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Developing and Developed Countries, States and Corporations at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, 2015

Ylä-Anttila, Matti Tuomas

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Chair’s Message

A November newsletter allows us to reflect back on our Section’s activities at the previous ASA in Chicago – this issue celebrates our award winners for their books and articles – but also looks forward to January 6, and to the deadline for submitting papers for the ASA in Seattle. We have a busy program, and I hope that you will all take part in it. As for our Sessions – to celebrate our 5th (more or less) “birthday,” we invited former Chairs of the Section to reflect



Nitsan Chorev
Brown University

on what “global & transnational sociology” means to them, as a way to trigger a reflective discussion among all of us regarding the (open-ended) identity of the section. We will also have one open session that invites submissions on the “international” aspect of the global and the transnational. Finally, we will also have two open sessions. Given the on-going and linked events in the Middle East, Europe/US, Africa and elsewhere – global and transnational sociology could and should become the intellectual site for understanding local, national and cross-national processes – and our ASA panels is an important venue for us to exchange notions, ideas and arguments.

At the ASA in Seattle we will again pay special attention to the mentoring of graduate students and junior faculty. One novel initiative we have is to turn the G&TS round-table into a more self-conscious mentoring event. Hence, in addition to regular roundtables, the G&TS roundtable session will include "Mentoring Roundtables" in which the roundtable organizers – Victoria Reyes and Jonathan Wyrzten – will match graduate students and/or junior faculty with a senior scholar for a group discussion on their work.

The award nomination season is also fast approaching. The deadline is March 1, 2016 and the details are described in the newsletter, below.

Finally, I would like to thank all of those who have been serving the Section in the past few months, especially Tatiana Andia and Maja Tempe, who were behind our recent membership drive; Nina Bandelj, Claudio Benzecry, David Ciplet, and Manisha Desai who are members of the nominations committee; and, of course, Cheng-Tong Lir Wang and Natasha Miric for editing this Newsletter.

Section Governance

Current Officers

- Chair: Nitsan Chorev, Brown University
- Chair-Elect: Peggy Levitt, Wellesley College
- Secretary/Treasurer: Kristen Shorette, Stony Brook University

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- Zsuzsa Gille, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Newsletter editors

- Natasha Miric, University of California Irvine
- Cheng-Tong Lir Wang, University of California Irvine

Membership drive committee

- Tatiana Andia, Brown University
- Maja Tempe, MIT

Section Announcements

Editor's notes

Welcome to the fall issue of the Global and Transnational Sociology newsletter. The newsletter is returning to your inboxes after a brief hiatus. We will be releasing a Spring, Winter, and Fall newsletter each year. We hope to highlight the research and achievements of G&TS members worldwide.

We plan to share section news, job announcements and openings, member achievements, and other relevant information. Each newsletter will also feature a "Special Topics" section consisting of brief articles centered around a current topic that touches on concerns of global sociology. We would like to encourage our members to submit content.

We are off to a strong start as the fall newsletter features a number of wonderful pieces contributed by section members, including a special topics piece on the UN Climate Change Conference by Dr. Tuomas Ylä-Anttila (pg. 9-12) and an interview with Dr. Grégoire Mallard on his most recent research (pg. 13-16). Additionally, there is a listing of new works by G&TS members (featured on pg.20). **At any page, you can click on any of the blue underlined names and book titles for related hyperlinks.**

Once again, we would like to thank our contributors. We would also like to congratulate the winners of the section's book and article awards (featured on pg. 6-8).

Thank you for reading.

Natasha Miric &
Cheng-Tong Lir Wang

Call for Nominations – 2016 Global and Transnational Sociology ASA Section Awards!

Deadline: March 1, 2016

Nominations (including self-nominations) are now being accepted for the 2016 Global and Transnational Sociology awards. The deadline for all nominations is March 1, 2016, and the winners will be announced at the ASA annual meeting in Chicago. The awards are described below.

(1) Best Scholarly Book Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations (including self-nominations) for the 2016 Best Scholarly Book Award, recognizing an outstanding book published in 2014 or 2015 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. When nominating a book, please include a brief comment (a couple of paragraphs) on its contribution to the global and transnational sociology field. The deadline is March 1, 2016. Please direct any inquiries to the committee chair, Zsuzsa Gille.

Please send a copy (or ask the publisher to send copies) of the book and the supporting materials to each of the 4 members of the committee:

Zsuzsa Gille (committee chair) - Department of Sociology,
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 3120 Lincoln Hall,
702 S Wright Street, M/C 454, Urbana, IL 61801

gille@illinois.edu

Claire Laurier Decoteau – Department of Sociology, University
of Illinois at Chicago, 4112 Behavioral Sciences Building, 1007
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Mara Loveman - Department of Sociology, University of
California, Berkeley, 466 Barrows Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720

mloveman@berkeley.edu

Rachel Schurman - Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 267 -
19th Ave. South, 909 Soc Sciences Bldg., Minneapolis, MN 55455
schurman@umn.edu

(2) Best Scholarly Article Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations (including self-nominations) for the 2016 Best Scholarly Article Award, recognizing an outstanding article published in 2014 or 2015 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. When nominating an article, please include a brief comment (a couple of paragraphs) on its contributions to the global and transnational sociology field. The deadline is March 1, 2016. Please direct any inquiries to the committee chair, Malcolm Fairbrother.

Please email an electronic copy of the article and supporting materials to all members of the Best Scholarly Article committee at:

Malcolm Fairbrother (committee chair), M.Fairbrother@bristol.ac.uk
Colin Beck, colin.beck@pomona.edu
Paul Almeida, palmeida@ucmerced.edu
Julian Go, juliango@bu.edu

(3) Best Graduate Student Paper Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section invites nominations (including self-nominations) for the 2016 Best Graduate Student Paper Award, recognizing an outstanding paper, published or unpublished, in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. The author must be a graduate student who has not received the PhD by March 1, 2016. For co-authored papers, all authors must be graduate students. When nominating an article, please include a brief comment (a couple of paragraphs) on its contributions to the global and transnational sociology field. The deadline is March 1, 2016. Please direct any inquiries to the committee chair, Erik Larson.

Please email an electronic copy of the paper to all members of the Best Graduate Student Paper Award Committee at:

Erik Larson (committee chair), larsone@macalester.edu
Mounira Charrad, charrad@utexas.edu
Ali Kadivar, kadivar@unc.edu
Alexandre White, awhite12@bu.edu

(4) Best Publication (Book) by an International Scholar Award

The Global and Transnational Sociology Section solicits nominations (including self-nominations) for the 2016 Award for Best Publication by an International Scholar. The award will recognize an outstanding book published in 2014 or 2015 in the area of Global and Transnational Sociology. The author or authors must not be resident in the United States. When nominating a book, please include a brief comment (a couple of paragraphs) on its contribution to the global and transnational sociology field. The deadline is March 1, 2016. Please direct any inquiries to the committee chair, LaDwan Haglund.

Please mail a copy of the book to all members of the Best Publication by an International Scholar Award Committee at:

LaDawn Haglund (committee chair) – Faculty of Justice and Social Inquiry, SST, Arizona State University, 240 E. Orange Mall, Tempe AZ 85287-6403, USA

LaDawn.Haglund@asu.edu

Kimberly Hoang – Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th St. Chicago, IL 60637

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John Lie – Department of Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 486 Barrows Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720

johnlie@berkeley.edu

Don't delay. Send in your materials right away.

