

President's introduction

by Heidi Gottfried

This spring edition arrives as roiling crises wreak havoc on the economy, the environment and governance. Troubling trends of rising right-wing populist movements, armed conflict, labor informalization, and austerity policies are themes taken up in our program for the 2018 World Congress. In partnership with several other research committees, RC02 hosts a diverse program engaging such timely topics. Sessions range from carbon capitalism, finance as social relationships, democracy, capitalism, feminism, and informal and precarious worker organizing. The issue also features an article on Capital - An Energy Perspective interpreting Marx for our times. We hope you will join us in Toronto.

For more information about the program visit <https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/wc2018/webprogrampreliminary/Symposium439.html>

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Fall 2017 Newsletter

Please send articles, book announcements and other material by November 15, 2017 to:

J.P. Sapinski, RC02 Secretary

[sapinski \[at\] uvic.ca](mailto:sapinski@uvic.ca)

Financialization and Beyond

By Aaron Pitluck, Fabio Mattioli, and Dan Souleles

Financialization is the universal explanans of the moment; ready at many an academic's lips when something needs to be explained. Most references to the concept, however, index radically different things. From shareholder value to digital money to a spatial-temporal fix, everything seems to be fair game for financialization.

Is financialization a useful theory or at least a coherent intellectual project? How do different disciplines use the concept, and how do scholars implement it, and with what effect? Or is financialization ultimately only a vacuous replacement for umbrella concepts such as "neoliberalism" and "globalization"?

To address and appraise the state of the art in scholarship on financialization, we organized a conference from April 6-8, 2017 at the University of Iowa with the theme, "Financialization and Beyond: Debt, Money, Wealth and the Capture of Value." This conference was co-sponsored by ISA RC02 as one of our mid-year conferences between the ISA Forum and the World Congress, and co-organized as the Annual Meeting for the Society for Economic Anthropology.

Bringing together about 80 international sociologists, anthropologists, political economists, and kindred scholars, the conference explored the multiple historical, geopolitical, and cultural contexts that frame and shape the expansion of finance.



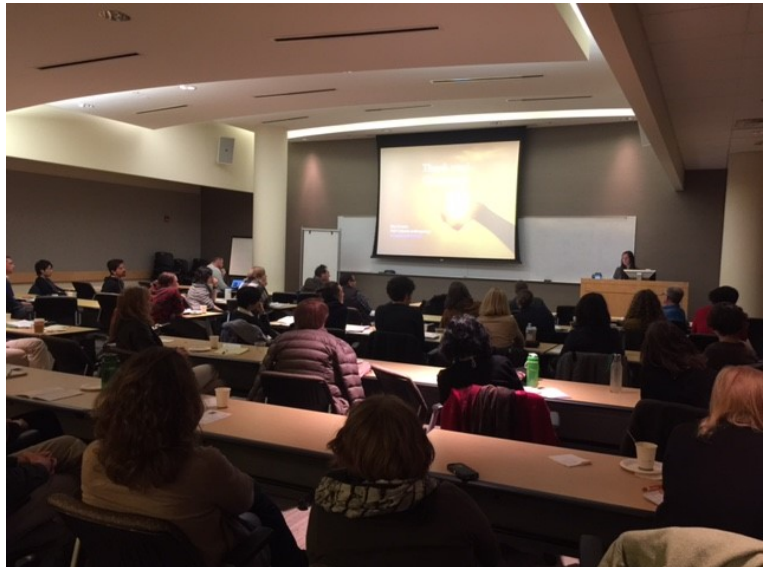
Paul Langley, a Professor of Geography at Durham University in the United Kingdom, presented a keynote lecture titled, "The Financialization of the Social," in which he explored how novel financial practices such as crowdsourcing and social investment bonds are being interpreted, marketed, and promoted by diverse public and private actors in the UK to solve a diversity of social problems. Interpreting these activities using Gilles Deleuze's concept of "the fold," he presented us with some alternative conceptions of the relationship between neoliberalism and financialization, and the relationship between "finance" and "social life."

Our first session retained this interdisciplinary spirit by including a sociologist, a political scientist, an economic anthropologist, and a finance economist. Their diverse topics shared a touchstone dialogue with the concept of performativity—how markets, market devices, financial theories, and epistemic communities interact.

