because many of us have studied infrastructure or water provision in societies in which this need is an urgent institutional priority or enduring form of social privation? From this perspective, is Flint useful merely due to these conceptual intersections or does it offer something deeper for development scholars to consider beyond the politics and discourse of infrastructural failure? At what scale do we conceive of institutions and culture when we are speaking about a city situated within the world's dominant economic and geo-political nation state?

I want to suggest here that beyond Flint's staggering rates of poverty, there are other lessons for us to draw from this case. They require, foremost, for us to acknowledge the nested context of place within and beyond the national scale. Flint's current conjuncture urges us to bring development questions to bear on other global North contexts and institutions. What questions do we ask about institutions when we are talking about Flint? Or perhaps more importantly, what happens when we train the lens of development studies on subnational contexts in the United States?

The field of development studies is hardly so concrete or monolithic, but historically it has reserved a privileged space for national economics and political cultures. Questions of protectionism versus free trade, monetary policy, or the rule of law have figured prominently in efforts to understand global stratification. As a graduate student studying Argentina, it seemed to me that these questions animated the arc of the country's 20th century social science discourse. Development scholars looked squarely at the national scale to understand both the political imaginations that hindered economic development, as well as

the national policies, movements, and social classes that loaded the dice in favor of one development regime or another.



Local philanthropies have renovated a number of downtown buildings and have promoted the hash tag #FlintFwd to signal that the crisis has abated and the city is open for business. Photo by author.

Flint's latest crisis demonstrates some of these scalar myopias. It shows how neoliberal globalization and the importance of inter-territorial competition has upended assumptions about national policies and political cultures. Take for example the massive scale-back of federal resources earmarked for cities beginning in the 1980s. Cities such as Flint found themselves increasingly at the mercy of state legislators, who set the formulas for revenue sharing. [According to the Michigan Municipal League](#), a change in the statutory revenue sharing formula at the state level in the early 2000s cost Flint close to \$60 million between 2003 and 2012, even as the sales tax to which these funds were tied, increased. To put this in perspective, this amount is larger than the entire general fund budget for the city in 2015.

Michigan's place within a hierarchy of business-friendly states had eroded during the latter half of the 20th century. Eager to cast Michigan as open for business in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, the state's Republican governor passed laws such as the Economic Vitality Incentive Program (EVIP) in 2011, which tied state revenue sharing with cities to competitive practices such as privatization and the reduction of city spending on employee benefits. These policies set the stage for budget crises and

ushered in unelected emergency managers (EM) tasked with cost cutting, such as the EM associated with switching Flint's water supply to the Flint River.

Scholars pursuing research on development practices in the global South often seek to evaluative relative levels of state sovereignty in the adoption of a given set of policies. A generation of scholarship has documented the profoundly unequal terms of this engagement, characteristic of the so-called Washington Consensus in the 1980s and 90s and its ability to shape development regimes through a suite of market-centric policies. This focus on the power of multilateral agencies to determine state policy is itself connected to a longer development tradition typically expressed through the language of dependency, dating back to the early 20th century.

Can this lens be applied to Flint? Indeed, extant forces have shaped institutions and political cultures in Flint in ways that have profoundly impacted the city's ability to fashion its own future. Decades of fiscal austerity, enacted by city councils and mayors, have left these political institutions largely irrelevant to many residents. Years of unelected emergency managers cemented this view. Citizens, often correctly, perceive that these institutions are merely responsible for managing fiscal retrenchment. In turn, residents often see philanthropies and non-profits as the only game in town in terms of their ability to provide services and offer material benefits.

The weakening of these political institutions and cultures has left economic development policy in the hands of

stakeholders such as philanthropies and third sector organizations. Elected officials are often keenly aware of the need to achieve more inclusive forms of growth, but they are largely hamstrung in a fiscal context shaped by declining budgets. Economic policy, [such as a down-town-centric planning practices](#) (including multi-year tax abatements for businesses), is shaped by deeply "dependent" relationships with those willing to invest in the city, not unlike the relationships scholars have long described between developing countries and multilateral agencies.

What does all this mean for scholars of development working in the United States or other high-income countries? Isn't Flint, after all, exceptional in terms of its loss of political autonomy and levels of impoverishment? What this brief overview suggests is not so much that scholars of development should be interested in Flint. Rather, I hope that it gestures toward the need to situate the contextual specificity of all places within broader circuits of governance and forms of economic constraint. Development scholars have a unique set of conceptual tools for doing so, and focusing on (political) cultures, institutions, and inequality seems as good a starting point as any for beginning to broaden the lens of development to places typically outside of our purview.

Jacob Lederman is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan-Flint. His work has examined the adoption of new urban planning and policy models in Buenos Aires following economic crisis, and the role of global expertise in this process. He is currently working on a comparative project in Flint and Detroit, exploring the role, implementation, and importance of participatory planning practices in the creation of new master plans for these cities.

The Flint Water Crisis Panel

Sociology of Development Conference: Disparities in Development

October 2017, Detroit, MI

In 2017, the Sociology of Development Section of the American Sociological Association held their annual conference in Detroit, Michigan. Appropriately titled "Disparities in Development: Global, Regional, and Local," the conference expanded the conventional understanding of 'development' by focusing both on international development, and upon underdevelopment, in Rodney's (1981) sense, within so-called developed nations. With that focus in mind, I served as a presider, a presenter, and a discussant upon the panel entitled "Human Needs-Water II: The Flint Water Crisis." The panel consisted of four presenters: Terressa Benz (Oakland University, Criminal Justice), Brittany Tucker

(Michigan State University, Sociology), Graham Cassano (Oakland University, Sociology), and David Fasenfest (Wayne State University, Sociology). Three of the four presenters—Benz, Cassano, and Fasenfest—gave talks based upon their recent contribution to the forthcoming special issue of *Critical Sociology*, "The Flint Water Crisis and the Failure of Neoliberal Governance." The presentations all highlighted the interaction of neoliberal policies and white racism in the creation of a persistent economic and social apartheid within Michigan, and, by implication, throughout the United States.

Professor Fasenfest's presentation was based upon "A Neoliberal Response to an Urban Crisis: Emergency

Management in Flint, MI”[1] (forthcoming in *Critical Sociology*), his discussion of the origin of the Michigan Emergency Manager Law as a neoliberal policy response to what Thomas Sugrue (2014) and others have called the Michigan “urban crisis.” Fasenfest began his story where Sugrue’s *The Origin of the Urban Crisis* ends, with the racialized de-industrialization of Detroit in the later 20th century and the consequent loss of the urban tax base. In cities like Detroit, Flint, and Pontiac, the loss of jobs, population, and wealth, led to an extended period of decline, until the crisis of 2007 sent those cities spiraling into bankruptcy. As a result, the republican controlled state legislature and the republican governor passed draconian emergency manager laws. These laws effectively disempowered the local government and the local population, replacing elected legislators and mayors with a gubernatorially appointed financial manager. At best, those managers made policy decisions based upon financial cost-benefit analyses, rather than based upon the interests of the population. The predictable result of this neoliberal intervention was the Flint water crisis. It was Flint’s emergency manager who made the decision to switch to the corrosive water of the Flint river, and it was under the emergency manager that the decision was made not to add corrosion control to the new water. The corrosive water leached lead from the old city’s pipes and poisoned Flint’s population.

In “Flint and the Racialized Geography of Indifference” (forthcoming in *Critical Sociology*), Graham Cassano presented a paper, written with Terressa Benz, that outlined the social and cultural conditions for the racialized underdevelopment of Flint and Detroit in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Beginning with an analysis of the racist rhetoric of Michigan’s Oakland County manager, L. Brooks Patterson, Cassano and Benz trace the deep roots of white suburban racism in the history of economic and geographical apartheid that has characterized Michigan’s communities. Then, drawing upon Andrew Highsmith’s recent history of Flint, *Demolition Means Progress* (2015), Cassano and Benz examine twentieth century red-lining, school segregation, and neoliberal policy decisions as they interacted, effectively rendering Flint’s African American population invisible and, finally, through emergency management, nearly powerless. The authors close with a discussion of the popular uprising against the state apparatus once the contours of the water crisis became clear. Flint residents refused to remain silent or invisible, and they mobilized for change.

Terressa Benz’s presentation, “Toxic Cities: Neoliberalism and Environmental Racism in Flint and Detroit”[2] (forthcoming in *Critical Sociology*), concentrated upon the effects of environmental racism and neoliberal

policies within Detroit, Michigan. While many Americans have now heard of the Flint water crisis, few are aware of the parallel crises in Detroit, including the environmental degradation around the Marathon Oil facilities in the city. For years those facilities have pumped poison waste products into the urban environment, until today their zip code, 48217, has become the most polluted within the state. Using accompanying photos taken by the local activist and artist, Emma Lockridge, Benz vividly illustrated the political economy of poison in Detroit. Two communities about the Marathon facilities, the majority African American/Latina-Latino community, Jefferies, and the majority white community, Oakwood Heights. Benz pointed out that when Marathon proposed a 2.2-billion-dollar expansion plan, part of that plan included creating a green buffer for the neighborhoods. In order to build that buffer, Marathon Oil bought homes—above market value—from the predominantly white Oakwood Heights neighborhood, while leaving the Jefferies neighborhood largely out of the offer. Benz ended her talk with a discussion of the various community groups that have mobilized against this environmental racism, and the strategies they employed in their struggle.

Brittany Tucker presented her work with Stephen Gasteier (Michigan State University) and Jennifer Carrera (Michigan State University), “Framing the Water Justice Movements: Service and Activist Responses to Water Shutoffs in Detroit and Flint.” Like Benz’s presentation, Tucker’s focused upon a lesser known aspect of racialized poverty in Detroit and Flint, water shut-offs. Both Detroit and Flint have some of the highest water fees in Michigan. Consequently, water bills are sometimes beyond the means of the poorest residents. In addition, in Flint, as a result of the lead poisoning of the water, some residents decided to withhold their payment. For both cities, this complex of causes led to a cascade of water shut-offs. These shut-offs had a devastating impact upon urban residents, and could, in many cases, lead to home foreclosure under Michigan law. Tucker and her collaborators used social movement theory to examine the rhetoric around these shut-offs. They found that different stakeholders (community groups, non-profits, government organizations, city officials) would use conflicting rhetoric to describe the rights of residents and the responsibilities of urban officials. As a consequence, Tucker et al. suggested that these different framings of important urban problems hinder good faith attempts to arrive at collective solutions. Tucker concluded the talk with the recommendation that organizers attend to frame alignment between different stakeholders in order to more effectively achieve collective goals.

While all four presentations shared common elements in their discussions of environmental racism and neoliberal urban underdevelopment, Fasenfest, Cassano, and Benz examined these issues through various forms of Marxist theory, while Tucker and her collaborators used social movement theory to organize their discussion. At least part of the reason for the misalignment between the different frames used by different stakeholders to describe the Flint water crisis, the water shut-offs in Detroit and Flint, or the environmental degradation surrounding the Marathon Oil facilities, is the fact that these stakeholders represented very different economic, political, and social interests. As the panel demonstrated, various neo-functionalists and pluralist theories of urban development have less value for understanding the empirical realities of Michigan urban centers than an approach informed by Walter Rodney's class-conscious conception of racialized underdevelopment.

References

Highsmith, Andrew. 2015. *Demolition Means Progress: Flint, Michigan, and the Fate of the American Metropolis*. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press.)

Rodney, Walter. 1981. *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*. (Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press.)

Sugrue, Thomas. 2014. *The Origin of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit*. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.)

[1] The full text of this article is currently available "on line first" through the journal *Critical Sociology*.

[2] The full text of this article is currently available "on line first" through the journal *Critical Sociology*.

Graham Cassano is an associate professor of sociology at Oakland University, near Detroit, Michigan. He is author of *A New Kind of Public: Community, Solidarity, and Political Economy in New Deal Cinema* (Haymarket, 2016). In addition, with Terressa Benz, he has recently completed editing the symposium "The Flint Water Crisis and the Failure of Neoliberal Governance" (forthcoming) for the journal *Critical Sociology* (Sage).

2016 SECTION PRIZE WINNER SPOTLIGHT

2016 Sociology of Development Faculty Award Winner

NAME: Perna Singh

AFFILIATION: Mahatma Gandhi Assistant Professor of Politics and International Studies, Department of Political Science, Watson Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs, Brown University

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

How Solidarity works for Welfare: Subnationalism and Social Development in India, available January 2017 (<http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/politics-international-relations/comparative-politics/how-solidarity-works-welfare-subnationalism-and-social-development-india?format=HB>)

*Winner of the Woodrow Wilson Prize awarded by the American Political Science Association for the best book published in politics and international relations in 2015; winner of the Barrington Moore prize awarded by the American Sociological Association for the best book published in comparative historical sociology in 2015.

New Articles

"Census Enumeration and Group Conflict: A Global Analysis of the Consequences of Counting." Evan S. Lieberman and Perna Singh. *World Politics*. Published online: 08 December 2016, pp. 1-53.

"Subnationalism and Social Development: A Comparative Analysis of Indian States." *World Politics* 67(03). July 2015, pp 506-562.