*** New Positions and Dissertations of Our Members ***

Claudio E. Benzecry has accepted a position as Associate Professor of Communication and Sociology (by courtesy) at Northwestern University.

Yingyi Ma started being the director of Asian/Asian American Studies program at Syracuse University from fall 2015.

Rachael Russel recently defended her dissertation in the Department of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. Her dissertation, "Constructing Global Womanhood: Women's International Non-Governmental Organizations, Women's Ministries, and Women's Empowerment." takes a world society/neo-institutional approach to study the global construction of women, women's ministry establishment in governments, and women's empowerment.

Section Awards

2015 Global and Transnational Sociology ASA Section Award

The ASA Section on Global and Transnational Sociology are pleased to announce the distinguished winners of this year's section awards. Our thanks to the committee and congratulations to all the award winners.

Best Scholarly Book Award

Mara Loveman (UC, Berkeley)

[National Colors: Racial Classification and the State in Latin America](#) (Oxford University Press 2014).

National Colors: Racial Classification and the State in Latin America by Mara Loveman asks several challenging questions: Why did Latin American states adopt racial classification in early national censuses when, in order to break with colonial past, their national ideologies explicitly celebrated racial homogeneity? Why, in the mid-twentieth century, did these states then remove questions about race and ethnicity from their censuses and subsequently reintroduce them? The answer, Loveman convincingly demonstrates, is that the collection of official government statistics became inextricably bound to transnational definitions of what it is to be a modern state and how to pursue progress as a nation. Loveman's comparative-historical account of official racial classification in Latin America over two centuries is deep and rich. Her theoretical argument is ambitious, novel, and promises to influence future thinking in global and transnational studies.

Best Scholarly Article Award

Malcolm Fairbrother (University of Bristol)

[“Economists, Capitalists, and the Making of Globalization: North American Free Trade in Comparative-Historical Perspective.”](#) *American Journal of Sociology* 119 (5): 324-1379 (2014).

Malcolm Fairbrother's article is a fascinating study of the factors that lead to economic globalization (or more concretely, the spread of neoliberal free trade policies). Fairbrother uses 115 interviews and careful historical analysis to study why in 1980 both Mexico and Canada rejected US overtures to create free trade agreements, but then by 1985 Canada pursued a deal and then in 1990 Mexico did as well. Fairbrother analyses different theories and four main groups of actors: business leaders, economists, technocrats, and international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank. He finds that in the US and Canada a coalition of business groups were crucial, but were supported by a large number of economists. Government technocrats and international institutions were not important. However, in Mexico as an older generation of Mexican trained technocrats (who favored statist solutions and import substitution) retired, they were replaced by technocrats who had studied economics at prominent universities in the US. These technocrats tended to favor free market policies. These technocrats tried to convince local business leaders to go along with the new

policy – many of whom were initially resistant. Again, neither international institutions nor US pressure had much real impact – although some politicians used the excuse of “US pressure” to justify the policy to domestic actors. Fairbrother uses these examples to argue that the actors that promote economic globalization vary between contexts (globalization is not one process) and suggests that in developed countries, business groups may play a more important role, with the legitimacy provided by economists, whereas in developing societies Western trained technocrats may be the deciding factor. While it would be wonderful to test these theories in a wider set of cases, the committee found the article well fun to read, insightful and provocative. Congratulations on a job well done.

Honorable mention

Colin J. Beck (Pomona College)

[“Reflections on the Revolutionary Wave of 2011.”](#) *Theory and Society* 43(2): 197-223 (2014).

Colin Beck presents an elegant framework for seeing how different existing theories of revolution relate to each other; and what work needs to be done both to link the levels of analysis (i.e., transnational, national and subnational), and to account for revolutionary waves – particularly why revolutionary waves spread to certain societies and groups, but not others. Beck gives illustrative examples of scholars who have done part of this well and then adds an exploratory analysis of the factors that shaped the diffusion of the Arab Spring in 2011. His argument takes the ideas of people seriously and argues that what seems to be spatial diffusion is

often cultural diffusion, i.e., people are more likely to copy others they view as similar to themselves and societies that have similar political, economic, religious, and social conditions. Beck writes with exceptional clarity – making this article ideal for both undergraduate and graduate classes. Congratulations.

Best Graduate Student Publication Award

Mohammad Ali Kadivar (UNC-Chapel Hill)

“Popular Transitions and the Fate of Young Democracies“

This is an ambitious paper arguing that the durability of young democracies depends on whether there was sustained nonviolent mobilization under authoritarian regimes before the upheaval. The article is based on panel-dataset including 113 young democratic regimes in 81 countries from 1960 to 2010 and qualitative illustration of five cases (South Africa, Poland, Pakistan, Russia, and Indonesia.) It is an incisive and solid mixed-method paper that makes significant advance on our understanding of outcome of waves of democratization as a global phenomenon.

Alexandre White (Boston University)

“Global Risks, Divergent Pandemics: Contrasting Responses to Bubonic Plague and Smallpox in 1901 Cape Town“

It is very powerful comparison of state responses to two pandemics in South Africa in 1901. It argues local factors couldn't explain the divergent responses.

Global forces like imperial concerns at the metropolises and global networks/discourses of medical profession, in combination with global and local racial conceptions and segregation practices, are at the core of determining the state's different approaches to the two diseases. It is a solid historical case study with wide theoretical and contemporary relevance.

Best Publication by a Scholar Not Resident in the United States

Grégoire Mallard (The Graduate Institute)

["Crafting the Nuclear Regime Complex \(1950–1975\): Dynamics of Harmonization of Opaque Treaty Rules."](#)
***European Journal of International Law* 25(2): 445-472 (2014).**

We live in a globalizing world in which many international agreements emerge and govern our lives. From military alliances and trade agreements to human rights instruments and environmental initiatives, international institutions shape our economic, political, and cultural life directly and indirectly. Many scholars have examined the consequences of international agreements or lack thereof, but few have illuminated the somewhat unpredictable and arbitrary nature of the negotiating process that gives rise to those international agreements. Professor Mallard's article fills that void beautifully, as it examines how knowledge of international legal rules get translated from one international agreement to another in the same field, and how and why, in the process, the original intentions of the preceding agreement are ignored or

misinterpreted to fit the purposes of the ongoing negotiations. The case in point is nuclear non-proliferation treaties.

Professor Mallard draws on primary documents (private papers) left by American and European diplomats to paint a compelling portrait of how a new generation of policymakers displayed different understandings of an earlier regional treaty in shaping the contours of international norms about nuclear non-proliferation. More concretely, the 1957 European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) Treaty, the regional treaty that provided the basis for subsequent international agreements about nuclear energy use, did not have non-proliferation in its scope. And yet, policymakers used the 1957 treaty to justify the extensive nuclear non-proliferation clauses in the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which to this day serves as the basis for monitoring nuclear energy use across the world.

This is an excellent piece of work not only in global and transnational sociology, but also in historical sociology, sociology of law, sociology of knowledge, and diplomatic history. The committee unanimously chose Professor Mallard's outstanding work for this award in the hopes not only that Professor Mallard will continue his excellent scholarship in this line of research but also that members of our Section will engage this type of research more in their scholarship. (*Learn more about Dr. Mallard's works and research interests in our "Mapping G&TS Scholars Around the World" column on page 13-16*)

Developing and Developed Countries, States and Corporations at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, 2015

[Tuomas Ylä-Anttila](#)

University of Helsinki



The G&TS newsletter hopes to highlight the thoughtful and insightful perspectives of our members in our Special Topics section. In this issue, we are pleased to introduce to you Tuomas Ylä-Anttila. In the following, Dr. Ylä-Anttila shares his thoughts on the UN Climate Change Conference.