From there, the two days rapidly unfolded. A number of papers explored the impact of new redistributive schemes and payment systems on gender relations in the global south, which included India, Kenya, and Brazil. We were asked to think about new domains of value that are formed by finance, as in the case of a Lebanese startup or potentially disease-curing frozen embryos.

We found ourselves asking questions that we hadn't previously considered, such as whether the wider monetary circulation of cacao in Mayan regions can be understood as an early form of financialization. Our final paper, by Don Kalb, launched an historical provocation: what if the birth of capitalism originated in the imposition of debt and conquest by late 17th century Dutch merchant financiers? Such an argument would turn Marxist scholarship on its head by suggesting that financialization seeded capitalism, rather than viewing financialization as a stopgap measure for capitalist contradictions.

At the end of the conference, we asked our participants to reflect on the progress made over three days of empathic and merciless discussions. Together, we started formulating some of the dynamics that resounded through the papers, which might set the agenda for future research. Possibly the most crucial element that emerged from this discussion was



the relational aspect of financialization, a topic that had been more narrowly explored last year at the ISA Forum in Vienna. Financial logics vary in diverse media, yet financialization builds upon and engenders specific forms of relatedness and is inevitably linked to the state.

We did not produce the final word on the value of financialization for sociological research, but in the spring surroundings of Iowa City and its beautiful hinterlands, we experienced a creative rejuvenation of our understanding of social life.

If you missed the conference, you can join our conversation in the forthcoming special issue on financialization in *Economic Anthropology*, to be published in 2018. We will also have a session at the World Congress in Toronto that further explores (and critiques) how finance can be understood using relational sociology (“Interpreting and questioning finance as social relationships”, see p. 8 below).

Call for Papers: International Sociological Association World Congress 2018

The call for papers opened on the 25th of April. All papers must be uploaded to the ISA Confex Website. For more information, contact: Heidi.Gottfried [at] wayne.edu

April 25 - 30 September 2017 24:00 GMT

Abstracts submission: Participants and organizers of invited sessions must submit abstracts on-line via Confex platform. Abstracts must be submitted in English, French or Spanish. Only abstracts submitted on-line will be considered in the selection process.

<https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/wc2018/webprogrampreliminary/Symposium439.html>

Sessions:

Global Inequality in the Era of Generational Conflict

Session Organizers:

Christopher CHASE-DUNN, University of California-Riverside, USA

Yoshimichi SATO, Tohoku University, Japan

Hiroko INOUE, University of California - Riverside, USA

This session will explore issues related to global inequality and its relationship with inter-generational conflict. Inter-generational conflict is an old story and continues to reemerge in different forms. In the world revolution of 1968, students and youth proclaimed that those over 30 years of age were not to be trusted. We have a newly emerging global inter-generational conflict due to globalization.

The wealth difference between the young and the old has been increasing in recent years. With increasing precarious employment under global economy, steady improvements in careers along the path of life cannot be easily attained for the younger generation as it had been for the older generations in the core countries. Ongoing and novel reconfigurations of class relationships reveal growing inequality and formation of a new mass class of the precariat. The history of generational relations has taken different forms in the Global North and South. In the Global South, effective welfare states did not usually emerge, and the precariousness of employment was always general situation.

This session is open to political, economic, social, and psychological aspects of the related theme, including issues of income, wealth, education, environment, equity of youth rights, and migration. We welcome papers on the past and present social movements and the ways in which youth have mobilized and been mobilized. A wave of youth mobilization in the 1960s and 1970s needs to be compared with contemporary developments. The session calls for papers from various frameworks and methodologies and is not limited to aforementioned topics.

Informal and Precarious Worker Organizing Under Global Capitalism

Session Organizers:

Jennifer CHUN, University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada

Chris TILLY, University of California Los Angeles, USA

Informal work is one of the most elementary forms of labour commodification and exploitation, yet its persistence in the context of technological advancements and global economic transformations raises fundamental questions about how we theorize informal work as a conceptual category. What is the relationship between informal work, precarious work, and global capitalism? How do such understandings change when theorizing informal and precarious work from the lens of worker collective action?