*Winner, Gregory Luebbert prize awarded by the American Political Science Association for the best article published in Comparative Politics in the last two years; winner of the Mary Parker Follett prize awarded by the American



Political Science Association for the best article published in Politics and History in the last year; winner of the Best article prize awarded by the American Sociological Association for the best article in the Sociology of Development

How did you get started on this project?

My book, which began as a PhD dissertation, is an attempt to answer a question that first struck me many years ago, growing up in and visiting different parts of India, and for which I had yet to find a convincing explanation – Why are Indian states with identical democratic institutions characterized by such dramatically different levels of social development?

To give you a sense of this variation, certain states in India have attained levels of social development, conceptualized in terms of the education and health of the population, approaching those enjoyed by middle-income, industrialized countries, while other states have fared worse than countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In a country the size of India, these divergences translate into dramatic differences in the quality of life for millions. In the 1950s, residents of Bihar (which has a larger population than France) were more than half as likely to be literate as people in Himachal Pradesh. In the 1970s, women in Orissa (which has a larger population than Argentina) were expected to live, on average, over twelve years less than women in Punjab. In the 1990s, children born in Madhya Pradesh (which has a population just a little lower than Turkey) were five times less likely to survive through infancy than those born in the state of Goa. Even today women in Maharashtra (demographically equivalent to Mexico) are four times less likely to die during childbirth than their counterparts in Assam.

My research led me in directions that I would not have been able to predict at the outset. In the book I set out the unexpected relationship that I found between the politics of a shared identity, on the one hand, and social policy and development outcomes on the other. Based on a combination of comparative historical case studies and regression analyses, I delineate the ways in which the strength of subnational identification has influenced the provision of public goods and social policy outcomes across Indian states over time.

What advice do you have for publishing?

All publications begin from submission, and there are (usually) many (too many!) opportunities for revision from the original submission to the final publication. As a graduate student and even now, I have trouble letting go of my research. I find it helpful to remind myself that a submission is a necessary but only the first step. Publication is not a speedy process, and the article/book is often substantially revised in the course of what can be a quite lengthy review process. This reminder of the steps that lie ahead in the publication process can be a useful push for that essential first step, which is submitting your work for review.

SECTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for Applications – *Sectors* Co-Editor

We are seeking a new co-editor of our section newsletter, *Sectors*. This is a great opportunity for a junior scholar to become involved with the section and network with other individuals in our subfield. The newsletter is published semi-annually (in the fall and spring semesters) and includes Council and section news, feature stories, calls for papers and other opportunities in the field, and the section's official reports. *Sectors* is e-mailed to all current section members through the listserv and posted on the section's [website](#).

The co-editor will have a two-year term from August 2018 to July 2020. During the first year (2018-2019), the new editor will work in a team with one of the current co-editors. During the second year (2019-2020), they will continue working with a new co-editor selected in 2019. Both co-editors will work collaboratively to shape the content and formatting of the newsletter. They will seek out and develop original content for the newsletter and maintain regular features.

The Section Council will select the co-editor from all interested parties, and the co-editor will report to the Council regularly (during council meetings). The co-editor will work closely with the Chair and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Section.

Qualifications:

- Member of the Sociology of Development Section;

- Strong organizational skills, including ability to meet deadlines;
- Strong written communication skills;
- Strong MS Word and Acrobat Reader skills
- Graduate students are welcome and encouraged to apply.

Application consists of:

- a one-page statement of interest, qualifications, and ideas for the newsletter
- a one-page CV

Please submit applications to: socdevsectors@gmail.com by **December 31, 2017**. Applicants will hear back by the end of the Spring 2018 term.

Call for 2018 ASA Section Session Submissions

Submission Deadline: January 11, 2018, 11:59 PM EST

1. Frontiers of Feminist Development.

This panel invites papers analyzing emerging topics and issues in development theory and practice by drawing on feminist, intersectional, post-colonial, and/or indigenous perspectives. Potential topics may include (but are not limited to): socio-environmental impacts of extractive industry, megaprojects, GMOs, and/or climate change; alternative models of social, economic and environmental sustainability, innovations in community organizing, knowledge-production, and resistance; and, integration and translation of human rights paradigms in local contexts. Critical questions of interest include: What are the frontiers of feminist development theory, research and practice? How can the practices of local, national, and global development institutions be improved by integrating insights from feminist, post-colonial, and/or indigenous theories?

Session Organizers: Jennifer Keahey, Jennifer.Keahey@asu.edu, and Kristy Kelly, kek72@drexel.edu

2. States, Parties, and Movements in the Global South: Rethinking the “State” in Development.

Traditional theories of the state have tended to conceptualize it as a unitary entity, separate from political parties and social movements. Development sociologists focusing on the global South have increasingly offered broader understandings of states, their role in development, their relation to political parties, and their engagement with civil society, including populist movements on the right and left, labor movements, feminist and LGBTQ movements, and movements of ethnic and racial minorities. This panel invites papers that offer innovative approaches to states and state programs, global development institutions, political parties, and social movements in the global South. Papers drawing on research from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, or offering comparative approaches, are particularly welcome.

Session Organizer: Gowri Vijayakumar, gowri@brandeis.edu

3. Cities and Development.

Since the mid-20th century, poor countries have undergone accelerated processes of urbanization, and the majority of the world's population now lives in cities. Varied theoretical approaches from the sociology of development, from modernization to dependency, have emphasized "over-urbanization" and "urbanization without industrialization", while recent scholarship has turned to questions about the effects of neoliberal restructuring. The degree to which newer urban contexts are defined by the politics of a "reserve army of the unemployed", clientelism and populism, has been subject to considerable debate, as has the relationship between governing institutions and social inequalities in such contexts. This panel invites contributions that address how and why cities are increasingly central for rethinking the politics of development and state-building.

Session Organizer: Patrick Heller, Patrick_Heller@brown.edu

4. *Section on Sociology of Development Refereed Roundtables (one-hour).

Session Organizer: Benjamin Bradlow, Benjamin_Bradlow@brown.edu

*Session will be one-hour in length; followed by the Section's 40-minute business meeting.

Call for 2018 Nominations for Section Awards

Nominations Deadline: March 1, 2018

The Sociology of Development section of the American Sociological Association invites nominations for three awards recognizing outstanding scholarship in the area of the sociology of development: Book Award, Faculty Article Award, and Graduate Student Paper Award. Please note that all nominees must be members of the ASA to be considered for section awards.

Sociology of Development Outstanding Book Award

All books published in 2016 or 2017 are eligible. A brief letter of nomination (self-nominations are welcome) and a copy of the nominated book should be sent to EACH of the committee members listed below **by March 1, 2018**:

Rina Agarwala (Chair), Johns Hopkins University
agarwala@jhu.edu
7206 Ridgewood Ave
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Fauzia Ahmed, Miami University
ahmedfe@miamioh.edu
1 Applewood Circle
Oxford, Ohio 45056

William J. Haller, Clemson University
whaller@clemson.edu
5 Hamilton Ave.
Greenville, SC 29601

Diana Mincyte, CUNY
diana.mincyte@nyu.edu
Social Science Department, N-611
City University of New York-NYCCT
300 Jay Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Enrique Pumar, Santa Clara University
epumar@scu.edu
Department of Sociology
Santa Clara University
500 El Camino Real
Santa Clara, CA 95053-0633

Sociology of Development Faculty Article Award

Please send a letter of nomination and an electronic version of the article to EACH of the committee members listed below **by March 1, 2018**. If the article has been published, the copyright date must be 2016 or 2017. However, unpublished articles are also welcome and self-nominations are encouraged.

Poulami Roychowdhury (Chair), McGill University, poulami.roychowdhury@mcgill.ca
Maria Akchurin, Tulane University, makchurin@tulane.edu
Richard Lachmann, SUNY Albany, rlachmann@albany.edu
Michael Levien, Johns Hopkins, levien@jhu.edu

Sociology of Development Graduate Student Paper Award

Please send a letter of nomination and an electronic version of the article to EACH of the committee members listed below **by March 1, 2018**. If the article has been published, the copyright date must be 2016 or 2017. However, unpublished articles are also welcome and self-nominations are encouraged.

Erin McDonnell (Chair), University of Notre Dame, erin.mcdonnell@nd.edu
Yao Li, Harvard University, Yao_Li@hks.harvard.edu
Laura Reynolds, Colorado State University, Laura.Reynolds@ColoradoState.edu
Liam Swiss, Memorial University of Newfoundland, lswiss@mun.ca

New Sociology of Development Policy Briefs

A note from the Policy Brief Committee:

The Policy Brief Committee is pleased to announce the recent publication of two briefs in our "Sociological Insights for Development Policy" series. In Brief #4, Katy Fallon, Alissa Mazar and Liam Swiss discuss the impacts of maternity leave policies - in terms of women's labor force participation, fertility, and infant/child mortality - in developing countries. In Brief #5, Amm Quamruzzaman argues that enhancing healthcare service utilization requires improvement of governance issues.

Established to strengthen engagement between scholars, policy makers, and development practitioners, it is hoped that our policy brief series will enhance sociology's impact on development discourse and practice throughout the world. In order to build bridges between development sociologists examining the social determinants and consequences of development and professionals engaged in formulating development policy and practice, we hope that you will share these briefs widely with your colleagues, collaborators, and friends.

Do Maternity Leave Benefits Improve Economic and Social Development in Developing Countries?

By Kathleen Fallon, Alissa Mazar, and Liam Swiss

Within developing countries, studies addressing the effects of maternity benefits on fertility, infant/child health, and women's labor force participation are limited and provide contradictory findings. Yet, knowledge regarding the implementation of maternity provisions is essential, as such policies could significantly improve women and children's well-being. We use fixed effects panel regression from 1999 through 2012 across 121 developing countries to explore whether different types of maternity leave policies affect infant/child mortality rates, fertility, and women's labor force participation, and whether those effects are shaped by disparities in GDP per Capita and Secondary School Enrollment. Our findings demonstrate: 1) both infant and child mortality rates are expected to

decline in countries that institute any leave policy, policies that last 12 weeks or longer, and policies that increase in duration and payment (as a percentage of total annual salary), 2) fertility is expected to decline in countries that have higher weekly paid compensation, 3) maternity leave provisions decrease fertility and infant/child mortality rates most in countries with lower GDP per capita and countries with middle range secondary enrollment rates, and 4) labor force participation does not increase. Our results suggest that policy makers must consider the duration, compensation, and goals (addressing fertility versus mortality rates) of a policy alongside a country's economic development and secondary school enrollment when determining which maternity leave provisions to apply within developing-country contexts.

Fallon, Kathleen, Alissa Mazar, and Liam Swiss. 2017. "Do Maternity Leave Benefits Improve Economic and Social Development in Developing Countries?" *Sociological Insights for Development Policy* 2(4): https://sociologyofdevelopment.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/2_4_fallon.pdf.

Governance of Infrastructure and Healthcare Services for Enhancing Health Service Utilization

By Amm Quamruzzaman

The provision of health resources—physical infrastructure, staff, budget, and supplies—does not guarantee that people receive quality healthcare services. Massive infrastructure projects are not always a cost-effective solution to this end because of corruption and other governance issues. My research finds that by improving governance of infrastructure and healthcare services we can enhance people's health service utilization.

Quamruzzaman, Amm. 2017. "Governance of Infrastructure and Healthcare Services for Enhancing Health Service Utilization" *Sociological Insights for Development Policy* 2(5): https://sociologyofdevelopment.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/2_5_amm.pdf.

Guide to Grants and Post Docs for Development Sociologists

Thanks to graduate student members Jeffrey Swindle (University of Michigan) and Karin Johnson (UC Riverside), our section has created its first "Guide to Grants + Post Docs for Development Sociologists."

The broad aim of the Guide is to offer a starting point for graduate students at all stages of research to identify

scholarships, grants, fellowships, and other funding opportunities. Specifically, the guide targets social science research in the international context. Opportunities listed in the guide are listed alphabetically, and include a description, the award amount, the website link, and the month of the deadline. The guide is a tool to both current

and future graduate students in the Sociology of Development section.

Direct link: <https://sociologyofdevelopment.files.wordpress.com/2011/11/guide-to-grants-for-development-sociologists.pdf>

Link to Resources page on the Sociology of Development website where you can find the Guide as well as other Development-related resources:

<https://sociologyofdevelopment.com/news-and-resources/>

New 2017 Section Publications

Sociology of Development Journal (<http://socdev.ucpress.edu/>)

This 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.

Editors: Andrew Jorgenson & Jeff Kentor

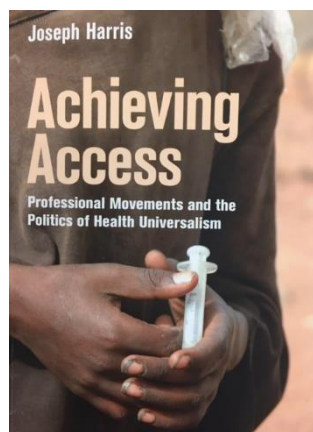
Frequency: Quarterly in March, June, September, and December
eISSN: 2374-538X

Note: See page 38 for a Table of Contents for the Fall 2017 issue.