Two simple rankings tell much about what is at stake, when world leaders meet in Paris in late November to negotiate a global treaty on climate change. One is the ranking of top economies in the world, and the changes in this ranking from 1992 to today. The other is the ranking of the largest corporations in the world, and what these corporations invest in.

The first ranking points out how the changing relationship between the developing and the developed countries is the first key to understanding the Paris talks. The second ranking points to another key relationship shaping the talks: the relationship of states and

private corporations, and their respective roles in mitigating climate change.

The World in 1992

In 1992, when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was established, the world's top five economies were the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy and France. In these circumstances, the developing countries, backed by a global network of NGOs, successfully demanded that the Kyoto Protocol is to include the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" (CBDR). This meant that the protocol only required emission reductions from the developed countries, listed in the famous Annex 1 of the protocol.

The protocol thus recognized the historical responsibility of the rich countries for their past emissions and the right of the developing countries to pursue economic growth without worrying about emissions, like the rich countries had done in the past. The inclusion of this principle in the protocol was the main reason the US never ratified it, and the differentiation between the developed and developing countries has been the most difficult question in the global climate talks ever since.

Developing versus developed countries today

Today, the top economies of the world (measured in purchasing power parity) are China, the US, India, Japan and Germany, with other developing countries such as Indonesia and Korea moving up the ladder fast. It is clear that the 1990's principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the original list of Annex 1 countries must be somehow modified to account for this change. The question of how this will be done is the most crucial one shaping the Paris talks.

In fact, almost all big open questions in the current draft agreement are related to the division of the developed and developing countries. Which countries should reduce emissions and how much, and how is this to be monitored? How much financing should the rich countries grant the poorer ones to aid them in reducing emissions and adapting to the



adverse effects of climate change? Should there be a mechanism through which the countries suffering the most from the impact of climate change will be compensated for loss and damage?

The poorer countries will never sign an agreement from which the CBDR principle is entirely removed, and the rich countries will not sign one in which it has not been significantly modified from the 1990's version. The attempt of the UN and the French presidency of the negotiations is to tackle the problem by collecting voluntary pledges individually determined by each country. The fact that the top 2 emitters, China and the US, struck a bilateral deal last year, each giving their national pledges, has brought about a situation where it is very likely that some kind of a deal will be achieved in Paris. 154 countries representing 90 per cent of

total global emissions have already submitted their pledges to the UN.

But even if followed in full, these pledges are still leading the world to a rise of 3 degrees Celsius in temperature or more, not to the 2 degree goal that the world leaders have earlier committed to. So whether the Paris agreement will lead to sufficient emission reductions to keep the planet livable over the long term will depend by and large on the kind of revision mechanism that it will include. Only if the national commitments are reviewed and revised, say, every five years, it is possible to still achieve the two degree target.

Some corporations move, Big Oil stays put

The second key ranking to understanding the stakes in Paris, I argue, is the list of the world's ten largest corporations. Depending on the measure used and the current stage of the economic cycles, roughly half of these are still oil companies. Europe's Royal Dutch Shell, America's ExxonMobil and China's Sinopec are three examples from different parts of the world. The combined annual investments of these corporations amount to more than 500 billion US dollars. Of these investments, one percent is on renewable energies, 99 is invested in fossil fuel development and production. This figure has hardly changed over the past decade.

This is not to say that no-one in the corporate sector is doing anything for the climate. The UNFCCC has invited corporations, much like countries, to submit voluntary commitments for emission reductions and other climate related initiatives. 1159 such commitments have currently been collected and published at climateaction.unfccc.int, including dozens of major companies that have committed to reducing their emissions by 80-100% or procuring 100% of their energy from renewable sources. President Obama, for his part, recently collected emission reduction pledges from 81 major corporations in the US, including the likes of Procter & Gamble, Nike and McDonalds. Public opinion polls around the world show that people want action on climate change, and many companies know fighting against this tide will hurt their bottom line in the end.

The need for State action

But not all the companies think alike. The biggest energy corporations are absent from both the UN's and Obama's lists that present clearly quantified reduction targets. Ten of the world's largest oil corporations did recently publish their own pledge to support, in principle, a treaty in Paris that aims at limiting global warming to 2 degrees. While this pledge may be lauded as proof that completely denialist positions on climate change are increasingly difficult to hold in many parts of the world, there are at least three reasons why there is no

reason to get excited about the pledge. First, Chinese and American companies are absent from the list of signatories. Second, there is no evidence that the oil industry would have ended the systematic misinformation campaigns they have conducted over several decades to mislead the public about the dangers of global warming, as documented by several studies in environmental sociology and most recently, the Climate Deception Dossiers of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Third, and most important, investing almost 500 billion in new oil every year is simply not consistent with limiting global warming. The International Energy Agency has concluded that no more than one-third of proven reserves of fossil fuels can be consumed prior to 2050 if the world is to achieve the 2 °C goal.

In the absence of voluntary action from the part of the oil companies, states need to move in to ensure that the companies' annual investment flow of 500 billion turns away from fossils and to renewables. Whether this is done through establishing carbon taxes or cap and trade systems, and whether this is done at the national, regional or global levels is less important (for the record, a global tax would probably be the most efficient, but cap and trade seems to be more in line with currently fashionable ways of thinking than taxes, and national or regional systems are easier to implement than a global one would be). What is crucial is that some way must be found to make investing in fossil fuels less

profitable, and investing in renewables more so.

Dr. Tuomas Ylä-Anttila is the co-founder and co-director of the Helsinki Research Group for Political Sociology at the University of Helsinki. He is currently the principal investigator of the research project Climate Change Policy Networks in Finland in a Comparative Perspective, and member of the administrative team of the 20-country comparative research effort Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (see compon.org). He has published on climate change, media, social movements and globalization, and worked as a Visiting Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence and University of California, Irvine.

Interview with Professor [Grégoire Mallard](#)

**Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
Geneva, Switzerland**



G&TS newsletter served to facilitate the scholarly exchange between our members from all over the world. In this issue, we are pleased to introduce to you the winner of this year's Best Publication by a Scholar Not Resident in the United States—professor Grégoire Mallard. In the following interview, professor Mallard shared his vision, his research experience, and of himself.

General Research Interest

G&TS NEWS: Your work cuts across several sociological fields, such as sociology of knowledge, political sociology, and laws and society—how does global and transnational sociology inform your research?

For me, global and transnational sociology offers a perspective on complex phenomena at the intersection of law and expertise. These objects – be they nuclear-related commodities, trade contracts, sanctions designation lists, patenting documents, legislative documents criminalizing assistance to terrorism or proliferation, etc. – are constituted through transnational processes that straddle the frontier between the local, national and supranational levels. So in our age and time, which is characterized by the fact that most of the regulatory, legal,

scientific and cultural documents are produced at the intersection of the local and the transnational, it becomes impossible to remain focused on their national production, as comparative scholars have long done.

G&TS NEWS: What do you see as the biggest questions that current events pose for those working in the areas of international and transnational law and globalization? Where do you see things headed?