This panel invites papers that advance theoretical understanding of informal and precarious worker organizing as a mode of political struggle against global capitalism. In particular, we seek papers that consider the intersectional basis of power and domination under capitalism, including the significance of gender and patriarchy, ethno-racial nationalism, and exclusionary citizenship regimes in the struggles of informal and precarious workers. We also seek papers that engage concretely with questions of worker power. What is the relationship between informal worker organizing and the structure of political power? How do political parties, collective bargaining institutions, social movement spheres and geopolitical dynamics influence the development of distinct types of worker power (e.g. structural, associational, symbolic), and vice-versa.

We particularly welcome comparisons across nations or regions and analytical pieces that focus on the significance of worker agency, the determinants of social action, and/or questions of causality.

Rethinking Transitions: Where Is the "Universality" of Capitalism Located?

Session Organizer: Nobuyuki YAMADA, Komazawa University, Japan

Global capitalism has given rise to various problems for decades, which includes increasing social inequalities, broken social solidarities, environmental destruction and climate change, and so forth. One of causes for these problems can be derived from the crisis of capitalism such as the dysfunction of capital accumulation. Some scholars also assert that these phenomena should show the end of capitalism is now approaching, and they are designing the model of coming post-capitalism: solidarity economy, shared economy, community-based economy, and the like.

However, the debate on post-capitalism is lacking in examining how capitalism will end and post-capitalism will rise. In retrospect, capitalism was born, based on some conditions and overcoming many constraints, through transitions from former systems, and it can now appear to be "universal" or "omnipotent" in the world. Why can capitalism on earth obtain such "universality"? What are the causes of such "universality"? The origin of such "universality" should be considered again through examining various transitions, while the model of post-capitalism is elaborated.

This session addresses various transitions to capitalism and from capitalism, and seeks out conditions and mechanisms for the "universality" of capitalism. The supposed topics will include followings—various transitions from pre-capitalist societies to capitalist ones in advanced or developing countries, transitions from socialist or communist societies to capitalist ones, the model of post-capitalism and its conditionality, and so on. The perspective can also be local, national or global, and empirical or historical, while theoretical consideration is better to be added.

Theorizing Changes in Gender Regimes and Gendered Institutions

Session Organizer: Karin GOTTSCHALL, University of Bremen, Germany

This session addresses debates about the theorization of gender at the meso-institutional and macro-systemic levels in order to engage in historical comparative analyses of varieties of gender regimes. Historical-institutional approaches have yielded new insights into the transformation of gender regimes. Today however, the sustainability of gender transformations is challenged by the financial and economic crisis, demographic change, and transnational mobilities. The papers address gender transformations in relation to state policies, institutional arrangements and gender systems that are consequential for explaining rising and complex inequalities in Europe and beyond. A key issue concerns the interaction of gender and class inequalities.

Papers can propose indicators of gender inequalities in the context of financialization and transnationalization, investigate the impact of the crisis on gender inequalities, and bring to light the interaction of European with non-European gender regimes especially in relation to the increasing dependence of households on migrants as unpaid care and domestic labor. The papers also can engage with a set of policy shifts re-shaping gender equalities in specific institutional domains, including employment, welfare, taxation, households, violence, and political representation, not all of which take the same direction in relation to gender equality. Are varieties of gender regimes congruent with varieties of capitalism? Does the crisis restructure regimes or just some institutions?

Democracy, Capitalism and Feminism

Session Organizers:

Georgina MURRAY, Griffith University, Australia

Heidi GOTTFRIED, Wayne State University, USA

Keynote Invited session on "Democracy, Capitalism and Feminism" will present different approaches to the potential for emancipatory power and the process of democracy within our existing capitalist system and current and future crises. The global system generates crises that worsen exploitation and ultimately a crisis for humanity in the 21st century. This session seeks to advance new perspectives on the political challenges to the crisis at this critical historical conjuncture. What alliances, coalitions and joint political projects would be necessary to deepen democracy and to build a counter-hegemonic vision and practice?

Featuring: Sylvia WALBY and Bill ROBINSON

Universalism: Past, Present and Possible Futures

Session Organizers:

Cory BLAD, Manhattan College, USA

Emanuele FERRAGINA, Sciences Po Paris, France

We propose a session critically examining the role and place of universalism in contemporary political economy, comparative social policy and social movement literature. The aim of this session is to bring together scholars interested in the idea of universalism from different disciplinary angles. The rationale for proposing such a session reflects profound dissatisfaction with disciplinary boundaries that lead scholars to ignore how political economy, welfare state and social movement literature are thoroughly interrelated.