NEW MEMBER PUBLICATIONS

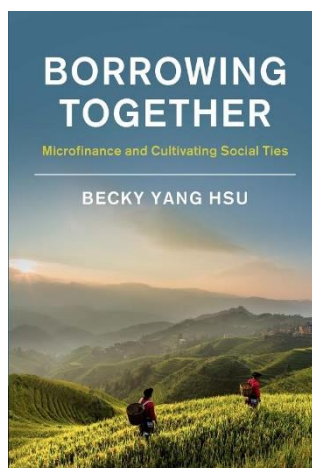
New Books



Harris, Joseph. 2017. *Achieving Access: Professional Movements and the Politics of Health Universalism*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. <http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140100827980>.

*Use Coupon Code 09FLYER to save 30% when purchasing directly from Cornell University Press (\$20.95).

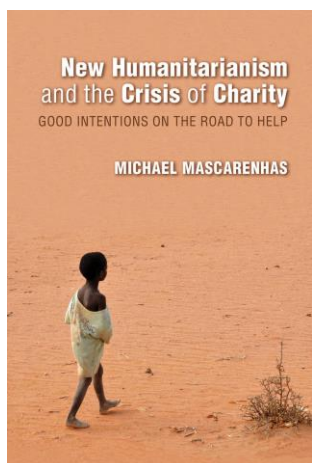
At a time when the world's wealthiest nations struggle to make healthcare and medicine available to everyone, how and why do resource-constrained countries make costly commitments to universal health coverage and AIDS treatment after transitioning to democracy? While conventional wisdom suggests that democratization empowers the masses, Harris draws attention to an underappreciated dynamic: that democratization empowers elites from esteemed professions - frequently doctors and lawyers - who forge progressive change on behalf of those in need in the face of broader opposition. The book explores dynamics that made landmark policies possible in Thailand and Brazil but which have led to prolonged struggle and contestation in South Africa.



Hsu, Becky Yang. 2017. *Borrowing Together: Microfinance and Cultivating Social Ties*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

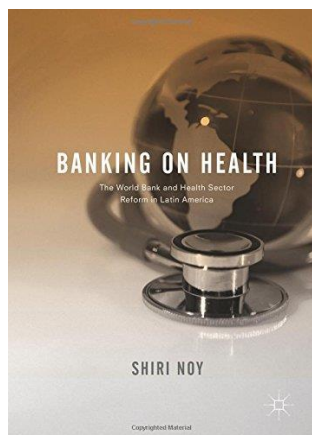
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/borrowing-together/11E888DBBBF83FD0747298FBFD54E406>

In *Borrowing Together*, Becky Hsu examines the social aspects of the most intriguing element of group-lending microfinance: social collateral. She investigates the details of the social relationships among fellow borrowers and between borrowers and lenders, finding that these relationships are the key that explains the outcomes in rural China. People access money through their social networks, but they also do the opposite: cultivate their social relationships by moving money. Hsu not only looks closely at what transpired in the course of a microfinance intervention, but also reverses the gaze to examine the expectations that brought the program to the site in the first place. Hsu explains why microfinance's 'articles of faith' failed to comprehend the influence of longstanding relationships and the component of morality, and how they raise doubts - not only about microfinance - but also about the larger goals of development research.



Mascarenhas, Michael. 2017. *New Humanitarianism and the Crisis of Charity. Good Intentions on the Road to Help*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. http://www.iu-press.indiana.edu/product_info.php?products_id=808700

Soaring poverty levels and 24-hour media coverage of global disasters have caused a surge in the number of international non-governmental organizations that address suffering on a massive scale. But how are these new global networks transforming the politics and power dynamics of humanitarian policy and practice? In *New Humanitarianism and the Crisis of Charity*, Michael Mascarenhas considers that issue using water management projects in India and Rwanda as case studies. Mascarenhas analyzes the complex web of agreements—both formal and informal—that are made between businesses, governments, and aid organizations, as well as the contradictions that arise when capitalism meets humanitarianism.

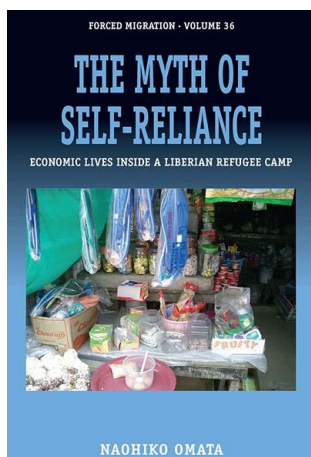


Noy, Shiri. 2017. *Banking on Health: The World Bank and Health Sector Reform in Latin America*. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

<http://www.palgrave.com/us/book/9783319617640>

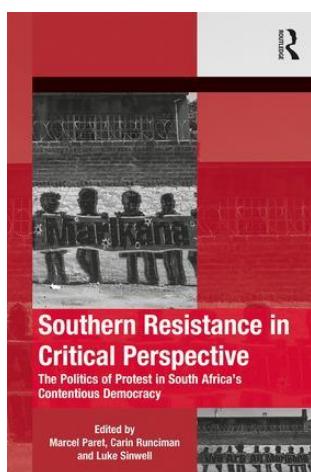
My recently published book draws from research discussed in my recently published book *Banking on Health: The World Bank and Health Sector Reform in Latin America*, (Palgrave Macmillan 2017). The analysis draws from evidence from quantitative analyses of national health expenditure data, on archival research of over 300 documents, and on over 100 interviews conducted during field research in Argentina, Costa Rica, and Peru. I draw on development theory and medical sociology to extend our understanding of the implications of globalization for health policy and inequality in developing countries. The book addresses the puzzle of why the World Bank was unable to effect sweeping neoliberal reforms in health in Latin America in the 1980s and beyond. Through the use of quantitative, regional data and case-study interview and archival data collected over a year of fieldwork in Argentina, Costa Rica, and Peru and the World Bank archives in Washington DC this book argues that the answer to this puzzle is twofold. First, the World Bank is not a uniformly neoliberal, monolithic hegemon in health, pushing markets and privatization on states. Second, countries' autonomy and capacity in health—that is, whether a clear agenda for the national health system, and ability and resources to carry these plans out—shape how the World Bank is involved

in health sector reform across countries. This book intervenes in current debates on global governance, international institutions, neoliberalism, and global health and makes theoretical, substantive, and methodological contributions to the study of health sector reform in developing countries.



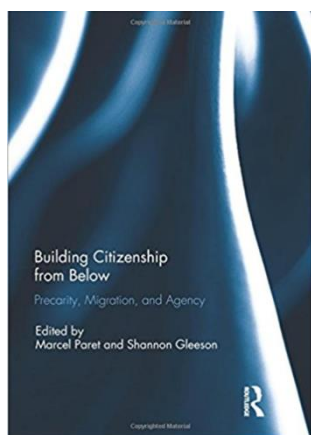
Omata, Naohiko. 2017. *The Myth of Self-Reliance: Economic Lives inside a Liberian Refugee Camp*. Oxford, UK: Berghahn Books. <http://www.berghahnbooks.com/title/OmataMyth>

For many refugees, economic survival in refugee camps is extraordinarily difficult. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research conducted over several years, this volume challenges the reputation of a 'self-reliant' model given to Buduburam refugee camp in Ghana and sheds light on considerable economic inequality between refugee households. By following the same refugee households over several years, *The Myth of Self-Reliance* also provides valuable insights into refugees' experiences of repatriation to Liberia after protracted exile and their responses to the ending of refugee status for remaining refugees in Ghana.



Paret, Marcel, Carin Runciman, and Luke Sinwell, eds. 2017. *Southern Resistance in Critical Perspective: The Politics of Protest in South Africa's Contentious Democracy*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Southern-Resistance-in-Critical-Perspective-The-Politics-of-Protest-in/Paret-Runciman-Sinwell/p/book/9781472473462>

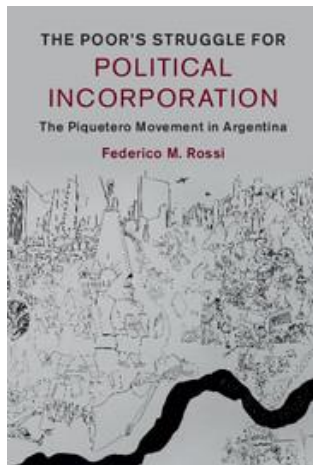
From the Arab Uprising, to anti-austerity protests in Europe and the US Occupy Movement, to uprisings in Brazil and Turkey, resistance from below is flourishing. Whereas analysts have tended to look North in their analysis of the recent global protest wave, this volume develops a Southern perspective through a deep engagement with the case of South Africa, which has experienced widespread popular resistance for more than a decade. Combining critical theoretical perspectives with extensive qualitative fieldwork and rich case studies, *Southern Resistance in Critical Perspective* situates South Africa's contentious democracy in relation to both the economic insecurity of contemporary global capitalism and the constantly shifting political terrain of post-apartheid nationalism. The analysis integrates worker, community and political party organizing into a broader narrative of resistance, bridging historical divisions between social movement studies, labor studies and political sociology.



Paret, Marcel and Shannon Gleeson, eds. 2017. *Building Citizenship From Below: Precarity, Migration, and Agency*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Building-Citizenship-from-Below-Precarity-Migration-and-Agency/Paret-Gleeson/p/book/9781138742093>

Focusing on what can be referred to as the 'precarity-agency-migration nexus', this volume leverages the political, economic, and social dynamics of migration to better understand both deepening inequality and popular resistance. Drawing on rich ethnographic and interview-based studies of the United States and Latin America, the authors show how migrants are navigating and challenging conditions of insecurity and structures of power. Detailed case studies illuminate collective survival strategies along the migrant trail, efforts by nannies and dairy workers in the northeast United States to assert dignity and avoid deportation, strategies of reintegration used by deportees in

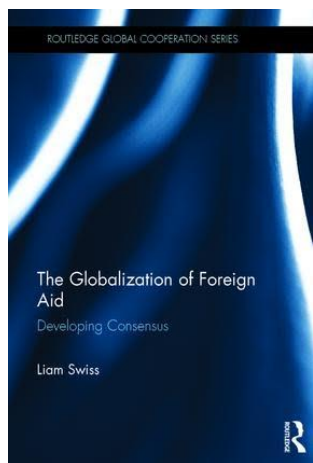
Guatemala and Mexico, and grassroots organizing and public protest in California. In doing so they reveal varied moments of agency without presenting an overly idyllic picture or presuming limitless potential for change. Anchoring the study of migration in the opposition between precarity and agency, the authors thus provide a new window into the continuously unfolding relationship between national borders, global capitalism, and human freedom.



Rossi, Federico M. 2017. *The Poor's Struggle for Political Incorporation*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. <http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/politics-international-relations/latin-american-government-politics-and-policy/poors-struggle-political-incorporation-piquetero-movement-argentina?format=HB&isbn=9781107110113#FrQbcpQIL4SU2cLV.97>
discount code: TPSFPI2017

This book offers an innovative perspective on the ever-widening gap between the poor and the state in Latin American politics. It presents a comprehensive analysis of the main social movement that mobilized the poor and unemployed people of Argentina to end neoliberalism and to attain incorporation into a more inclusive and equal society. The piquetero (picketer) movement is the largest movement of unemployed people in the world. This movement has transformed Argentine politics to the extent of becoming part of the governing coalition for more than a decade. Rossi argues that the movement has been part of a long-term struggle by the poor for socio-political participation in the polity after having been excluded by authoritarian regimes and neoliberal reforms. He conceptualizes this process as a wave of incorporation, exploring the characteristics of this major redefinition of politics in Latin America.

- Presents a theory for understanding the cyclical pattern of expansion and contraction of the polity in Latin America
- Critically evaluates conceptual innovation in strategy making analysis from a historical and collective perspective
- Provides a comprehensive analysis of the largest movement of unemployed people in the world



Swiss, Liam. 2018. *The Globalization of Foreign Aid: Developing Consensus*. London, UK: Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/The-Globalization-of-Foreign-Aid-Developing-Consensus/Swiss/p/book/9781138569843>

Why do aid agencies from wealthy donor countries with diverse domestic political and economic contexts arrive at very similar positions on a wide array of aid policies and priorities? This book suggests that this homogenization of policy represents the effects of common processes of globalization manifest in the aid sector. Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative analysis of policy adoption, the book argues that we need to examine macro-level globalizing influences at the same time as understanding the micro-level social processes at work within aid agencies, in order to adequately explain the so-called 'emerging global consensus' that constitutes the globalization of aid.

The book explores how global influences on aid agencies in Canada, Sweden, and the United States are mediated through micro-level processes. Using a mixed-methods approach, the book combines cross-national statistical analysis at the global level with two comparative case studies which look at the adoption of common policy priorities in the fields of gender and security. The Globalization of Foreign Aid will be useful to researchers of foreign aid, development, international relations and globalization, as well as to the aid policy community.

New Articles and Book Chapters

Abbott, Jared A., Hillel Soifer, and Matthias vom Hau. 2017. "Transforming the Nation? The Bolivarian Education Reform in Venezuela." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 49(4): 885-916.