Different people will define different research priorities from their reading of current international affairs. We're in the middle of a huge refugee crisis that puts into question all the rules of European and global administration systems of population flows. Personally, current events have deeply affected my research

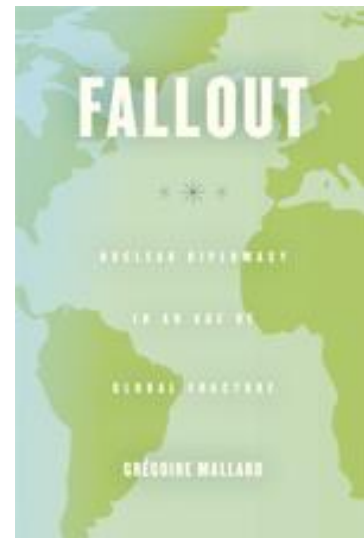
agenda, as I came to focus on nuclear nonproliferation regimes as an effect of seeing how nonproliferation rules could be used to justify the war in Iraq and sanctions policies against Iran. The recent sovereign debt crisis has also moved my research focus toward the study of banking regulation and the transnational making of austerity policy, with a specific focus on the articulation of European and global regimes.

Previous Work

Q&TS NEWS: Among the work you have published, which one are you most proud of?

It is clearly my book [*Fallout: Nuclear Diplomacy in An Age of Global Fracture*](#) (University of Chicago Press 2014). The story spans over 60 years of nuclear trade negotiations, between the United States and Europe on one side, but also these two transatlantic partners with international organizations like the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as countries from the Global South, like India and Pakistan. The theoretical contributions which consist in trying to propose a new model of transnational lawmaking cycles that makes sense of these global changes was the biggest intellectual challenge I ever took up.

The other reason I am proud of this project was the wealth of primary and secondary material mobilized to write this monograph. Collecting these data posed



yet another enormous challenge. Originally, I intended the research to be based on interviews with US and European foreign policymakers involved in nonproliferation policies with regard to nuclear trade in Europe and in the Middle East. But I quickly realized that I obtained very little new information from interviews, as I was too young and too much of an outsider to be trusted with any non-public knowledge.

Thus, I shifted strategies and started doing intensive archival research on the now declassified archives of US and European nuclear policymakers from the 1940s to the 1970s. Then, my research on the past led me to draw policy inferences on present policies, and I started publishing more policy-oriented work (like my article “Can the Euratom Treaty Inspire the Middle East?”). This work opened doors for me, and I could then engage in conversations with foreign policymakers who deal with current

policies in the Middle East in a very different way: no longer as an outsider, but as a participant, and this new position radically changed the kind of insights I had on the working of international regimes and on the transnational forums in which these policies are elaborated. And then, wikileaks happened, and suddenly, we could get access to many memos from the State Department on these issues. It was complete serendipity, to use Merton's word, but it was a rather felicitous one in this case.

G&TS NEWS: Among the work you have published, which one do you think is the most provocative?

In a sense, it might be my first article published in the ASR: "[Interpreters of the Literary Canon and their Technical Instruments](#)," which was awarded a prize by the ASA's Sociology of Culture Section. It's based on a long-term ethnography with Balzac scholars and theorists of literature in which I show how theories of interpretation which we come to associate with modernist and post-modernist approaches to textual interpretations are embedded in technical objects – in the form of print or digital editions –; and how these objects work to give legitimacy and force to the former when they circulate across publics.

The article raises provocative questions related to the circularity of our

modes of reasoning and textual interpretation that go beyond the literary field: in many ways, there was here a powerful de-construction of textual interpretation, which I later applied to think about legal interpretation, e.g. the interpretation of treaties, conventions, legislative documents, etc.

G&TS NEWS: If we are to select one of your works for the class reading of "Law and Globalization", which one of your work would you recommend? why?

I would recommend the article which received this year's prize by the Global and Transnational Sociology Section: "[Crafting the Nuclear Regime Complex](#)," published in the *EJIL*. Indeed, it captures the key theoretical arguments as well as the analytical model I put forward in *Fallout* in a very limited amount of pages. So, even if you lose a lot of empirical and analytical insights compared to the book, you get the main justification for why it is important to pay attention to both sociological and hermeneutic aspects in the making and un-making of international law.

Current and Future Projects

G&TS NEWS: What are you working on right now? Any forthcoming projects?

I have just completed the edition of a collection of articles with Jérôme Sgard, with contributions by Yves Dezalay, Bryant Garth, Terry Halliday, Bruce Carruthers and many other great authors on the making of financial regulation through contractual practices over the last century. The book is titled *Contractual Knowledge: One Hundred Years of Legal Experimentation in Global Markets*, and will come out in February 2016 in the Law and society series at Cambridge University Press. All contributors really liked working on this project, and it was interesting to discover the range of similarities between the 1945 post-Bretton Woods world and the less known interwar period, which is also full of international organizations and transnational expert associations who dealt with sovereign debt crises, contractual harmonization, etc.

The project I am working on now builds on my two main research interests: nuclear nonproliferation and financial reform. It focuses on the making of the transnational legal field of sanctions, which has its own new specialists, its own privileged legal instruments, and which articulates very differently how national sovereignty, UN institutions and regional institutions (the EU in particular) work together to produce banking reforms that promote the goals of transparency at the same time as it changes the rules of the nuclear nonproliferation regime – without saying so, of course.

G&TS NEWS: Lastly, please tell the readers something that you like to do outside of your academic work!

Do you mean that having young kids and doing research and giving classes leaves you some time to do something else? Well, fortunately, having recently moved from Chicago to Geneva, I am now back to snow-boarding in the Alps during the ski season. Also, as I write almost exclusively in English now, I wanted to go back to writing in French, so I started to write fiction with friends who happen to be screenwriters. The problems we encounter in international law are full of situations that could be transformed into good scripts. It's just for fun though, and a nice opportunity to share a bottle of wine, so don't expect any production on screen!

Member Announcements

[Access to IPUMS-DHS database](#)

We hope you will make use of the new free IPUMS Demographic and Health Series (IPUMS-DHS). IPUMS-DHS is a consistently coded and fully documented version of Demographic and Health Survey data available at:

www.idhsdata.org.

IPUMS-DHS facilitates analysis across time and countries, much like IPUMS and other MPC integrated microdata projects. It includes over 2,000 variables pertaining to women of childbearing age and their children under age 5. The database incorporates 76 samples from the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The variables covers a broad range of topics relating to women's and children's health, with new material added on household decision-making, attitudes toward intimate partner violence, beliefs about child health treatment, access to healthcare, child nutrition, diarrheal and respiratory illnesses and their treatment, and vaccinations.

IPUMS-DHS allows users to see at a glance the variables available in each sample, to explore variable-specific documentation highlighting comparability issues (such as different universes or question wording), and to create a customized dataset with only the samples and variables relevant to a research project, in the format (SAS, SPSS, Stata, CSV, or ASCII) chosen by the user. IPUMS-DHS is made possible with funding from the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. It

is updated with new surveys, variables, and units of analysis once a year.

[Access to UCI Merge database](#)

Community is everything. Many of us joined academia because we see universities as a places of collaboration with smart peers. And when you collaborate, you can sometimes move faster together. Conversations at UC Irvine's [International Comparative Sociology Workshop](#) revealed that we were all merging the same sets of data year after year, with each new update. It also revealed that we had all developed independent hacks of how to do it, and how to handle special cases. The Stata .DO files were endless. There isn't a perfect country-code scheme; missing cases, or historical coverage are always issues. Figuring out how to align each set independently is fragile, inconsistent and time consuming. Several compiled datasets do this very well, but those merges remain locked in time and dependent on updates.