'The apparent demise' of universalism underlying welfare capitalism and the fragmentation of both political movements and national party politics raise serious questions about the viability of social scientific theories rooted in this ethos. Conversely, theorists steeped in universalism, such as Karl Polanyi, have never been more popular. The cross-disciplinary panel welcomes both theoretical and empirical contributions engaging these challenging issues. The following questions provide more specific insight into the goals of the panel:

- Is the apparent fragmentation and individualization fostered by neoliberalism, itself, universal, or rather is this fragmentation a reflection of a broader counter-movement in response to decades of liberalization?
- Is the quest for a 'new universalism' fostered by rising social movements in various parts of the globe a reaction to welfare state retrenchment and increased conditionality?
- What is the relationship between ideological and organizational fragmentation and universal attitudes concerning resultant ideologies?
- Is there the possibility to renew a universalistic ethos beyond Keynesianism and neoliberalism?
- How have social/economic conditions changed and how have these changes contributed to the possibility of universal politics or progressive economic reforms?

Kondratieff Waves and the World-System Development

Session Organizers:

Leonid GRININ, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia

Andrey KOROTAYEV, Russian academy of sciences, Russia

This session calls for papers that address issues related to the scientific study of the World-System processes, Kondratieff Waves (K-waves), and especially K-wave manifestations in the World-System processes. Cycles of various lengths (from a few years to a few hundred) are found not only in economic but social life. Large-scale wave-like perturbations of the global socioeconomic realm with a characteristic length of about half a century appear to be among the most important among different cycles. These periodic fluctuations were named 'Kondratieff waves' after the famous Russian scientist Nikolay Kondratieff. Many researchers find such cycles in social and political life from ancient times. Kondratieff waves constitute a sort of mystery that has been haunting economic and social researchers for almost a century. Why in certain periods do we observe prolonged upswings, whereas in other periods - notwithstanding all the enormous efforts of interested macroeconomic actors - socioeconomic development is accompanied by prolonged depressions? What gets out of order in social and economic mechanisms? The analysis of K-waves allows to understand the long-term dynamics of the World-System development, as well as to propose future scenarios of global development. K-waves are considered as one of the most important components of the World System dynamics. In its turn the World System processes turn out to be very important for the understanding of the K-wave dynamics. The session is open to various theoretical frameworks, perspectives and methodologies. Format: Paper presentation session.

Interpreting and Questioning Finance As Social Relationships

Session Organizer: Aaron PITLUCK, Illinois State University, USA

Sociologists frequently understand finance in essentialist terms—as the creation and brokerage of capital. However, in line with other relational approaches in sociology, numerous scholars have investigated debt, credit, bonds, and other debt-like financial instruments as social relationships. And of course, equity relationships have long been understood in transactional terms.

Building on sessions at the ISA Forum in Vienna in 2016, this open call for papers seeks theoretically-driven empirical research that investigates finance as social relationships, as well as papers that directly refute this framing. For example, if financial instruments, products, and services are social relationships, how are they embedded in racial and gender systems, and with what consequences? If financial products are conceived of as commodity chains—a string of interorganizational relationships stretching across time and space—how is finance racialized and gendered? Conversely, how is financialization changing racial and gender systems? More broadly, how does culture, moral beliefs, norms, habit, imitation, strategic behavior, social networks, or social institutions shape ongoing financial relationships? At the level of organizations, how does viewing debt and equity as relationships alter our understanding of the behavior of households, firms, corporations, municipalities, states, or transnational regions? At the level of financial instruments and markets, how are bonds, mortgages, and equity products created, marketed, and consumed? These broad questions are merely indicative of the wide range of research welcome in this panel.

Two types of theoretically-driven empirical papers will be given preference. First, research that addresses gender and/or racial systems. Second, research conducted outside of the North Atlantic.