The Chávez government introduced a 'Bolivarian' national curriculum to promote radically different understandings of Venezuelan history and identity. We place the fate of this reform initiative within the broader study of state formation and nationalism. Scholars have long identified mass schooling as the key institution for socialising citizens and cultivating national loyalties, and many states have attempted to alter the nationalist content of schooling with these ends in mind. Venezuela constitutes an ideal case for identifying the specific conditions under which transformations of official national ideologies do and do not gain broader resonance. Using evidence derived from textbook analysis and semi-structured interviews with educational officials and teachers in Caracas, we highlight a new argument, showing that intrastate tensions between the central government and teachers, heightened by a well-established cultural machinery and by teachers' increasing exclusion from the Chavista political coalition, explain the limited success in government efforts to implement Bolivarian nationalism through the school curriculum.

Bair, Jennifer. 2017. "Contextualising compliance: hybrid governance in global value chains." *New Political Economy* 22(2): 169-185.

Widespread disappointment with compliance auditing in supply chains has led to a search for new governance solutions in global industries. Recent scholarship on labour standards in supply chains emphasises the need for complementarity between public and private forms of governance, and the importance of local contexts in shaping compliance outcomes. This paper, in contrast, argues that the distinction between public and private governance belies the complex interaction of regulatory forms and industry dynamics in global production networks. It develops this argument via an analysis of the International Labour Organisation Better Work programme, which, over the last decade, has metamorphosed from a country-specific monitoring programme into a unique model of hybrid governance that has been implemented in a half dozen countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Drawing from field research conducted on Nicaragua's Better Work programme, it examines the achievements and limitations of hybrid governance, and proposes that these can best be understood when the global value chain for apparel is seen as a transnational field within which relational struggles between different stakeholders at the global and national levels shape the political contexts within which particular governance solutions are pursued.

Bowman, Catherine and Jennifer Bair. 2017. "From cultural sojourner to guestworker? The historical transformation and contemporary significance of the J-1 visa Summer Work Travel Program." *Labor History* 58(1): 1-25.

Since the mid-1990s, the J-1 Summer Work Travel (SWT) program has quadrupled in size. While many J-1 visa holders are in the U.S. to study or conduct research, the primary activity of SWT participants is low-wage labor. We analyze the trajectory of the SWT program since its origins in the Fulbright-Hays Act, underscoring both change and continuity in the practical and discursive handling of what are, in effect, guestworkers. Our analysis reveals both longstanding concerns about the SWT program's risks to foreign and domestic workers, as well as repeated efforts by U.S. government officials and private sector stakeholders to justify its status as cultural exchange rather than temporary work. Yet despite these concerns, over the last two decades, the SWT program has become larger and less regulated. We explore these changes in the context of two contending forces shaping the labor market: on the demand side, a transformation in the organization of work towards 'fissured' workplaces and contingent employment, and, on the supply side, limited access to foreign labor due to political gridlock over comprehensive immigration reform. We conclude that the SWT program both reflects broader trends in managed migration and embodies the model of flexible migrant labor many employers now demand.

Burroway, Rebekah. 2017. "Are All Jobs Created Equal? A Cross-National Analysis of Women's Employment and Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries." *Social Science Research* 67: 1-13.

Using multi-level models, the analysis examines female employment and child stunting across 49 developing countries. At the country level, female labor force participation is not associated with malnutrition after controlling for economic development. At the individual level, a binary measure of employment is not significantly associated with malnutrition. However, a more nuanced measure of seven occupational categories shows that certain types of employment improve malnutrition. Professional, clerical, sales, and domestic jobs are associated with reduced stunting. These effects are only partially mediated by wealth, perhaps suggesting that some jobs may bring benefits to the household beyond the sheer

acquisition of tangible resources. Agricultural jobs are associated with increased malnutrition. Manual labor and service work do not have an effect on malnutrition, compared to unemployment. Thus, women's employment is not necessarily a mechanism for empowerment and wellbeing. Not all jobs are created equal, and many of them do not confer the benefits that are typically associated with working outside the home.

Bylander, Maryann. 2017. "Migration Disruption: Crisis and Continuity in the Cambodian Mass Returns." *International Migration Review*, OnlineFirst. DOI: 10.1111/imre.12342. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/imre.12342/abstract>

In 2014, Thailand experienced the mass exodus of 220,000 Cambodian migrant workers, an event precipitated by a military coup and rumors of an impending migrant crackdown. This movement was reportedly the largest in South-East Asia since the 1970s. Yet while the mass returns were outwardly articulated as a "crisis" moment, migrants largely understood the exodus as a more extreme version of the everyday. The most significant features of the exodus—financial loss, indebtedness, involuntary immobility, and fear of violence and deportation—have been and continue to be regular features of the Cambodian–Thai migration system. In light of these findings, I suggest that taking migration disruptions seriously requires (1) decentering the language and logic of "crisis" and (2) considering what migration disruptions reveal about ordinary times.

Doering, Laura and Sarah Thébaud. 2017. "The Effects of Gendered Occupational Roles on Men's and Women's Workplace Authority: Evidence from Microfinance." *American Sociological Review* 82(3): 542–567.

The gendering of occupational roles affects a variety of outcomes for workers and organizations. We examine how the gender of an initial role occupant influences the authority enjoyed by individuals who subsequently fill that role. We use data from a microfinance bank in Central America to examine how working initially with a male or female loan manager shapes borrowers' compliance with future managers' directives. First, we show that borrowers originally paired with female managers continue to be less compliant with subsequent managers, regardless of subsequent managers' gender. Next, we demonstrate how compliance is shaped by the gender-typing of the role and the gender of the individual who fills that role. We find that men enjoy significantly greater compliance in male-typed roles, but male and female managers experience similar levels of compliance in female-typed roles. Further analyses reveal that these gendered patterns become especially pronounced after managers demonstrate their authority by disciplining borrowers. Overall, we show how quickly gendered expectations become inscribed into occupational roles, and we identify their lasting organizational consequences. More broadly, we suggest authority mechanisms that may contribute to the "stalled" gender revolution in the workplace.

Garrido, Marco. 2017. "Why the Poor Support Populism: The Politics of Sincerity in Metro Manila." *American Journal of Sociology* 123(3): 1-39.

Why do the poor respond to some populist appeals and not to others? Populist support is largely attributed to a leader's "populist style." Populist style is seen as consisting of tactics aimed at cultivating popular identification. This explanation, however, cannot tell us why the poor discriminate among leaders employing similar tactics. This article considers the question with respect to the Philippine populist Joseph Estrada. It finds that the poor support Estrada because they perceive him to be sincere, or someone who cares about them beyond electoral considerations. They see him as sincere because his political performance engages their expectations and has proven coherent over time. The collective nature of their belief in Estrada's sincerity helps account for its objectivity, durability, and diffusion. The empirical case presents an opportunity to develop a more sophisticated account of populist style and to show that it depends as much on the political savvy of supporters as on the skill of leaders.

Heideman, Laura J. 2017. "Making Civil Society Sustainable: The Legacy of USAID in Croatia." *Voluntas*, Published online first, July 14, 2017, DOI 10.1007/s11266-017-9896-3

What makes civil society sustainable? This paper examines USAID "Legacy Mechanisms"—programs designed to support a stable civil society after USAID withdraws aid—in the context of post-war Croatia to reconceptualize civil society sustainability in terms of resilience. Rather than examine whether specific legacy mechanisms remained intact, this paper looks at how Croatian civil society organizations adopted, adapted, and dropped these legacy programs to respond to novel crises and a changing political and social environment once USAID exited Croatia. Drawing on archival data from USAID's time in Croatia and interviews conducted between 2008 (the year after USAID withdrew) and 2016, this paper shows that the long-term impact USAID had on civil society lay not within the formal institutions and organizations it supported, but in the resilience, creativity, and cooperation it fostered in the civil society sector.

Heideman, Laura J. 2017. "Cultivating Peace: Social Movement Professionalization and NGOization in Croatia." *Mobilization* 22(3): 345-362.

Scholars studying social movements and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have noted a rapid expansion in the number of professional organizations dedicated to creating social change. This study uses the case of the peacebuilding sector in Croatia (1991-present) to examine central questions in both fields: where professional organizations come from, what drives professionalization, and what the consequences of professionalization are for the work of social change. I find there are actually many paths to NGO creation, and identify five types of NGOs: transformed, new, bud, seed, and clone. These five types of organizations had different paths for development, have different levels of professionalization, and engage in different types of work based on their location and history. Examining the history of a social change sector shows professionalization to be a nuanced, uneven process that can expand the social change sector even as it transforms the sector's work.

Hopewell, Kristen. 2017. "The Liberal International Economic Order on the Brink." *Current History* 116(793): 303-08.
<http://www.currenthistory.com/Article.php?ID=1440>

The recent election of President Donald Trump, propelled in part by a surge of anti-trade sentiment that blames "unfair trade" for the current economic and social ills of the United States, has put the future of the US-led liberal international economic order in doubt. This article argues that, in seeking to criticize Trump's agenda and the danger it represents, there has been a tendency to fall back on a largely fictitious vision of the past – a romanticized image of the pre-Trump liberal international economic order and the US's role within it. In fact, the US's commitment to liberal principles has always been partial, selective and self-serving, with US leadership experienced by many as coercive rather than benevolent. In short, in the realm of trade, "America First" is far from new. Yet, ironically, Trump's plan to "Make America Great Again" is most likely to do precisely the opposite by accelerating American decline. If Trump were to follow through with his most extreme threats, such as withdrawing from the WTO and other existing trade agreements, the consequences would be profoundly damaging to the US.

Hopewell, Kristen. 2017. "The BRICS – Merely a Fable? Emerging Power Alliances in Global Trade Governance." *International Affairs* 93(6): 1377-96.
<https://academic.oup.com/ia/article-abstract/93/6/1377/4568590?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

The much-hyped rise of the "BRICS" (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) has lately been met with equally fervent declarations of their demise. Amid slowing growth in many of these countries, the prevailing view now appears to be that the rise of the BRICS was little more than an illusion. In this article, however, I contest this assessment by arguing that the emerging powers were never solely, nor most importantly, merely an economic phenomenon. Instead, I show that emerging powers – specifically Brazil, India and China – have become an important political force in the global trading system and had a profound and lasting impact on the World Trade Organization (WTO). Contrary to the widespread assumption that these countries are too diverse to ally, I argue that the emerging powers displayed a remarkable degree of unity and cooperation, working in close concert to successfully challenge the dominance of the US and other established powers. As evidenced by the collapse of the Doha Round, the collective rise of Brazil, India and China substantially disrupted the functioning of one of the core institutions of the liberal economic order created under US hegemony.

Hopewell, Kristen. 2017. "Recalcitrant Spoiler? Contesting Dominant Accounts of India's Role in Global Trade Governance." *Third World Quarterly*, Online First. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436597.2017.1369033>

India is frequently cast as a troublemaker and blamed for the breakdown of the Doha Round. This article provides a critical re-reading of India's trade policy and its position in multilateral trade negotiations. It challenges the widespread characterization of India as a recalcitrant spoiler, intent on derailing trade liberalization at the WTO. It shows that with the emergence of its highly-competitive, export-oriented services sector, India became one of the leading advocates of global services trade liberalization in the Doha Round. Yet, not unlike the traditional powers, India's offensive trade interests are also combined with significant defensive concerns in agriculture.

Hopewell, Kristen. 2017. "When Market Fundamentalism and Industrial Policy Collide: The Tea Party and the US Export-Import Bank." *Review of International Political Economy*, Online First.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09692290.2017.1316297>

For most major economies, state-backed export credit is a core element of industrial policy and their strategies to boost exports and economic growth. Surprisingly, however, at a time when its competitors are increasing their use of this policy tool, state-backed export credit has become the subject of a hotly contested political battle in the US. As a result of opposition from the Tea Party, the US Export–Import Bank was forced to halt its lending operations for five months in 2015 and subsequently limited to financing only the smallest transactions. In this article, I show that the disruption of export credit is undermining the competitiveness of key US industrial sectors and encouraging the movement of advanced, high-value-added manufacturing overseas. The case of export credit therefore presents an important puzzle: Why is the US moving in the opposite direction of other states and taking steps that undermine its economic interests? I argue that the internal US attack on export credit is fuelled by the prevailing market fundamentalist ideology that has obscured the role of an active state in fostering the US's economic success. This article demonstrates how the rise of a powerful anti-state movement is hindering the ability of the US to conduct effective industrial policy and maintain its economic primacy in the face of growing global competitive pressures.

Fallon, Kathleen M., Alissa Mazar, and Liam Swiss. 2017. "The Development Benefits of Maternity Leave." *World Development* 96: 102–118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.03.001>

Within developing countries, studies addressing the effects of maternity benefits on fertility, infant/child health, and women's labor force participation are limited and provide contradictory findings. Yet, knowledge regarding the implementation of maternity provisions is essential, as such policies could significantly improve women and children's well-being. We add to this literature using fixed effects panel regression from 1999 to 2012 across 121 developing countries to explore whether different types of maternity leave policies affect infant/child mortality rates, fertility, and women's labor force participation, and whether those effects are shaped by disparities in GDP per Capita and Secondary School Enrollment. Our findings demonstrate: (1) both infant and child mortality rates are expected to decline in countries that institute any leave policy, policies that last 12 weeks or longer, and policies that increase in duration and payment (as a percentage of total annual salary), (2) fertility is expected to decline in countries that have higher weekly paid compensation, (3) maternity leave provisions decrease fertility and infant/child mortality rates most in countries with lower GDP per capita and countries with middle-range secondary enrollment rates, and (4) labor force participation does not increase. Our results suggest that policy makers must consider the duration, compensation, and goals (addressing fertility versus mortality rates) of a policy alongside a country's economic development and secondary school enrollment when determining which maternity leave provisions to apply within developing-country contexts.