To tackle this problem we created a series of Stata 13 scripts which we are calling UCI Merge. It acts as a very simple and highly configurable framework to download and combine time series cross national datasets. It currently supports World Development Indicators, Penn World Table, Polity IV, CIRI and others. More importantly, it sets up a structure so that you can consistently merge these datasets with your own.

UCI Merge provides functions to make the common aspects of merging

easier and the directory structure to manage unaltered original datasets, private datasets, and configuration files for each set. Choose which sets to include by uncommenting the line of code for that set's configuration file. Each configuration file provides functions to download the original data if it isn't already cached, clean the data before the merge, align it with a common index of country codes, and then combine it with the other sets you've chosen to include. To add a new dataset, just create a new configuration file following the template for one of the current datasets - it's likely that the country code is already included in UCI Merge.

If you do end up adding new country codes or datasets, please consider contributing your configuration file back to the community. You can find the project at:

<https://github.com/mpearce/UCIMerge>

Questions regarding the database can be directed to the coordinator Matt Pearce

Call for papers: Developing the Field of Gender and Migration: Working Toward Innovative Methodologies and Analytical Techniques

UC Irvine - February 26-27, 2016

Over the past two decades, scholars from various disciplines built up a body of scholarship about gender and migration. Shifting focus away from a universalizing male experience, this field established that gender dynamically

structures migration and immigrant incorporation processes. This conference aims to bring together a group of interdisciplinary scholars, ranging from graduate students to senior scholars, who are involved in cutting-edge research in the field of gender and migration. By engaging with one another's work, we plan to identify innovative theoretical, methodological, and analytical strategies that will advance scholarship in the field.

For a list of suggested topics, see the full CFP. If you wish to present a paper, please submit no more than two single-spaced pages in which you identify your research question, theoretical framework, data and methodology, findings, and contributions to the study of gender and migration. Please include references (in addition to the two page limit) and if necessary, up to two pages of tables and/or figures. Submissions are due by December 14, 2015 at 9am PST/ 12pm EST. Applicants should upload their submissions to

<https://form.jotform.com/52865763590164>.

Email inquiries should be directed to genderandmigration2016@gmail.com

Honors of Our Members

Almeida Paul D
University of California-Merced
Mobilizing Democracy: Globalization and Citizen Protest (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2014).

2015 Distinguished Scholarship Award from the Pacific Sociological Association (PSA).

Project "Nongovernmental Organizations and Community Well-Being."

Fulbright Scholar Fellowship from 2015 to 2017 in Honduras.



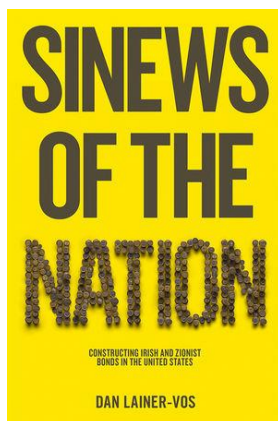
Benzecry, Claudio E
Northwestern University
"An Opera House for the Paris of South America: Pathways to the Institutionalization of High Culture" (*Theory and Society*, 2014).

Junior Theorist Award from the ASA Theory Section.

Lainer-Vos, Dan.
University of Southern California
Sinews of the Nation: Constructing Irish and Zionist Bonds in the United States.

Viviana Zelizer best book award of the economic sociology section, Honorable mention.

The book comparatively examines how the Zionist and Irish national movements secured financial support from their compatriots in the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. Money and fundraising may not seem like



an obvious lens through which to study nation building. Yet, *Sinews of the Nation* shows that fundraising mechanisms--ranging from complex transnational gift giving systems to sophisticated national bonds--are organizational tools that can be used to attached dispersed groups to the national project.

"Brothers' Keepers: The United Jewish Appeal and the Production of Jewish American National Attachments in the United States." (*Socio-Economic Review*, 2014)

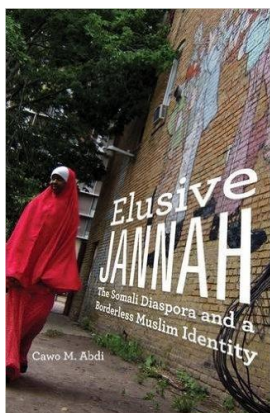
Socio-Economic Review Best Paper Award, Honorable Mention.

The article "Brothers' Keepers" examines the relationship between gift giving and nation building. The article traces the growth of the United Jewish Appeal (UJA), the main Jewish American philanthropic organization of WWII era. In contrast with the gift exchange studied by anthropologists, donations to the UJA were impersonal and unidirectional. The donors did not expect reciprocity and almost never met their beneficiaries. Instead of treating donations merely as a sign of preexisting ties, I argue that the UJA played an active role in fostering Jewish American attachment to Israel.

Saltsman, Adam.
American University of Paris
Surviving Dispossession: Burmese Migrants in Thailand's Border Economic Zones.

Donald and Hélène White Prize for the Outstanding Dissertation in the Field of Social Sciences, Boston College

Eckstein, Susan.
Boston University
Book Project "Cuban Immigration Exceptionalism: The Long Cold War."
John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship.



Abdi, Cawo M.
University of Minnesota
Elusive Jannah: The Somali Diaspora and a Borderless Muslim Identity
(University of Minnesota Press 2015)

"This is a powerful and beautiful ethnography of members of the Somali Diaspora

dealing with the opportunities and disadvantages of life in three points of settlement. Cawo M. Abdi gets very close to the subjects and depicts their outlooks, strategies, and trials in a convincing and rich manner." —Steven J. Gold, Michigan State University

"Elusive Jannah provides a fascinating window into the identities, strategies, and struggles of Somalis in three very different national contexts. Based on ethnographic research in the United States, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates, this is an engaging, well-written, and welcome addition to the comparative study of international migration." —Nancy Foner, coauthor of *Strangers No More: Immigration and the Challenges of Integration in North America and Western Europe*

Almeida, Paul D.
University of California-Merced
Handbook of Social Movements across Latin America. (Springer 2015, edited with Allen Cordero)

"Unintended Consequences of State-Led Development: A Theory of Mobilized Opposition to Neoliberalism." *Sociology of Development* 1(2). (2015)

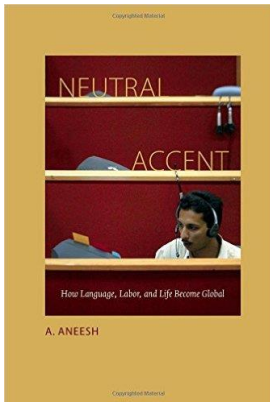
The handbook covers social movement activities in Latin American countries that have had profound consequences on the political culture of the region. It examines

the developments of the past twenty years, such as a renewed upswing in popular mobilization, the ending of violent conflicts and military governments, new struggles and a relatively more democratic climate. This volume partially fills the void and offers a rich resource to students, scholars and the general public in terms of understanding the politics of mass mobilization in the early twenty-first century. In the paper, I develop a conceptual framework for understanding the major arenas of state-led development in the twentieth century in relation to the infrastructures and organizations that mobilize social movement campaigns against neoliberalism in the twenty-first century. Special attention is given to public education, health care, public utilities, state subsidies, and transportation networks as laying the foundation for civil society's capacity.