Twenty-First Century Fascism

Session Organizers:

Christopher CHASE-DUNN, University of California-Riverside, USA

Vishwas SATGAR, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

During the first half of the twentieth century, famously called the Age of Extremes by historian Eric Hobsbawm, the global system experienced two devastating world wars sorting out the issue of hegemony and strong social movements posed significant counter-hegemonic challenges that shaped the nature of emerging world society. The different versions of the labor movement (anarchism, socialism, communism) competed with one another and were encouraged to cooperate by the rise of twentieth century fascism, though their relations remained contentious. All three labour traditions were challenged to build solidarities and capacities for resistance in the context of a rapidly changing global order. In the first decades of the twenty-first century a somewhat similar situation has emerged. Economic slow-downs and the rise of geopolitical challenger to the global power of the United States are once again moving in the direction of a multipolar interstate system. And strong social movements seem to be emerging. Right-wing nationalist and anti-immigrant movements and parties have emerged in many countries. The purpose of this proposed session is to compare the similarities and differences between twentieth and twenty-first century fascisms and to discuss the prospects for global social change in the first half of the 21st century.

Author Meets Critic: The Climate Crisis and Just Transitions - Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives from South Africa and Beyond

Presenters: Vishwas SATGAR and Michelle WILLIAMS

Critic: William CARROLL

This panel will engage with an edited collection focusing on the climate crisis as a systemic crisis of global capitalism. It steers clear of millenarian catastrophism or millenarian ends of time discourses. Instead it brings together some of the leading international and South African climate justice activists, movement voices and scholars. This includes Nnimmo Bassey from Nigeria who won the alternative Nobel prize to Pablo Solón the former climate negotiator for the Bolivian state, the only state that has held a climate justice position in the multi-lateral system.

This volume brings together an analysis of the failures of multilateral leadership in resolving the climate crisis and the rise of systemic alternatives. Moreover, there is a critical engagement with Anthropocene discourse particularly its official UN version and popular renditions. However, the main focus of this volume is on further elaborating the notion of “just transition” and its content. In this regard various systemic alternatives are engaged with, emerging from climate justice and transformative movements to advance a deep just transition. This ranges from the rights of nature, living well (*buen vivir*), *ubuntu*, food sovereignty, basic income grants, commoning, solidarity economy, climate jobs to socially owned renewables. Crucial to this volume is a recognition of how these systemic alternatives transform socialism as democratic eco-socialism.

Carbon Capitalism, Climate Capitalism, Energy Democracy

Session Organizers:

William CARROLL, University of Victoria, Canada

J. P. SAPINSKI, University of Victoria, Canada

Although the scientific consensus on causes and implication of global warming is well established, the climate crisis has provoked three distinct political-economic projects, rooted in differing class fractions and social interests, which currently vie for hegemony at different levels and regions of the world-system. Carbon capitalism is a project of ‘business as usual’ (in the Stern report’s terminology), with efficiency improvements (and possible sun-setting of coal) but no major changes to the political ecology of contemporary capitalism. Climate capitalism proposes the ecological modernization of the energy base of capitalism, by redirecting flows of capital away from fossil fuels, and toward more climatically benign sources of energy including hydropower, solar, wind and nuclear. The first two projects are capital-centric: they leave the class structure of capitalism untouched, including the concentration of economic power in the hands of a relatively small group of major investors, executives and corporate directors. In contrast, energy democracy finds its social base in environmental and other progressive movements, including sections of the labour movement. It mandates a dual power shift, from fossil-fuel power to renewables (decarbonization) and from corporate oligarchy to public, democratic control of economic decisions (democratization). This session welcomes papers exploring the sociology of these projects, singly or in combination, especially analyses that foreground issues of political economy and political ecology.

Capitalism, Welfare State and Intimate Life: Integrating Human Reproduction in the Theory of Social Reproduction

Session Organizer: Emiko OCHIAI, Kyoto University, Japan

“Human reproduction” is an indispensable component of social reproduction, while it hasn’t acquired an adequate position in social sciences.

Against this context, feminist scholars have put tremendous effort to theorize human production as part of the economy. Various concepts were coined to theoretically capture the activities for human reproduction, such as “housework”, “reproductive labour,” “unpaid work,” “care,” “emotional labour” and “intimate work (labour).” On the other hand, feminist scholars have criticized the welfare regime literature, pointing out the lack of attention to the family which has been working as the core producer of welfare in most societies.