Kadivar, Mohammad Ali. 2017. "Preelection Mobilization and Electoral Outcome in Authoritarian Regimes." *Mobilization: An International Quarterly* 22(3): 293–310. <http://mobilizationjournal.org/doi/abs/10.17813/1086-671X-22-3-293?code=hjdm-site>.

Does preelection protest have an effect on the outcomes of authoritarian elections? Electoral authoritarian regimes use elections to consolidate their power and claim democratic legitimacy. Nonetheless, on some occasions authoritarian incumbents lose elections despite their advantages, and a democratic breakthrough is achieved. I propose that preelection protests contribute to such election results. Existing scholarship focuses primarily on the effectiveness of postelection upheavals, and the effects of preelection protest are still theoretically and empirically understudied. This article proposes a theory for why preelection contention has an independent effect on incumbent defeat of authoritarian regimes and democratization. I present empirical support for the association between preelection protest activities, incumbent defeat, and democratization using data from 190 elections across 65 countries with nondemocratic regimes. The findings of this analysis have important implications for studies of social movements, authoritarian politics, and democratization.

Keahey, Jennifer and Douglas L. Murray. 2017. "The Promise and Perils of Market-based Sustainability." *Sociology of Development* 3(2): 143–62. <http://socdev.ucpress.edu/content/3/2/143.article-info>.

Sustainability standards and certifications increasingly represent multi-billion dollar brands that partner with corporate firms. We employ the case of South Africa's Rooibos tea industry to analyze the impacts of this shift. Examining five sustainability initiatives, our research focuses on small-scale farmers and the power dynamics shaping their involvement. The Rooibos initiatives engaged multiple approaches, but none realized sustainable outcomes. Third-party and corporate efforts exposed producers to risk and reified dependency, industry actions did not achieve intended goals, and a shared leadership project failed to address material barriers to participation. Yet examples of good practice offer insight into the types of policies needed to improve outcomes. These include shifting from a hierarchical to a relational orientation by reducing certification costs, extending support services, and ensuring inclusivity in planning and governance.

We conclude by arguing that markets are a perilous tool for development. Sustainable trade systems nevertheless illustrate the promise of market-based sustainability, as these are providing marginal groups with a platform to demand more equitable arrangements.

Li, Yao. 2017. "A Zero-Sum Game? Repression and Protest in China." *Government and Opposition: An International Journal of Comparative Politics*, September 7, doi:10.1017/gov.2017.24.

Most scholarship on contentious politics in authoritarian regimes focuses on severe repression and transgressive protest (e.g. revolt), suggesting a zero-sum game played by the state and challengers. However, a burgeoning literature suggests that less brutal forms of authoritarian states have emerged in recent decades and that protesters in these countries tend to limit their challenges, avoiding direct confrontation with the authorities. If so, can the notion of the zero-sum game truly capture the nuances and complexities of contentious politics in authoritarian regimes? Taking the case of China, this article offers a systematic analysis of the pattern of repression and protest in a strong authoritarian state. Drawing on an original data set of 1,418 protest events in China, this article shows that the Chinese state permits some (albeit limited) space for protest and that most protesters confine themselves to this space. These findings thus provide quantitative evidence that popular contention in China is featured by a non-zero-sum game. Overall, this study contributes to a more comprehensive and complex understanding of popular contention in authoritarian settings.

Luna, Jessie K. 2017. "Getting out of the dirt: racialized modernity and environmental inequality in the cotton sector of Burkina Faso." *Environmental Sociology*, OnlineFirst November 6, 2017. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/figure/10.1080/23251042.2017.1396657?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

Scholarship on environmental inequality has long focused on racial inequalities in exposure to environmental pollution. In explaining this, previous scholarship has identified mechanisms such as intentional discrimination, structural and institutional racism, and dynamics of political power. Here, I demonstrate an additional mechanism: that racist cultural ideologies can influence marginalized people themselves to act in ways that produce and justify environmental inequalities. Using ethnographic data from Burkina Faso, I examine the environmental inequality of rising pesticide use, where poor Burkinabe farmers are disparately exposed to the toxic burden of capitalist cotton production. Drawing on Bourdieusian cultural sociology, I describe Burkina's racialized cultural field – a social arena with racially coded status positions – in which modernity, wealth, and scientific technology are coded as 'white' and high status, while poverty, backwardness, and physical labor are coded as 'black' and low status. I argue that many actors embrace technologies, including pesticides, in part to achieve status in this field, and that this paradoxically increases rural peoples' exposure to chemicals, creates barriers to sustainable agriculture, and devalues black African bodies. My findings demonstrate a hitherto unidentified mechanism through which structures of racism translate into environmental inequalities: through aspirations for status within a racialized culture.

McDonnell, Erin Metz. 2017. "Patchwork Leviathan: How Pockets of Bureaucratic Governance Flourish within Institutionally Diverse Developing States." *American Sociological Review* 82(3): 476-510.

Within seemingly weak states, exceptionally effective subunits lie hidden. These high-performing niches exhibit organizational characteristics distinct from poor-performing peer organizations, but also distinct from high-functioning organizations in Western countries. This article develops the concept of interstitial bureaucracy to explain how and why unusually high-performing state organizations in developing countries invert canonical features of Weberian bureaucracy. Interstices are distinct-yet-embedded subsystems characterized by practices inconsistent with those of the dominant institution. This interstitial position poses particular challenges and requires unique solutions. Interstices cluster together scarce proto-bureaucratic resources to cultivate durable distinction from the status quo, while managing disruptions arising from interdependencies with the wider neopatrimonial field. I propose a framework for how bureaucratic interstices respond to those challenges, generalizing from organizational comparisons within the Ghanaian state and abbreviated historical comparison cases from the nineteenth-century United States, early-twentieth-century China, mid-twentieth-century Kenya, and early-twenty-first-century Nigeria.

Noy, Shiri. 2017. "Healthy Targets? World Bank Projects and Targeted Health Programmes and Policies in Peru, Argentina, and Costa Rica, 1980-2005." *Oxford Development Studies* OnlineFirst July 12, 2017. DOI: 10.1080/13600818.2017.1346068. <http://www.tandfonline.com/proxy2.cl.msu.edu/doi/abs/10.1080/13600818.2017.1346068?journalCode=cods20&>.

Despite its central role in diffusing neoliberal policies and its status as an important external funder of health, the World Bank's effect on health policies in developing countries has been little explored. I examine how the World Bank framed

and funded targeting in healthcare in Costa Rica, Argentina, and Peru. Results indicate that the World Bank and national governments pursue targeting and justify its implementation differently across countries. While both national government and the World Bank cite efficiency and equity concerns as a rationale for targeting, the World Bank is more likely to invoke efficiency and cost-cutting measures. Targeting also happens against the backdrop of very different policies across these countries: coexisting with universalism in Costa Rica, growing public insurance in Peru, and a federally managed health system in Argentina. Domestic factors associated with countries' existing health systems, in particular coverage and segmentation in the health sector, helps account for variation in both the groups/areas targeted and the discourse and rationale in national and World Bank documents. I conclude by discussing the implications of these results for our understanding of the World Bank's influence on health policies in developing countries.

Noy, Shiri and Jessica Sprague-Jones. 2017. "Comparative dynamics in public health spending: Re-conceptualizing delta-convergence to examine how convergence occurs in the OECD and Latin America." *International Journal of Comparative Sociology* OnlineFirst January 20, 2017 DOI: 10.1177/0020715216686821. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0020715216686821>

Theoretical interest in the effects of globalization and regionalization on national outcomes, coupled with the unprecedented availability of comparable, cross-national data, creates an expanded opportunity for social scientists to test propositions of convergence over time. In this article, we investigate trends and convergence in public health spending in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) compared with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Public health expenditures represent an important indicator of social protections, especially for the most vulnerable and the poor. In order to assess patterns in public health convergence in the region, we introduce an innovative conceptualization of delta-convergence. While this term has referred to countries' convergence toward an exemplar or an abstract ideal, we retool delta-convergence to examine how countries move toward or away from a regional mean, which is itself allowed to vary over time. We find an upwards trend in public health spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in both Latin America and the OECD, and while in OECD there is little evidence of convergence or divergence, our results indicate a period of convergence followed by divergence in Latin America. Our analysis further reveals important regional dynamics at play, and engages with world polity and world systems theory and the literatures on regionalization versus globalization. We conclude by discussing the utility of using delta-convergence analysis to identify group trends, outliers, and country-specific trajectories.

Paret, Marcel. 2017. "Working Class Fragmentation, Party Politics, and the Complexities of Solidarity in South Africa's United Front." *The Sociological Review* 65(2): 267-284. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1467-954X.12405>

Recent scholarship laments the growing fragmentation of the working class due to flexible labour regimes and unemployment. This paper examines an emerging effort in South Africa to counter this fragmentation: the United Front project, initiated and led by the National Union of Metalworkers South Africa (NUMSA). Drawing on 74 interviews conducted at two different NUMSA-led protests in Johannesburg, the analysis unpacks two sets of tensions. One set of tensions revolves around *class politics*, which pertain to the divide between unionized workers in relatively stable employment, and impoverished communities ravaged by unemployment. The other set of tensions revolves around *party politics*, including divisions with respect to the United Front's opposition to the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC). Each dimension reveals both crucial sources of solidarity and potential obstacles, showing that forging a broad working-class unity in the current period is complex, but not impossible.

Paret, Marcel. 2017. "South Africa's Divided Working-Class Movements." *Current History* 116(790): 176-182. <http://www.currenthistory.com/Article.php?ID=1411>

"South Africa's organized labor movement is now, arguably, weaker and more fragmented than at any other time in the past three decades. Disagreement over how unions should relate to the ruling party, the ANC, is central to this fragmentation." *Eighth in a series on labor relations around the world.*

Paret, Marcel, and Carin Runciman. 2016. "The 2009+ South African Protest Wave." *WorkingUSA: The Journal of Labor and Society* 19(3): 301-319. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/wusa.12244/full>

South Africa is not typically mentioned in studies of recent global protest. But popular resistance surged in South Africa from 2009, reaching a peak of more than one protest per day in 2012. We examine the 2009+ South African protest wave, highlighting its sources, antecedents, primary features, and key consequences. Marked by an explosion of popular resistance in both communities and workplaces, we argue that the protest wave shares key features with recent protests elsewhere. Most importantly, they are propelled by forces of marketization and critique the failures of democracy. The

protest wave had a major impact on South African politics, instigating the emergence of new challenges to the dominance of the Alliance between the African National Congress (ANC)—the ruling party—the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the South African Communist Party (SACP). But the current political trajectory is far from stable, and the future is remarkably uncertain.

Reyes, Victoria. “Three Models of Transparency in Ethnographic Research: Naming Places, Naming People, and Sharing Data.” *Ethnography* Published online first, September 29, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1466138117733754>

Ethnographic research consists of multiple methodological approaches, including short- and/or long-term participant observation, interviews, photographs, videos, and group field work, to name a few. Yet, it is commonly practiced as a solitary endeavor and primary data is not often subject to scholarly scrutiny. In this paper, I suggest a model in which to understand the different ways in which ethnographies can be transparent – naming places, naming people, and sharing data – and the varied decisions ethnographers have made with regard to them: whether to name a region, city or specific neighborhood, name primary participants or public officials, and to share interview guides, transcripts, or different kinds of field notes. In doing so, this paper highlights how decisions regarding transparency are part of an ethnographer’s methodological toolkit, and should be made on a case-by-case basis depending on the who, what, where, when and why of our research.

Reyes, Victoria. “Port of Call: How Ships Shape Foreign-Local Encounters” *Social Forces*, published online first, October 27, 2017 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/sox074>

The study of foreign-local encounters is at the heart of much of social scientific research, from the dynamics of globalized travel and migration to the study of colonialism and places of foreign control. These interactions are often both shaped by structural inequalities and fleeting. How do organizations shape these interactions? This question of how organizations interact with their environment is a central puzzle that motivates the field of organizational studies. Yet most research assumes that organizations are, or intend to be, permanent. What about transient organizations, those that neither have nor intend to have a permanent presence? How do these types of organizations shape foreign-local interactions? Using qualitative interviews, documents, and ethnographic observations, I argue that Goffman’s work on total institutions is useful for understanding this question in cases where transient organizations are self-sustaining. Examining a US military ship and an evangelical missionary ship docked at the Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Philippines, I show how a ship’s total institutional form and logics shape—or affect—foreign-local encounters in three ways, by: (1) gendering the geography of the host community, (2) perpetuating stereotypes, and (3) influencing local markets. By shifting scholarly focus from the dynamics of permanent organizations to the intended and unintended consequences of transient total institutions, I reveal how transient actors can have profound effects on social life. Given the proliferation of ships around the world, my findings have broader implications beyond the two I study.