Aneesh, A.
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
"Emerging Script of Global Speech,"
***Sociological Theory*, 33 (3). (2015)**
Neutral Accent: How Language, Labor and Life Become Global. (Duke University Press 2015)

Taking India's global call centers as the focus of analysis, the article attempts to solve the riddle of communication: in the absence of a common national, ethnic, or organizational culture across continents, what makes communication possible among social worlds technologically integrated in real time? The study shows how transnational business practices rely on the transmutation of cultural communication into global communication through the processes of neutralization and mimesis.



Neutralization refers to attempts at pruning unwanted cultural particulars, whereas mimesis refers to simulating desired cultural element. Aneesh's new book, *Neutral Accent*, both affirms the view of globalization advanced in his previous book, *Virtual Migration*, and deviates from it in

significant ways. Instead of bringing to light new modes of labor integration, *Neutral Accent* proposes a different vision of global work, a vision that focuses on the obstacles discovered in the path to integration to the global economy. Certain modes of language, labor and life, the book underscores, now appear as obstacles to the projects of integration, and thus, must be whittled away.

Bartley, Tim.

Ohio State University

Looking Behind the Label: Global Industries and the Conscientious Consumer. (Indiana University Press 2014, co-authored with Sebastian Koos, Hiram Samel, Gustavo Setrini, and Nikolas Summers)



What does it mean when consumers “shop with a conscience” and choose products labeled as fair or sustainable? Does this translate into meaningful changes in global production processes? To what extent are voluntary standards implemented and enforced, and can they really govern global industries? Looking behind the Label

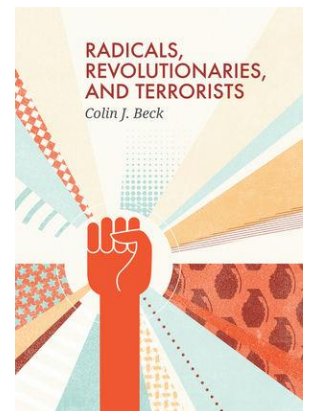
presents an informative introduction to global production and ethical consumption, tracing the links between consumers' choices and the practices of multinational producers and retailers. The authors explore the making of several types of products—wood and paper, food, apparel and footwear, and electronics—to reveal what lies behind voluntary rules and to critique predominant assumptions about ethical consumption as a form of political expression. The book was written with accessibility in mind, and it could be a useful resource for courses on economic sociology, globalization, consumption, or corporate social responsibility.

Beck, Colin J.

Pomona College

Radicals, Revolutionaries, and Terrorists. (Polity Press 2015)

Terrorism, mass uprising, and political extremism are in the news every day. It is no coincidence that these phenomena come together in the contemporary era. *Radicals, Revolutionaries, and Terrorists* provides a comprehensive survey of the intersection of radical social movements and political violence. The book considers eight essential questions for understanding radicalism, inducing its origins, dynamics, and outcomes. Ranging across the global from the 1500s to the present, the book examines cases as diverse as 19th century anarchists, fascism, Che Guevara, the Weather Underground, Chechen insurgents, the Earth Liberation Front, Al-Qaeda, and the Arab Spring. Throughout, these are cases are connected to key social movements concepts and theories to



demonstrate how using multiple areas of research results in better explanations.

Beer, Christopher Todd.

Lake Forest College

“Expansive and Complex Pathways to World Society The Global Connections of Kenyan Environmental Organizations and Their Support for Climate Change Scripts.” *Sociological Perspectives*. Available online before in print. (2015)

“Climate Justice, the Global South, and Policy Preferences of Kenyan Environmental NGOs”. *The Global South*. 8(2). (2015)

“A More Expansive and Complex World Society” uses a case study of Kenyan environmental organizations, to expand our understanding of world society. The results show that actors are connected not only through INGO membership, but also through funding sources and trainings. Additionally, the actors spreading scripts extends beyond universal INGOs to include international development aid organizations, foreign state-sponsored development agencies, and UN agencies. Lastly, different types of global actors support different types of scripts.

“Climate Justice, the Global South, and Policy Preferences of Kenyan Environmental Organizations” documents the surprisingly strong presence of Global North policy preferences among the field of Kenyan environmental NGOs – a field that is significantly divided among the “climate justice” policy priorities strongly associated with nations of the Global South and “emissions reductions for all” priorities associated with nations the Global North. Qualitative data captures the rationale of KENGOs for the respective policy script preferences.

Benzecry, Claudio E.

Northwestern University

“Aesthetics, emotions and biography. Restabilizing attachment to cultural objects.” *British Journal of Sociology* 66 (4). (2015)

“The Persistence of patronage: exploring the clientelistic habitus.” *Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales* 225. 60th year anniversary issue. (2015, co-authored with Javier Auyero, 2nd author)

“All together now. Producing Fashion at the Global Level.” In Doug Hartman and Chris Uggen (eds.) *Getting Culture*. New York: Norton. (2015)

“La economía como vocación.” Preface to Mariana Heredia, *Como los economistas alcanzaron el poder*. Buenos Aires: Siglo XXI editores. (2015)

Bowen, Sarah.

North Carolina State University

***Divided Spirits: Tequila, Mezcal, and the Politics of Production.* (University of California Press 2015)**

Divided Spirits tells the stories of tequila and mezcal, two of Mexico’s most iconic products. Tequila and mezcal are protected by

denominations of origin (DOs), legal designations that aim to guarantee a product’s authenticity based on its link to terroir. Advocates argue that the DOs expand market opportunities, protect cultural heritage,

and ensure the reputation of Mexico’s national spirits. Yet this book shows how the institutions that are supposed to guard “the legacy of all Mexicans” often fail those who are most in need of protection: small



producers, agave farmers, and other workers.

Broughton, Chad.

University of Chicago

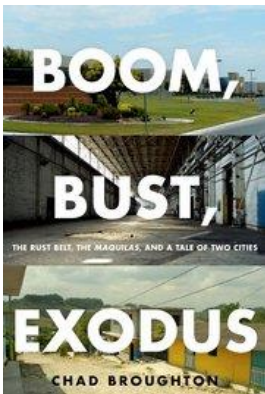
Boom, Bust, Exodus: The Rust Belt, the Maquilas, and a Tale of Two Cities
(Oxford 2015)

“Just Another Factory Closing.” *The Atlantic* (Sep. 23rd, 2015)

My new book Boom, Bust, Exodus: The Rust Belt, the Maquilas, and a Tale of Two Cities (Oxford 2015) looks at what happened to workers and their communities when a

Maytag appliance factory left Galesburg, Illinois, for Reynosa, Tamaulipas, at the U.S.-Mexico border.

In addition, a recent article in *The Atlantic*, “Just Another Factory Closing,” explores the link between Sun Capital, a private equity firm, and the relocation of a profitable factory in a rural Illinois town to Matamoros, Mexico.



Forrat, Natalia.

Northwestern University

“The Political Economy of Russian Higher Education: Why Does Putin Support Research Universities?”

Forthcoming in *Post-Soviet Affairs*.

This article argues that Vladimir Putin’s regime launched support programs for the leading Russian universities in 2005 because of a perceived threat of the political mobilization of youth, similar to the one that triggered “color revolutions” in Serbia, Georgia, and Ukraine. The support programs created cleavages in the university community, covered an attack on university autonomy, and made the containment of possible anti-regime student mobilization a

part of an implicit agreement between the regime and the universities. The historical coincidence of a shrinkage of the higher education market, and high oil prices made this implicit agreement possible.