Sylvia Walby proposes redefinition of the “economy.” “The concept of the economy needs to be widened so as to include not only marketized activities, but also domestic labour and state welfare.” (Walby 2009: 102) “The conceptualization of unpaid domestic care-work as part of the economy is a challenge to the narrow definition of the economy as activities that have monetary value.” (Walby 2009: 102) At the same time, we should pay attention to the fact that “The tasks accomplished by domestic care-work could be accomplished as either welfare provided by the state, or as goods and services purchased on the market (inside or outside the home). (Walby 2009: 103) This is called “defamilialization” in welfare regime literature.

The session aims to bridge (conventional) economics, welfare state studies and the studies of intimate lives to contribute to the formation of the integrated theory of social reproduction.

Global Perspectives on Care and Care Work I: Marketization, Migration and Gender

Session Organizers:

Brigitte AULENBACHER, Johannes Kepler University, Austria

Heidi GOTTFRIED, Wayne State University, USA

Research shows that care regimes are strongly interrelated with gender and migration regimes. This is most obvious in domestic work and care, but also in professional care provision by the private sector, the state and the third sector, drawing on a largely female migrant workforce and shaping new divisions of labor between men and women and among women. Although commodification of care and care work is embedded in and interlinked with supra- and international politics regulating the interrelations between care provision, migration and gender, the transnational and national care regimes and working conditions significantly differ within and between the Global North and South, West and East. The session invites papers on recent developments in this field and to focus on the following questions: How can we conceptualize a political economy of care, gender and migration enabling us to understand the status and development of care work in contemporary capitalisms? What significance do power, violence and injustice have in the field of care, making care workers a class of denizens serving the citizens of the middle and upper classes around the world? In what ways do changing demographics, institutional policies and cultural practices affect who provides care across national borders? How are care workers challenging new forms of commodified care? What examples of decent care work have emerged, and under what conditions? The session seeks to understand and discuss the interrelations between the societal organization of care and care work, migration and gender on the national, trans-, inter- and supranational levels.

Karl Marx 200 Years Later

Session Organizer: David FASENFEST, Wayne State University, USA

May 2018 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. The past decade has witnessed a resurgent interest in Marxism within and outside the academy. This renaissance of sorts cannot be framed, however, as a simple return of Marxism. The multiple crises of Marxism since the 1980s - in both political and academic life - have had lasting and in some cases irreversible effects for the interpretation and implementation of Marxist theory. It is also true that theoretical approaches defined in contrast to Marxism - from postcolonial theory to deconstruction, from post-Marxism to varieties of feminism - have also encountered serious limits when it comes to thinking about the patterns of change and domination that define capitalism. A reappraisal of Marxism, reflecting back and looking forward, is called for. This panel will bring together noted scholars that investigate both the legacy of Marx for understanding the development of society and economy under capitalism, and how Marx's writings can be used to anticipate and inform our analysis of emerging trends in an increasingly globalized world faced with growing populist movements in opposition to neoliberalism and austerity. It will pay special attention to how Marx's ideas have been developed in Latin America, the Global South, post-Soviet societies and other emerging regions, in opposition to a Eurocentric understanding of social change and resistance to capitalism.

Transforming Capitalism: Between Market Fundamentalism and Alternative Visions, the Authoritarian Shift and the Defense of Democracy

Session Organizers:

Brigitte AULENBACHER, Department of Theoretical Sociology and Social Analysis, Austria

Ricardo DELLO BUONO, Manhattan College, USA

For some decades we have witnessed far-reaching transformations of capitalisms in both the Global North and South. Market fundamentalism and neo-liberalism are putting democracy at risk. On the one hand, stalling "recoveries" and extended recessions amidst a deepening global crisis and continuous military interventions in challenged regimes further spiked increasing inequalities, precarity, migratory displacement and desperation. These processes accompany the resurgence of right wing political forces in and outside of the electoral realm and "populist" political movements advocating new forms of nationalism, exclusion and violence that pose important social implications for progressive alternatives. On the other hand, besides right wing movements, social protest and initiatives are pushing alternative visions of a just, solidary, democratic, neo-socialist society. Following the theme "transforming capitalism," the session invites papers to discuss research about this worldwide "double movement," the "movement" in the capitalist relations of economy/market and politics/state and the "counter-movement" of civil society (Polanyi), the shift to an authoritarian capitalism and the defense of democracy, the shift to "free trade" and the defense of human and social rights. Welcome are theoretical and empirical contributions dealing with the question whether we are witnessing a fundamental transformation of capitalism, and analyzing the uneven development and the pathways between market fundamentalism and alternative visions, the authoritarian shift and democratic ideas around the world.