Singh, Prerna and Matthias vom Hau (equal co-authors). 2016. “Ethnicity in Time: Politics, History, and the Relationship between Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision.” *Comparative Political Studies* 49(10): 1303-1340.

This article revisits and seeks to challenge one of the most powerful hypotheses in the political economy scholarship: the supposedly negative relationship between ethnic diversity and public goods provision. We suggest that the relative lack of attention to politics and history makes much of this literature vulnerable to endogeneity problems. In response, we develop a state-centered approach that brings time and temporality to the analytical foreground. This approach addresses issues of reverse causality and spuriousness by examining how different historical trajectories of nation-state formation, and the state strategies and capabilities to provide public goods associated with each, might have shaped both contemporary diversity and public goods provision. Bringing in politics and history and putting the analytical focus on the state also allows the article to open up the debate around how distinct manifestations of politicized ethnicity might influence state provision of public goods.

Wassan, M. Rafique, Zubair Hussain, Muhsat Ali Shah, and Sara N. Amin. 2017. “International labor migration and social change in rural Sindh, Pakistan.” *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 26(3): 381-402. <http://journals.sagepub.com.proxy1.cl.msu.edu/doi/abs/10.1177/0117196817732210>

This study examines why and how labor migration from a village in Sindh, Pakistan to Saudi Arabia has influenced changes for the left-behind families and the community. We find that while migration impacts positively on the material conditions of individual migrants and their families in the village, the potential of migration to impact on other aspects of living conditions, social change and development at community levels is shaped and often limited by existing structures of power, including gender structures and other socio-political structures. In the absence of investment in school

infrastructures by the state, remittances from migration have not translated into improved educational outcomes for the children of migrants. We also find that the male migrants are leveraging their new status in the family to exercise more choice in marriage matters with possible negative impact on women.

MEMBER NEWS

2017 Job Market Candidates

Preethi Krishnan, Purdue University – Sociology Department

Specializations: Social inequality, particularly intersections of gender, caste, and class, Social Movements, Development, Globalization, and Violence against women

Dissertation Title: “Framing Entitlements, Framing Inequality: Resonant and Radical Frames in Women’s Claims for Food, Nutrition, and Pre-school Care for Children in Tamil Nadu, India”

Abstract: My dissertation examines how women, whose lives are shaped by distinctions of caste and class, claim their entitlement to welfare services from state institutions, especially in the context of contested neoliberalism in India. Drawing on social movement theory, particularly frames, and intersectionality, I propose two concepts – Frame Appropriation and Reactive Adoption. I argue that welfare initiatives enable women to claim basic needs as entitlements. While doing so, they strategically adapt frames espoused by dominant actors to challenge unequal gender and caste relations, what I call frame appropriation. In contrast, increasing privatization results in other women (marginally better SES) uncritically adopting neoliberal frames that exacerbate gender, caste, and class inequality what I call reactive adoption. Based on five months of ethnographic fieldwork in rural Tamil Nadu, where I studied India’s welfare program, Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS) that provides food, nutrition, and care for children through local centers (Anganwadis) managed by women workers, I delineate how different state policies - privatization and welfare policies - at higher levels influence women’s interpretation(frame) of entitlements at the local level. My data collection and dissertation writing are funded by a Purdue Research Foundation (PRF) fellowship and PROMISE award.

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Promotions, Awards, and Moves

Maryann Bylander is pleased to announce that she has been awarded a 2017-2018 Fulbright grant through the ASEAN Research Program for fieldwork in Cambodia and Thailand, for her project entitled, “Borrowing Across Borders: Migration, Debt and Development in Southeast Asia.”

Enrique S. Pumar is pleased to announce that he was a Fulbright Senior Scholar at the University of Valladolid in Summer 2017. He was a Visiting Professor at the Cultural Institute Felix Varela, Havana, Cuba, in Fall 2017, and was named Fay Boyle Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Santa Clara University, beginning September 2017.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT SUBSECTION REPORTS

Feminist Development Subsection Elects New Leadership

Feminist Development is excited to announce the election of our new leadership team:

Co-Chair: [Jennifer Keahey](#), Arizona State University

Co-Chair: [Kristy Kelly](#), Columbia University | Drexel University

Secretary Treasurer: [Devparna Roy](#), Nazareth College of Rochester

Subsection Council: [Rae Lesser Blumberg](#), University of Virginia; [Amira Karaoud](#), Independent Scholar; [Susan Lee](#), Boston University; [Marcia Texler Segal](#), Advances in Gender Research; [Firuzeh Shokooh Valle](#), Clark University

Feminist Development is the successor to the Gender Initiative Interest Group that helped form the Sociology of Development Section of ASA. It was renamed Feminist Development in 2016 when members met at Ithaca, NY at the Sociology of Development conference and elected to change the name to better reflect membership interests and the field of study. In 2017, we met again at ASA in Montreal and in Detroit at the SocDev2017, where we hosted a membership dinner, refined our mission statement (below) and elected our new membership team.

Mission

Feminist theories have challenged development paradigms since Ester Boserup's (1970)[1] groundbreaking study. Despite nearly 50 years of feminist scholarship, however, many development approaches continue to sideline women, girls, and other marginalized groups. The failure to consider crosscutting power dynamics in development is obstructing intellectual growth as well as hindering the formation of more equitable development policies and practices (Bastia 2014).[2]

Feminist Development brings together a diverse consortium of scholars and professionals who articulate and affirm feminist approaches to development, who seek more holistic understanding of the power dynamics informing development, and who support collaboration across difference. The Subsection provides a platform for exchanging information and resources on feminist development.



Founding Members Pictured:

Front row (from left to right): Barbara Wejnert, Rae Lesser Blumberg

Back row (from left to right): Mildred Warner, Farhana Sultana, Jennifer Keahey, Susan Lee



Detroit Meeting:

Pictured (from left around the table): Amira Karaoud, Susan Lee, Ed Segal, Jennifer Keahey, Deeparna Roy, Rae Lesser Blumberg, Marcia Texler Segal, Kristy Kelly, Firuza Shokooh Valle, and Ann Oberhauser.

We invite all Sociology of Development members to join and contribute to the advancement of Feminist Development by sharing your ideas and resources with Subsection Leadership. To join our mailing list, please email Kristy Kelly (kek72@drexel.edu).

Founding Members of Feminist Development

[Rae Lesser Blumberg](#), University of Virginia; [Jennifer Keahey](#), Arizona State University; [Kristy Kelly](#), Columbia University | Drexel University; [Rebecca Kruger](#), Columbia University; [Susan Lee](#), Boston University; [Ann Oberhauser](#), Iowa State University; [Farhana Sultana](#), Syracuse University; [Yvonne Underhill-Sem](#), The University of Auckland; [Mildred Warner](#), Cornell University; [Barbara Wejnert](#), University at Buffalo

[1] Bastia, Tanja. 2014. "Intersectionality, Migration and Development." *Progress in Development Studies* 14(3):237-48.

[2] Boserup, Ester. 1970. *Woman's Role in Economic Development*. London: George Allen & Unwin.

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

“Leaning In” in Saudi Arabia: Understanding Organizational Change During Economic Transition

My name is Alessandra Gonzalez and I am a Postdoctoral Research Scholar at the University of Chicago. I have spent the last year in preparation to lead a multi-year study funded by the Harvard Kennedy School Evidence for Policy Design Program and the Ministry of Labor of Saudi Arabia to understand student-employer matching and preferences. Women are the majority of college graduates in Saudi Arabia, as in many other developed economies in the world, but less than 30% of the labor force, even less than many developing economies. With new government support to increase female labor force participation in the country by 2030, what are businesses doing to recruit and retain this abundant human capital among female college graduates?

Economic theories of labor market dynamics and sociological theories of labor market processes today are generally built around Western, non-religious models of agency. In my own work as a gender scholar and economic sociologist, I have written that academic studies of the Gulf offer new insights into culturally-contingent models of agency (González 2013)[1]. The research generated from this work in Saudi Arabia provides a new way to understand women's choices when making career investments towards the end of their educational careers and as they enter the largely unknown world of their labor market careers.[2] Understanding women's labor market processes helps shed light on the gender differences in social capital that advantage graduates in their job search. At the same time, it is important to understand what signals by the firm constitute a “suitable” work environment that attract female and male job applicants differently.

There is clearly under-met demand in the Saudi labor market, in particular areas such as engineering, teachers, nursing, computer science and IT, doctors, pharmacy, technicians, and accounting and finance (HRDF 2016:8).[3] Female Saudis are now the majority of college graduates, although as with their male colleagues, a number of their degrees are in “surplus” majors which do not have urgent labor market demand such as biology, chemistry, physics, Sharia, Islamic studies, languages and Arabic language, and general humanities (Ibid). This equilibrium might not be inefficient if education was viewed simply as a consumptive good. However, if public investments in higher education are viewed as investments in human capital to supply the labor market, there will continue to be an inefficient allocation of resources until policymakers understand the career expectations of graduating Saudi students.

My study includes surveying current college students to understand gender differences in plans after graduation, a retrospective study of what college alumni have done since graduation, and a survey of human resource managers to understand the status quo for companies hiring women. Over the next two years I will add in-depth interviews of graduating students in the year after their graduation, interviews with HR managers and interviews with women in leadership positions in these companies. My goal is to add to a scholarly understanding of organizational change during rapid economic transition and share what approaches to diversify the workforce are working under such extreme economic conditions. The findings from this study will inform what companies in the US and other developed economies can do even better to target and retain top talent in their organizations.

If you would like to learn more about my study, feel free to reach me at alg2@uchicago.edu.

Alessandra L. González is a Postdoctoral Scholar at the University of Chicago Department of Economics and the author of *Islamic Feminism in Kuwait: The Politics and Paradoxes*.

[1] González, Alessandra L. 2013. *Islamic Feminism in Kuwait: The Politics and Paradoxes*. New York: Palgrave-Macmillan.

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[3] HRDF. 2016. “Education System and Labor Market Alignment Study” Results, October; pp 8.

RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARS

Gendered Resources for Development

The gendered structures of society and the experiences of social actors of all genders matter: understanding social life and meaningful social change cannot take place without considering gender in all its forms. *Advances in Gender Research* is a book series edited by Marcia Texler Segal and Vasilikie (Vicky) Demos currently published by Emerald in the UK. While topics vary by volume, because the series has an international readership and favors empirical work anchored in theory that has policy implications, the editors actively solicit contributions from across the globe. Virtually every one of the 24 volumes published to date includes chapters of relevance to those interested in the Sociology of Development. For example, *Gender and Race Matter: Global Perspectives on Being a Woman* edited by Shaminder Takhar (AGR 21, 2016) includes “Negotiating gender security: The transnationalisation of local activist discourses in post-conflict Burundi and Liberia,” by Maria Martin Almagro, and “Agency, resistance and subversion: Voices from the field” by Jaya Gajparia. *Gender and Food: From Production to Consumption and After* edited by Segal and Demos (AGR 22, 2016) includes “Traditional provisioning responsibilities of women in Northern Nigeria” by Eileen Bogweh Nchanji and Imogen Bellwood-Howard, “Access to opportunity: A case study of street vendors in Ghana’s urban informal economy” by Arianna King, and “Empowering women, strengthening children: A multi-level analysis of gender inequality and child malnutrition in developing countries” by Rebekah Burroway.

Calls for proposals for each peer-reviewed volume are widely circulated about a year in advance of publication. The editors also welcome suggestions for volume topics and proposals for guest-edited volumes. Tables of contents for all volumes and abstracts for all chapters are available at www.emeraldinsight.com where hardcover volumes and pdfs of individual chapters may be purchased.

Marcia Texler Segal is Professor of Sociology and Dean for Research Emerita at Indiana University Southeast, as well as co-editor of *Advances in Gender Research*.

BOOK REVIEWS

U.S. Political Development in Serbia: Missed Opportunities and Blatant Opportunism

In Marlene Spoerri’s new book *Engineering Revolution: The Paradox of Democracy Promotion in Serbia*, she examines the case of alleged U.S. triumph in promoting democracy in Serbia. U.S. state leaders have widely heralded U.S. political development efforts in Serbia by pointing to their alleged success during and shortly after the reign of former President Slobodan Milošević. Although Milošević violently repressed citizens and sought to continually rig elections, Serbian voters defied his brutal rule and voted him out of power in September 2000. While it remains true that the U.S. provided support for opposition political parties and social movements, Spoerri shows that these efforts were late-coming, largely overstated, and sometimes counterproductive. In the post-Milošević period, she asserts that U.S. efforts remained highly partisan, leaving out several opposition actors, and failed to eliminate corruption and encourage internally democratic political parties. In addition, these partisan U.S. political development efforts would ultimately legitimize several countries’ efforts, including Belarus and Russia, to prohibit U.S. funding for political parties and non-governmental organizations in their own respective countries.