Gareau, Brian.

Boston College

“From Waste to Resources? Interrogating ‘Race to the Bottom’ in the Global Environmental Governance of the Hazardous Waste Trade.”

Journal of World-Systems Research 21(2) (2015, co-authored with Cristina A. Lucier, second author)

Hsu, Jennifer Y.J.

University of Alberta

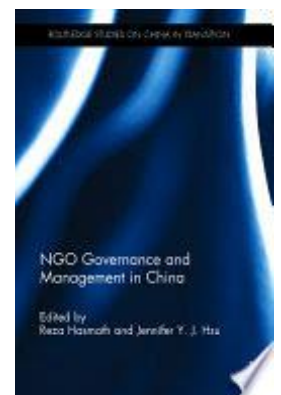
NGO Governance and Management in China. (Routledge 2015, co-edited with Reza Hasmath)

“China’s Development: A New Development Paradigm?” *Third World Quarterly* 36(9). (2015)

The book provides an urgent insight into contemporary state-NGO relations. The volume covers three broad themes, namely the conceptualizations and subsequent functions of NGOs; state-NGO engagement; and NGOs as a mediator between state and society in contemporary China. The book provides a future glimpse into the challenges of state-NGO interactions in China’s rapidly developing regions.

In addition, it allows a measure of predictability in our assessment of Chinese NGOs behaviour, notably when they eventually move their areas of operation from the domestic sphere to an international one.

The paper reflects on and parses out the experiences and policies that have shaped



China's development to assess how it can inform the field of development studies. I argue that we need to critically engage in China's development process, as China's own development has led to the emergence of many more problems than solutions, ranging from increasing inequality to exclusionary development practices pertaining to ethnic minorities.

Koenig, Mathias.

University of Göttingen

Religion and National Identities in an Enlarged Europe. (Palgrave Macmillan 2015, co-edited with Willfried Spohn and Wolfgang Knöbl, second editor)

“Neo-Institutionalistische Weltgesellschaftstheorie und die Perspektiven einer historischen Soziologie der Menschenrechte.” In: Bettina Heintz and Britta Leisering

(ed.), Menschenrechte in der Weltgesellschaft. Frankfurt am Main & New York: Campus. (2015)

“Governance of religious diversity at the European Court of Human Rights”. In: Jane Bolden and Will Kymlicka (eds.), International Approaches to Governing Ethnic Diversity. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (2015)

Lainer-Vos, Dan.

University of Southern California

“Miracle Making and the Preservation of Charisma.” Social Science History 38 (3&4) (2014, Co-authored with Paolo Parigi)

“Miracle Making and the Preservation of Charisma” explores the career trajectories of candidates for sainthood in early modern Europe by focusing on the interaction between these candidates, their acolytes, and the Catholic Church. Using structural network analysis, testimonies from canonization trials, and a simple regression model we show how some of the cults of

these candidates were able to preserve their charismatic character by obtaining recognition from the Church for their leader as a saint. The preservation of charisma (rather than its routinization) critically depends on the ability to secure from existing institutions the resources needed to stabilize the relationships between acolytes and their leader.

Lasker, Judith N.

Lehigh University

Hoping to Help: The Promises and Pitfalls of Global Health Volunteering. (Cornell University Press 2015)

Overseas volunteering has exploded in numbers and interest in the last couple of decades. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people travel from wealthier to poorer countries to participate in short-term volunteer programs focused on health services. Churches, universities, nonprofit service organizations, profit-making "voluntourism" companies, hospitals, and large corporations all sponsor brief missions. Hoping to Help is the first book to offer a comprehensive assessment of global health volunteering, based on research into how it currently operates, its benefits and drawbacks, and how it might be organized to contribute most effectively. Given the enormous human and economic investment in these activities, it is essential to know more about them and to understand the advantages and disadvantages for host communities.

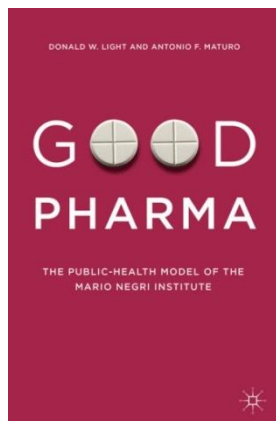


Light, Donald W. Jr.

Rowan University

GOOD PHARMA: the Public-health Model of the Mario Negri Institute (Palgrave 2015)

This new book by Donald Light and Antonio Maturo is the first to describe a working alternative to patent-driven, commercial research for new medicines. The book explains how the 51 laboratories at the Institute patent none of their discoveries, maintain their independence from commercial and political influences, and practice transparent research dedicated to better patient health. Palgrave is offering a 30% discount through November. See the bottom of the flyer, an early review, and a summary of features at the link above.



making of the Overseas Citizenship of India.” *Diaspora Studies* 8 (1). (2015)

When and why do policy-makers decide to focus on viewing citizenship and dual citizenship through the lens of national security? Based on an in-depth analysis of parliamentary debates and 50 interviews with key policy-makers in India, this article explores core tenets of the securitization framework from the emigration perspective, advancing our comprehension of discussions on diaspora membership and dual citizenship in countries of origin. It explores how institutional paradigms and developments in adjacent policy arenas affected the debates, and when discourse limitations led to the omission of security discussions in the positively framed diaspora engagement discourse.

Nickow, Andre.

Northwestern University

"Growing in Value: NGOs, Social Movements and the Cultivation of Developmental Value Chains in Uttarakhand, India." *Global Networks* 15(S1). (2015)

The socioeconomic consequences of value chains are shaped, in part, by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and social movement organizations (SMOs). To better understand the influence of upstream NGOs and SMOs in shaping value chains, I draw on a case study of rural development organizations in Uttarakhand, India. I find that organizations build marginal producers' organizational and technical capacity, assist producers in meeting certification standards, and help to cultivate alternative value chain segments. Results suggest that NGOs and SMOs help marginal producers to engage more profitably with corporations, even as they simultaneously pursue strategies that aim to create deeper structural change.

Ma, Yingyi.

Syracuse University

"Is the Grass Really Greener on the Other Side? A Comparative Reflection on the Education Systems in China and the U.S." *Context*. (Forthcoming)

"Bamboo Ceiling." in Don T. Nakanishi (eds.) *Asian American Leadership: A Concise Reference Guide*. (2015, co-authored with Yue Zhang)

"Asian Americans in Selective Colleges and Universities." in Don T. Nakanishi (eds.) *Asian American Leadership: A Concise Reference Guide*. (2015, co-authored with Adrienne Lee Atterberry)

"Race in STEM Degree Attainment." *Sociology Compass* 9(7). (2015, co-authored with Yan Liu)

Naujoks, Daniel.

Columbia University

"The securitization of dual citizenship. National security concerns and the

Paret, Marcel.

University of Utah

“Apartheid Policing: Examining the US Migrant Labor System Through a South African Lens.” *Citizenship Studies*. 19 (3-4). (2015)

“Labor and Community Struggles in Post-Apartheid South Africa,” in Gilbert M. Khadiagala, Prishani Naidoo, Devan Pillay, Roger Southall (eds.) *New South African Review 5: Beyond Marikana.* Johannesburg: Wits University Press. (2015)

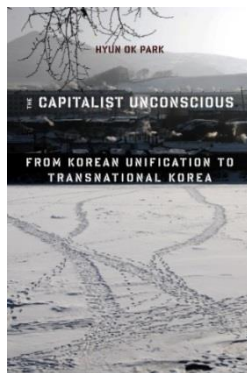
“Precarious Labor Politics: Unions and the Struggles of the Insecure Working Class in the United States and South Africa.” *Critical Sociology* 41 (4-5).