Where Do Global Labour Markets Come from? Market Making and (Organized) Market Actors

Session Organizer: Ursula MENSE-PETERMANN, Bielefeld University, Germany

In economic sociology, markets are understood as constituted through four elements: 1) the objects to be exchanged, 2) buyers and sellers, 3) competition (and through it, the determination of the price)

and 4) the voluntary character of transactions (see Aspers, 2011). None of these elements, however, is unproblematic. Instead, each of the elements of a market transaction must first be generated through processes of social construction. The proposed session, therefore, will be concerned with the social process of market making and with identifying those (organizational) actors who as market makers (Abolafia, 1998) contribute to the development of global labour markets. Papers may address but are not restricted to the following topics: (1) intermediary organizations on external labour markets, such as temporary agencies, trafficking agencies; (2) MNC-internal labour markets and Global Value Chains, mainly investigating the role of MNCs for the development of global labour markets, e.g., by their global assignment programmes or off-shoring activities; and (3) the States and their role in creating global labour markets.

Globalization, Technology Transfer and Global Economic Integration

Session Organizer: Siddharamesh HIREMATH, Gulbarga University, India

Transnational corporate and industrial ventures, so characteristic of globalization have brought into being several structural and operational changes in the productive systems of developing economies. Several measures pursuing liberalisation policy have been initiated to facilitate liberal transfer of technologies, information and capital across the borders in addition to forging collaborative joint ventures with existing multinational corporations and help establish entirely new ones as well as subscribing to diverse global agencies of trade, commerce and industry. Requisite legal provisions are made to deal with Intellectual Property Rights for technology transfer including immigration laws to facilitate movement of human resources. Similarly, in the so called closed or guarded economies, the private players are being offered scope for greater role with opening of diverse fields of economy for Foreign Direct Investment completing what is being understood as global economic integration, a phenomenon that needs to be empirically and theoretically probed into for a scientific and objective understanding for the purposes of better understanding, regulation and prediction if need be.

Hence, papers focusing on the phenomenon of global economic integration, perceived as outcome of globalisation process facilitated by the global technology transfer, foreign direct investment, MNC operations from theoretical and empirical perspective are invited for presentation in the session that could also suggest strategies and measures for overcoming some of the perceived bottlenecks and constraints in harnessing the true potential of globalization for its positive impact.

Temporary Staffing Firms and the Trans-National Labor Markets in Asia

Session Organizer: Jun IMAI, Hokkaido University, Japan

The cross-border labor mobility is importantly shaped by the activities of temporary staffing firms (TSFs) that organize cross-border recruitment and job placements in addition to posting workers. The field of their activities and their capacity are growing, but in different ways depending on the regional context, that is evident in comparison between Europe and Asia.

The European Union is a case of the purposive construction of a transnational labor market, in which social partners and lobbying organizations negotiate the rules and roles for market players such as labor market intermediaries, that realized the EU internal system of governance of labor mobility. In contrast, Asia does not have the field of social negotiation comparable to Europe. The construction of the transnational labor mobility is much more piecemeal and diffused strongly influenced by the flows of government aids and foreign direct investments and the activities of multinational enterprises.

The purpose of the session is to collect various types of activities by TSFs in order to understand how the markets of labor mobility are constructed in Asian region. Given the strongly national character of

labor market and employment regulations and the lack of supra-national body of governance in this region, the focus is placed on how TSFs create their niche by following and interacting with states and multinational firms active in this region.

In Search of Global Labor Regulations: Institutions, Networks and Conventions

Session Organizer: Sigrid QUACK, University Duisburg-Essen, Germany

In this panel, we address formal and informal practices and conventions, which are institutionalizing cross-border labour markets in sectors as varied as textiles, NGO workers, finance management, and others, on a world regional and global scale. We ask whether and how institutions, conventions and networks enable cross-border labour recruitment, placement, matching and the extraction of work effort, explore the conditions under which cross-border mobility results in careers, or alternatively in extreme forms of exploitation, and while seeking to identify the coordination and control mechanisms reducing the uncertainties of cross-border labour exchange from an employer perspective, focus specifically on the outcomes for mobile labourers in the global economy.