Throughout her work, Spoerri draws on numerous interviews with members from several U.S. state agencies that promote democracy and development – namely the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the International Republican Institute (IRI). This is an undeniable strength of the book, as U.S. elites are notoriously difficult to access and are often prohibited from speaking to the public, even long after they’ve left their government positions. Spoerri uses these interviews to reconstruct the ultimately failed logic behind why the U.S. refused to work with the anti-Milošević Serbian opposition during the early 1990s, why it finally engaged in work with the opposition in the late 1990s at the height of ethnic cleansing efforts in Kosovo, and why it rejected funding several opposition parties in the post-Milošević period. In doing so, Spoerri shows how the U.S. missed early opportunities and, thereafter, engaged in clearly nonpartisan activities that marginalized many political actors in Serbia, casting shade on U.S. claims that they have engaged in neutral, unbiased efforts to promote democracy abroad. In the end, although Serbians and Kosovar Albanians maintain considerably better relations in the present, she demonstrates that Serbian democracy has not moved much farther along the democratic spectrum since the days of Milošević. Spoerri

argues that far from constituting a case of success, Serbia represents a case of missed opportunities and blatant opportunism.

Some sociologists might find the lack of specific engagement with notions of U.S. empire and U.S. imperialism particularly frustrating. Some analysts have long observed that the U.S. has remained largely interested in Serbia, as it has wavered between relations with Western Europe and Russia. From this perspective, Serbia appears more like a chess piece in a geopolitical struggle between two global powers: the U.S. and Russia. In addition, the text involves little discussion concerning the role of U.S. and transnational business within Serbia. Some sociologists, namely theorists of global capitalism and world-systems scholars, have centralized the role that U.S. foreign policy plays in paving way for the spread of transnational capitalism. However, there is little in the text that speaks to how economic relations between the U.S. and Serbia, or Western Europe and Serbia, have changed as a result of political changes within the Serbian government. An assessment of these factors would have clearly spoke to the ultimate motivations behind U.S. foreign endeavors.

In the end, Spoerri offers a clear and sober account of U.S. democracy promotion practices abroad. Too often, these sorts of texts are composed by democracy assistance professionals that focus far too much attention on the details of electoral observation, get-out-the-vote drives, and other technical aspects of democracy promotion. Spoerri focuses on the bigger questions concerning the nature of democracy in Serbia and spotlights many of the problematic aspects involving U.S. political development efforts. The text is short, and those teaching courses in political sociology and more specialized courses on Eastern Europe, democratization, and political development could derive much use from it in the classroom. Spoerri doesn't engage too much with the sociological literature on U.S. Empire and U.S. hegemony, but these connections require minimal effort to make.

Timothy M. Gill is an Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology and Criminology at UNC—Wilmington.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Exploring the Origins of the Humanitarian Sector through Archival Work

Even though humanitarian NGOs like *Doctors without Borders* and *Oxfam* are certainly admirable, their history is riddled with pragmatic objections and ethical opposition to their existence. Even the Red Cross—the largest and longest-standing network of humanitarian organizations—faced fierce criticism from pacifist movements when it appeared in the mid-nineteenth-century. Many pacifists believed that volunteer humanitarian societies like the Red Cross take on a task that belongs to the state—caring for the wounded in war—and thus make wars easier to wage. And yet, within little over a decade, the Red Cross movement became a prominent presence in European, and later global, philanthropic life with outposts fast spreading across the continent and beyond. The growing movement permeated new ideas about organized humanitarian activism—that humanitarian societies are an independent and permanent sector, that they should work impartially, and that they must be afforded neutrality—and these principles are very much familiar to any of us who study today's humanitarian NGO sector.

In order to examine how and why this shift occurred, and how it contributed to the establishment of long-distance humanitarianism as a professional sector, I visited the archive of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva. The ICRC holds files that

date back to the 1863 establishment of the movement, including correspondences about one of its most well-known projects: organizing the 1864 Geneva Convention, which was the most universally held statements of its time on the minimum standards of humane conduct on the battlefield.

Few graduate school courses really prepare students for archival work. I had read a short archival methods book—not much more than a collection of tips and anecdotes—before arriving in Geneva, and had only a very vague sense of what to expect. When I met the head archivist at the ICRC, I learned that my expectation to be led to that single archival box with the answers to my question is unrealistic. The archive is organized for the use of a functioning organization, rather than historians, so getting a sense of where the search should begin required a great deal of input—and patience—from the archivists. I also learned that the older the files are, the less the archivists know what they contain, where they are, and whether they still exist. Some boxes at times did not contain what the catalog claimed they do, and other boxes have been destroyed by fires, water damage, or rats decades ago.

Since the ICRC emerged through the private initiative of five Genevans, I started by looking at their professional correspondences from the 1860s. I soon realized

that many of the correspondences are actually archived at the Library of Geneva, across town. The library also houses some of the more personal files of the ICRC founders. Looking at the diaries, personal correspondences, and meeting protocols, I was struck by the ways these early activists employed theological logics as they grappled with organizational and ethical issues relating to humanitarian work. To better understand the religious context in which they were operating, I looked into the teachings, writings, and sermons of the clergy working in Geneva at the time – especially those belonging to the *Réveil* movement, to which the ICRC founders belonged. The *Réveil* was a nineteenth-century conservative Calvinist movement that emphasized, among other things, the active involvement of private charity in addressing public problems.

Altogether, the archival evidence shows that the Red Cross founders employed religious beliefs about the nature of warfare and human agency to determine that an independent and neutral network of relief societies should be established. The responses the nascent ICRC received suggest that, compared to other ideas about medical relief circulating at the time, their proposed

program fit directly with intersecting political, organizational, and moral concerns that preoccupied multiple parties across mid-nineteenth-century Europe and North America. Indeed, actors ranging from nobility to working class identified the Red Cross with their own (often quite different) understanding of the common good and adapted Red Cross work to their own contexts. By the 1870s, the notions that humanitarian relief societies must maintain a permanent presence in civil societies, that they must maintain a level of autonomy from other institutions, and—crucially—that they must be allowed to work on their own terms had become widely and internationally prevalent.

The Red Cross experienced many challenges over the next century and a half, but its prominence in the field has remained unquestioned. Although some contemporary NGOs disagree with Red Cross methods, the ethical infrastructure the ICRC established in the mid-nineteenth-century continues to set the tone for the humanitarian sector.

Shai M. Dromi is a College Fellow at the Department of Sociology at Harvard University. His book on the origins of the humanitarian NGO sector is under advance contract at the University of Chicago Press.

Lost in Translation – The Nuances of Group Facilitation through the Voice of Another

My dissertation is an exploration on how art and creativity stimulates and fosters social and economic resilience among the Rakhaine. The Rakhaine are a small minority group in Bangladesh. The cultural contexts of Bangladesh—more specifically that of the Rakhaines—are different from my own. Therefore, I needed to collaborate with a local translator to conduct an arts-based ethnographic study in Bangladesh. Working with a local translator gave me access. Without the assistance of a translator, I would not be able to conduct this type of research. Translation facilitated travel arrangements, risk mitigation, as well as allowed me to conduct participatory arts-based community development activities and semi-structured interviews.

The overarching purpose of my first field trip was to learn about women's social roles and the functions that weaving has in their culture. Weaving activities in art workshops were chosen as it is an artisanal practice that is important in Rakhaine communities for cultural and economic reasons. During the art workshops I worked to inspire, educate and learn, build rapport, and facilitate discussion (Cleveland, 2011). Effective group facilitation includes elements such as open communication,

group membership, contracted group norms and participation (see Brandler and Roman, 2015). Integral to these elements is a sense of empathy and awareness facilitators must have for the group (Corey et al., 2013, Turner and Maschi, 2015). However, I found the translation process distracted me from that sensing work, and that challenge has prompted me to reflect on my practice and the nature of cross-cultural field work. The following briefly summarizes some learnings drawn from the experience.

Liamputtong (2010) suggests that in qualitative research, language is crucial to the research process, the resulting data, and its interpretation. In cross-cultural contexts where translation is required facilitators of group processes must be both well-prepared and flexible. They must be open to modify material according to group need using observation and conversation with participants. Developing, sharing, and comprehending metaphors is a significant element of group process in arts-based community development work. However, the process of translation can disrupt group cohesion as breaks in communication and the need to shorten sen-

tences for translation both delay the flow of communication. On such grounds, and accounting for these dynamics, selecting a translator is an important task. Indeed, Temple (1997) asserts that researchers need their translators' language skills *and* broader cultural perspectives; involving them in our studies is therefore significant and beneficial.

My translator is a Rakhaine male born in Bangladesh, whose father is an art teacher, and who also has a keen interest in art. He understands the meanings of the metaphors that informed the art workshops I conceived—how weaving 'speaks' to connections and ties, strong threads, creativity and utility. He has seen benefit from workshops like these in his community, and has been empathetically disposed to them as to the research. My translator is also one of my key informants (see Edwards 1998), and I consulted him in relation to my research aims, planning and implementation.

Notwithstanding, challenges remained. I had anticipated that there would be pauses and breaks in communication so I pared down my material to sizable sentences for translation. However, I had not talked with my translator about how we would actually undertake translational work in interviews or workshops. Nor did we converse about our different expectations and approaches. During interviews, for example, my translator had translated sentence-for-sentence, which was what I expected to happen. However during workshops, he wanted me to explain everything in English. Then he paraphrased those explanations in Rakhaine, but this was not made clear until we convened as a group. I would say a sentence and pause expecting him to translate and he would motion me to go on. This difference in expectation caught me off guard and as the group process progressed, I found myself struggling to have empathy and awareness for the experience of the participants. This left me unsure if they understood and identified with the discussion. In light of this experience, it is useful to pay heed to Liamputtong's (2010) suggestion that all members of research groups should have full induction and training opportunities, and share their different expectations and understandings of

the research processes in which they will engage. While I was proactive by including my translator with my research processes I had overlooked the need to clarify specific expectations related to translation, a matter that can now be remedied as we enter the final phase of field work. It will be interesting to see if clarifying translation objectives and expectations might improve the group facilitation process or if somethings are inherently lost in translation.

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Hannah Poon is currently a PhD candidate at University of Tasmania pursuing an interdisciplinary graduate research degree. Originally from Canada, her interests in how creativity and art can build social and economic capital have influenced her personal, employment, and academic pursuits. She has her Bachelors in Social Work from the University of Calgary and her Masters in Urban Studies with a concentration on community arts from Eastern University, Philadelphia. Her current research project entails an investigation on how creativity and art can assist in building socio-economic resilience for an vulnerable ethnic minority in Bangladesh experiencing climatic pressures.

Fieldwork in Gujarat (India): Close Encounters with “Other” Castes and Creeds

“Destroying caste is not ‘uplifting’ the oppressed castes; it is about liberating ourselves from the labyrinth of caste—not by remaining silent about it, but by shamefully acknowledging the layers of historical privilege that have sedimented every pore of our existence.”

---Nissim Mannathukkaren, 2014

As political scientist Professor Mannathukkaren (who teaches at Dalhousie University in Canada) states in a column published in the Indian daily newspaper *The Hindu*

in 2014, there is a great deal of caste-based inequality in India: so-called “high-caste” Hindus, Muslims, Christians,

and Sikhs enjoy tremendous benefits of material and symbolic capital accumulated over many centuries as compared with “low-caste” Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs. In my own experience, caste is an ever-present issue while conducting sociological fieldwork in India. Caste practices often create ethical dilemmas that are not easy to resolve, even if I am determined to never discriminate on the basis of caste as well as determined to always acknowledge the layers of unearned historical privilege that I have because of my *savarna* (“high-caste”) background. Let me give an example. During the course of my Ph.D. dissertation fieldwork, I was interviewing farmers in Gujarat (India) during the years 2002-2004 about their experiences with and opinions about the newly-introduced Bt cotton, a type of genetically engineered cotton. I was not offering any monetary compensation to the interviewees, but I often carried small boxes of sweets (*mithai* in Hindi) for the interviewees. A *savarna* farmer-friend (who was very conscious of his caste status) was informally helping me during my visits to farmers’ homes and offices. In one particular case, we were going to meet with a farmer who was a minor functionary in the local development office. The *savarna* farmer-friend saw the box of *mithai* in my hands and remarked in a dismissive tone that I did not need to give this gift to the farmer we were about to meet. I realized that the reason was the “low” caste status of the farmer I was just going to interview! I kept quiet, but firmly held on to my box of sweets, and gave it to the farmer whom it was intended for before I conducted the interview. The *savarna* farmer-friend quietly learned his lesson, and he never again made any remarks that were discriminatory against others in my presence. I was able to send an important message about my values without saying a word. Sometimes, silence can work wonders provided it is accompanied by the right action. Going against the grain when it comes to ‘norms’ surrounding caste issues is not easy, but in this case, the farmer-friend graciously accepted my right to hold on to my values. He did not attempt to change my values regarding caste (i.e., all human beings are equal, and they deserve the same respect and treatment, regardless of which social categories we place them in). To my sadness, I was not able to change his ideas regarding caste (i.e., its function as a signifier of the material and moral worth of

a human being) either. We have agreed to disagree on matters of caste and casteism.