“Violence and Democracy in South Africa's Community Protests.” *Review of African Political Economy* 42 (143). (2015)

Park, Hyun Ok.

York University

The Capitalist Unconscious: From Korean Unification to Transnational Korea. (Columbia University Press, September 2015)



Radhakrishnan, Smitha.

Wellesley College

“Empowered Women, Failed Patriarchs: Neoliberalism and Global Gender Anxieties.” *Sociology Compass*. 9 (9). (2015, Co-authored with Cinzia Solari.)

“‘Low Profile’ or Entrepreneurial? Gender, Class, and Cultural Adaptation in the Global Microfinance Industry.” *World Development*. 74(October). (2015)

“Low Profile’ or Entrepreneurial” draws from ethnography, interviews, and document

analysis on a set of entrepreneurial trainings delivered to nonentrepreneurial borrowers in urban India and argues that parallel, conflicting processes of cultural adaptation within the organization, and tensions between various actors, create an environment in which there is no incentive to cater to the interests of working class clients. Commercialized microfinance, thus, may not necessarily produce accountability to client interests.

Based on our review of the feminist literatures on globalization, development, and migration in the United States, the former Soviet Union, and South Asia, “Empowered Women, Failed Patriarchs” argues that the large-scale incorporation of poor and working-class women into global capitalism relies upon an ideology of the family that keeps women's labor “cheap” and draws support from the feminist idea that work is empowering for women. We show that tensions between ideologies and material conditions make women's responsibility for reproductive work a structural feature of neoliberalism.

Reyes, Victoria.

Bryn Mawr College

“Global Borderlands: A Case Study of Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Philippines” *Theory and Society* 44(4). (2015)

In this article, I introduce the concept of “global borderlands,” semi-autonomous, foreign-controlled geographic locations geared toward international exchange. Foreign-control refers to either foreign ownership or places that are geared toward foreigners. For example special economic zones are places where national economic laws (such as tariff barriers) are relaxed, but they are not foreign-owned. Global borderlands include places like overseas military bases, special economic zones, embassies, international branch campuses (e.g., NYU Abu Dhabi), cruise ships and tourist resorts. Despite such different sites, I argue that they share three features: semi-

autonomy based on nationality, geographic and symbolic boundaries, and structurally unequal relations.

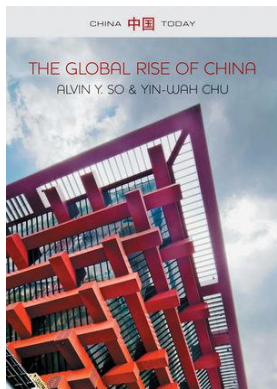
Roland Robertson.
University of Aberdeen
[Global Culture: Consciousness and Connectivity.](#) (Ashgate forthcoming, co-edited with Didem Buhari- Gulmez)

[So, Alvin Y. .](#)
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
[The Global Rise of China.](#) (Polity Press. 2015, co-authored with Yin-wah Chu)

This book sets out to unravel and explain the puzzle of the global rise of China in just forty years. Focusing on the key historical turning point in China's post-socialist development, the book examines the complex processes through which China interacted with the global neoliberal project of the late twentieth century. The authors reveal the centrality of the communist party-state in propelling China onto the world scene, and how it has successfully responded to the developmental challenges. This book provides a

comprehensive and insightful study of the rise of China not solely from an economic, social, and political perspective, but also from a global and historical perspective.

[Straughn, Jeremy.](#)
Westminster College
["How Citizenship Matters: Narratives of Statelessness and Citizenship Choice in Estonia."](#) Citizenship

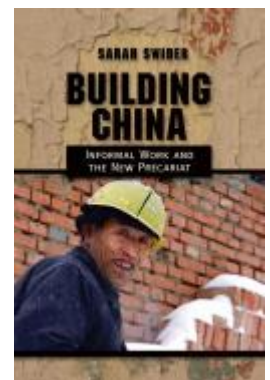


Studies 18 (6-7). (2014, co-authored with Lisa C. Fein, second author)

[Subramaniam, Mangala.](#)
Purdue University
["Transnational Field and Frames: Organizations in Ecuador and the US."](#)
***Research in Social Movements, Conflicts, and Change* 38. (2015, co-authored with Beth Williford, second author)**

This article examines frames deployed by a network of movement organizations, in the Ecuadorian Amazon and US, by developing the concept of the transnational field. The transnational field is the geo-specific field within which the movement organizations are encompassed which can explain the differential power across ties in a transnational network. It enables analyzing similarities and differences in frames at the local and transnational level accounting for the power dynamics embedded in the political-economic-cultural relationships between countries. This two-sited qualitative study also enriches our understanding of resistance to globalization by prioritizing the perspectives of indigenous peoples in the Global South.

[Swider, Sarah.](#)
Wayne State University
[Building China: The Rise of Informal Work and the New Precariat.](#) (Cornell ILR Press 2015)

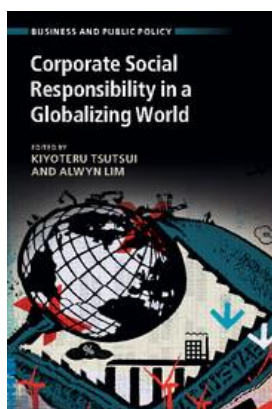


[Kiyoteru Tsutsui](#)
University of Michigan
[Lim, Alwin](#)
University of Southern California

Corporate Social Responsibility in a Globalizing World. (Cambridge University Press 2015).

Why do corporations increasingly engage in good deeds that do not immediately help their bottom line, and what are the consequences of these activities? This volume examines these questions by drawing on historical documents, interviews, qualitative case comparison, fieldwork, multiple regression, time-series analysis and multidimensional scaling, among others. Informed by neoinstitutionalism and political economy approaches, the authors examine how global and local dimensions of contemporary corporate social responsibility (CSR) intersect with each other. Their rigorous empirical analyses produce insights into the historical roots of suspicions concerning cross-societal economic actors, why and how global CSR frameworks evolved into current forms, how conceptions of CSR vary across societies, what motivates corporations to participate

in CSR frameworks, what impacts such participation might have on corporate reputation and actual practices, whether CSR activities shield corporations from targeting by boycott campaigns or invite more criticism, and what alternative responses corporations might have to buying into CSR principles.



Velitchkova, Ana.

Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES).

"World Culture, Uncoupling, Institutional Logics, and Recoupling: Practices and Self-Identification as Institutional Microfoundations of Political Violence." *Sociological Forum* 30. (2015)

The study extends the institutional logics perspective to the global level and qualifies the world polity approach. It proposes institutional logics as a useful concept for understanding global cultural stratification and shows how competing global logics can be a source of conflict. The study advances a micro-institutional theory of political violence, according to which citizens' violent participation is partially an outcome of tight coupling of persons' practices and self-identifications with institutional logics opposed to dominant logics associated with world culture, such as the nation-state and women's rights. Fifteen-country survey data from early 21st century Sub-Saharan Africa supports the theory.

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