In another encounter, a different sort of ethical dilemma presented itself. In 2009, I was interviewing farmers in central Gujarat about their experiences with another type of Bt cotton. When I visit farmers’ homes, it is customary for them to offer tea and water as signs of hospitality, and I usually partake of the offerings. In return, I often give them boxes of sweets. One hot summer day, in a small village, a farmer (whom I met and interviewed in a local office) wanted to buy me and my research assistant Coca-Cola. At first I protested that I did not wish to drink Coke as I was worried that the farmer would have to pay a lot of money to buy soft drinks. But he was insistent. I soon realized that the farmer genuinely wanted to honor me and stay true to his customs of hospitality. He also wanted to avoid a potentially embarrassing situation that could be created had he offered me tea and water. He belonged to a different creed and in India, many people do not accept hospitality from those belonging to other religious communities. The farmer had no way of knowing whether I would accept water and tea from his household. In any case, the interview had taken place in a neutral zone, an office. Coca-Cola came to the rescue in this strange situation! A young boy was dispatched to bring soft drink bottles from the village shop. Soon, the three of us (the farmer, my research assistant, and I) were drinking Coke and making small talk. I left my customary box of sweets with the farmer. Caste/creed proprieties were maintained, potentially embarrassing situations were avoided, but I nevertheless felt a curious mixture of shame, sadness, and weariness. I attempted to decipher the paradox; one reading of this fleeting encounter could be that a costly emblem of modernity (Coca Cola) was needed to create bridges because of restrictions placed by tradition on the exchanges of hospitality between people belonging to different caste and creed backgrounds.

Devparna Roy trained as a development sociologist at Utah State University (master's degree) and Cornell University (doctoral degree). She is currently an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Nazareth College of Rochester. Her research interests include the political economy of genetically engineered seeds and foods in India and the United States, agrarian populist movements, and ecological citizenship theory.

OPPORTUNITIES

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Ethnographies of Interconnection in Contemporary Africa: A Writing Workshop for Graduate Students

April 19-21, 2018 – Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

In his 2014 book “Emerging Africa,” Nigerian Central Bank Governor Kingsley Moghalu argues that the African Continent is the “Global Economy’s Last Frontier.” His claim is perplexing: how can a world region that played a central role in the constitution of modern states and trade systems be said to be a 21st century frontier? While historically inaccurate, this and other narratives that portray Africa as disconnected and non-global have important political effects, including rendering people, resources, and knowledge available for powerful global projects of resource extraction and/or humanitarianism. Responding to these narratives and to lacunae in conventional research methodologies, a burgeoning literature in has employed historical and ethnographic approaches to trace the ways that both Africa and “the global” have been and continue to be formed precisely through processes of interaction and co-constitution in multiple social domains, including capitalist exchange, inter-state relations, and the production of (social) scientific knowledge. In a critical methodological move, key analytics such as Anna Tsing’s “friction” (2005) show that projects become global precisely by connecting particular places, people, and rationale. Studying these articulations of difference in ethnographic and historical detail is a vital agenda for critical research on contemporary economic, cultural, and political forms in and of Africa.

This paper workshop - facilitated by Prof. Hannah Appel (UCLA Anthropology) and Lori Leonard (Cornell Development Sociology) - will bring together graduate students researching global projects using ethnographic, historical, and/or relational approaches. Through inter-disciplinary discussions and in-depth engagement with one another’s work, participants will seek to advance theoretical and methodological insights into the ethnographic study of global interconnections. Workshop sessions will focus on exchanging feedback, rather than lengthy presentations. Two weeks prior to the workshop, all participants will be required to submit an article or dissertation chapter, and all will prepare brief commentaries on one of their peer’s papers. In the second part of the workshop, we aim to work collectively to develop synthetic and comparative insights, with guidance from the faculty facilitators. We welcome applications from mid- and late-stage graduate students in any field of social inquiry, particularly those engaging with innovative methodological approaches to interconnection, including multi-sited ethnography, critical feminist methods, techno-ethnographies, studying up, etc.

Faculty Facilitators

The workshop will be led and facilitated by Hannah Appel (Anthropology UCLA) as well as Lori Leonard (Development Sociology, Cornell).

Funding

The workshop will provide meals and lodging for all participants, and will pay for flights/travel up to \$450.

Submitting Abstracts

Please submit an abstract of 250 words to Ewan Robinson at esr77@cornell.edu by **Monday, January 22, 2018**. All applicants will be notified of their participation status by February 2. Please include “CFP Global Ethnographies” in the subject line of the email. Feel free to get in touch with questions.

ANNOUNCEMENT

“Development in the Face of Global Inequalities” Website



Last May the conference “**Development in the Face of Global Inequalities**”, co-organized by our section, brought together scholars from multiple disciplines, and across the Global South and North, to Barcelona. Over the course of

the 3 days, we saw over 120 researchers and scholars participate in 40 panels, with our 6 keynote speakers delivering some great lectures on important themes, such as land rights in rural Africa, urban citizenship in India and the changing global economic landscape, to name a few.

This semester, we launched our website - in partnership with *democraciaAbierta* (openDemocracy) - to showcase many of the ideas that came out of the conference. On the website, you can find:

- Conversations with the keynote speakers
- Interactive roundtables on inequality and sustainable development
- Videos from the conference

To further communicate these ideas to the wider community of students, researchers and policy-makers, we kindly ask that you help us distribute any of the content that you enjoy among your networks: <https://opendemocracy.net/democraciaabierta/development-in-face-of-global-inequalities>.

We also hope that the interactive roundtables serve as useful teaching tools. These have been designed to help users explore some of the most pressing issues surrounding inequality and sustainable development, and also provide clear examples.

Best,

Matthias vom Hau, Fulya Apaydin, Sam Cohn & Brian Dill, (in the name of the conference organizing committee)

CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS

Arizona Methods Workshops

April 4-6th, 2018 – University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

These 3-day workshops are hosted by the School of Sociology at the University of Arizona. The goal is to share the methodological expertise of our school and college with the wider community of social scientists. The workshop topics and instructors vary from year to year. The workshops are small and offer time for practical, hands-on work. The atmosphere is informal and is enhanced by optional social events (lunch, happy hour) that allow participants, instructors, as well as UA Sociology faculty and students time to mingle.

2018 WORKSHOPS

Morning Sessions

Data Management and Programming in Stata, with Jennifer Earl (University of Arizona)

Qualitative Comparative Analysis, with Claude Robinson (University of Houston-Downtown)

Intro to R, with Katerina Sinclair (Frances McClelland Institute)

Afternoon Sessions

Social Network Analysis, with Joseph Galaskiewicz (University of Arizona)

Conducting Survey, Lab, and Field Experiments in the Social Sciences, with Michael Gaddis (UCLA)

Data Science in R, with Katerina Sinclair (Frances McClelland Institute) & Yotam Shmargad (University of Arizona)

*Workshop Fees**

Registration Fee (non-refundable): \$50

Workshop Fees: \$400 for one workshop, \$650 for two workshops

**50% discount for students*

For more information

Please contact Erin Leahey, organizer, at methods@arizona.edu.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Research in Political Sociology, vol. 26: The Politics of Land

Volume Editor – Tim Bartley, Department of Sociology, Washington University in St. Louis
Submission Deadline – February 12, 2018

The politics of land are vital. Within the U.S., they stretch from fights over fracking, pipelines, and public land to dynamics of residential segregation, gentrification, and neighborhood succession. In many other parts of the world, land grabs, dispossession, transformations of agriculture, sovereignty struggles, and border conflicts have repeatedly put land at the center of both electoral and contentious politics. And yet, political sociologists rarely analyze land explicitly.

This volume of *Research in Political Sociology* seeks to carve out space for a political sociology of land. The study of land has the potential to bring together a variety of topics in political sociology, including nationalism, violent conflict, state-building, policy development and implementation, social movements/contentious politics, local growth machines, community mobilization, populism, political culture, regulation, neoliberalism, transnational governance, and the cross-cutting influence of categorical inequalities of race, ethnicity, gender, and beyond. In addition, the study of land can bring political sociology into greater dialogue with research on urban inequality, rural restructuring, environmental change, land tenure, indigeneity, migration, development, global dispossession, finance, and taxation.

The editor seeks well-crafted research covering a variety of topics, locations, theories/research programs, and methods. This might, for example, include case studies of particular struggles over land; quantitative analyses of variation in the control, use, or political ramifications of land; historical inquiries into land distribution or partitioning; and ethnographic or interview-based studies of the intertwining of land, politics, and citizenship. This list is meant to be suggestive but not restrictive. While topically diverse, the contributions should speak in some fashion to core issues in political sociology pertaining to power, institutions, mobilization, and/or governance.

Research in Political Sociology is indexed by Scopus, SocINDEX, Sociological Abstracts, and Political Science Complete, and Emerald's guidelines allow authors to post the accepted version of their manuscript (along with a DOI for the official published version) in an institutional repository or personal website upon publication.

Logistics and Timeline

The volume editor intends to make this an efficient peer-reviewed publication process. Submissions are due by **February 12, 2018**, or sooner if authors have a relevant paper ready. Following an initial screening by the editor, papers will be sent for peer review, with the intention of having reviews and decisions completed by mid-April. The final versions of accepted papers will be due over the summer, and the volume will be published in late 2018 or early 2019.

Please submit your paper as a Word document by email to Tim Bartley at BartleyT@wustl.edu. Papers should be no more than 14,000 words (including all text, references, tables, and footnotes), and include an abstract of 100-150 words. In your email, please suggest two (but no more than two) relevant and appropriate reviewers.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) Working Papers

Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) publishes scholarly work on global social, political, and economic change and its gendered effects in developing nations. *GPID* cross-cuts disciplines, bringing together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. *GPID* recognizes diverse processes of international development and globalization, and new directions in scholarship on gender relations.

GPID Working Papers are article-length manuscripts (9000-word maximum) by scholars from a broad range of disciplines, disseminating materials at a late stage of formulation that contribute new understandings of gender roles and relations amidst economic, social, and political change. We particularly encourage manuscripts that bridge the gap between research, policy, and practice.

Previously published *GPID Working Papers* are freely available and can be viewed online at <http://gencen.isp.msu.edu/publications/papers/>.

If you are interested in submitting a manuscript to the *GPID Working Papers* series, please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper's essential points and findings to Amy Jamison, Editor, and Kelly Birch Maginot, Managing Editor, at papers@msu.edu. If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for *GPID*, the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration. Abstracts and papers are accepted on a rolling basis.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The Sociology of International Organizations Preconference to the ASA Annual Meeting

"Feeling Race—An Invitation to Explore Racialized Emotions," August 10, 2018

At a time when globalization is increasingly contested in practice and scholarship, the rise of anti-globalization forces has cast the spotlight on the successes, failures, and limitations of international organizations (IOs), ubiquitous actors which structure the institutional environment underpinning world economic, environmental, and social affairs.

Political science has dominated the study of IOs. Yet, in recent years, a distinctive sociology of international organizations is emerging. It crosses over such diverse subfields as global and transnational sociology, economic sociology, sociologies of law and culture, organizations, and professions. It variously focuses on markets and rights, health and finance, terrorism, and development, among many other issues. Its theoretical and methodological variants reflect wider orientations in our discipline. Despite the promise of this diversity, however, strands of work on IOs in sociology have not adequately been brought into productive conversation with each other.

This year's Annual Meeting theme "Feeling Race—An Invitation to Explore Racialized Emotions" offers opportunities to expand the sociology of international organizations in new directions. Neither in political science nor sociology has adequate attention been given to the structures of domination and race that permeate the transnational and global. Further, while emotion is salient in the decision-making and implementation of global governance, it has been little explored. Yet, it might offer a powerful sociological counterpoint to the rational actor, rational design, and international political economy theories so prominent in political science and international relations.

Call for submissions

Abstracts for papers should be linked to one of three key themes that the panels will explore:

1. Global norms and IOs: substance; rhetorical or legal form; diffusion patterns
2. Global norm-making processes: the science and politics behind the emergence, institutionalization or contestation of global rules and norms (including inter- and intra-IO processes)
3. The impact of IOs: how IO activities affect different national or transnational outcomes (e.g., human rights, the environment, the economy, poverty and inequality)

Proposals that relate directly to issues of race and emotion in IOs are particularly encouraged.

Abstracts should contain the following information in the following form:

- Title:
- Theme: (please select the theme above that most closely fits the paper)
- Contact details: (author/s, affiliation, and e-mail address)
- Abstract: (no more than 400 words)

All abstracts should be sent to alexander.kentikelenis@trinity.ox.ac.uk. The deadline for sending abstracts is **Friday, December 29, 2017**. The preconference committee will inform successful applicants by **Friday, January 5, 2018**.

Note: The preconference proposal with all confirmed participants will be submitted for ASA Program Committee approval by January 11 (submission system closing date), and a final decision will be made by ASA after that deadline.

Pre-conference organizing committee

Sarah Babb, Boston College

Elizabeth Heger Boyle, University of Minnesota

Nitsan Chorev, Brown University
 Terence Halliday, American Bar Foundation
 Alexander Kentikelenis, University of Oxford



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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.

SECTION COMMUNICATION PLATFORMS

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