‘Elite’ Understanding of Economic Inequality

Session Organizers:

Alice KROZER, Centre of Development Studies, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Katharina HECHT, LSE, United Kingdom

Recently a growing field of ‘elite’ studies has emerged in response to historical research by economists which has demonstrated that the richest ‘one percent’ have increased their share of income and/or wealth in many countries, often contributing to an overall increase in economic inequality. A subfield to these recent contributions specifically focuses on how ‘elites’ understand these changes in and economic inequality more generally.

The session is inspired by Reis and Moore’s (2005) influential comparative study of Elite Perceptions of Poverty and Inequality, which found important differences in both understanding of, and (political) responses to issues of poverty and inequality in their respective countries, pointing to the need for understanding elite perceptions for implementing successful poverty and inequality reduction policies. We invite contributions from social scientists around the globe who have conducted empirical research on elite perceptions towards inequality. Specifically, we invite studies of elite perceptions of the distribution of material resources; as well as their views on economic inequality and how it relates to gender, ‘racial’ and ethnic disparities.

Previous studies have pointed towards the importance of paying attention to differential views towards inequality and poverty. Studies in liberal market economies have highlighted the importance of a discourse of meritocracy and hard work, and a reluctance of ‘elites’ to engage with issues of distribution.

The aim of the session is to bring together empirical researchers who are working on these issues and to facilitate a discussion in order to develop a global comparative perspective on ‘elite’ perceptions of inequality.

Welfare Market Making and the Private Organization of Social Services

Session Organizers: Franca VAN HOOREN, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

The aim of this session is to explore the origins, structure and outcomes of private welfare markets. Private welfare typically originates in shifts from public provision of welfare to private market-based

services. Welfare markets also originate in shifts from family provided care to market-based services, as part of policies to support families and move unpaid domestic and care labor to the market. Tax credits and other fiscal mechanisms create incentives and support for individuals and families to purchase welfare and care services as varied as private pension insurance, ambulatory eldercare, and private medical coverage from market providers, either to replace or supplement public programs. Introducing welfare markets means that providers compete and employment also shifts from the public sector to less protected private sector labor markets. State policies creating private welfare markets have consequences for the quality of services, and related to this, the quality of employment and work. One consequence may be increasing insecurities and anxiety among citizens in relation to life risks and the adequacy and affordability of available market-based protection schemes. Given the labor intensity of social and care services, another consequence of private markets may be the expansion of low-wage and informal labor also associated with the increasing use of migrant labor, especially in care services. Consumer organizations, labor unions and migrant rights groups may play an important role in efforts to educate citizens about market options, providing consumer protections and mobilizing to improve service quality and insure decent work.

Call for papers: Political Economy of the World System (PEWS) 2018

The Theme of the 42nd Annual Conference will be “Business Cycles in the Modern World System: Past, Present and Future.” The conference will be held at Fairfield University, in Fairfield, CT on April 26-28 2018. Paper proposals (around 500 words) should be sent to [pews2018 \[at\] gmail.com](mailto:pews2018[at]gmail.com) by October 30, 2017.

We invite papers on the following sub themes:

1. business cycles and social movements;
2. business cycles and political trends;
3. business cycles and commodity chains;
4. business cycles and migration.

From the 16th century until the present day the capitalist world economy has been characterized by different economic cycles or conjunctures of various duration and intensity. Economic cycles impacting the core, the periphery and the semi-periphery have regularly played out across a multitude of commodity chains, impacting nation states, corporations, and households. Since the profound social, economic and political consequences of the Great Recession in 2008-2009 are still unfolding, the 42nd conference of the PEWS section of the American Sociological Association seeks to examine the role and significance of business cycles in the modern world-system by examining the following themes:

1) business cycles and social movements: these have influenced each other over long periods of time and continue to do so. How have labor movements, anti-systemic movements and other social movements emerged and operated in times of changing business cycles in the modern world system? To what degree does the spatial location, or gendered and racialized dimension of social movements in the world economy impact this relationship? What differences can exist between past and present economic cycles and various forms of social movement activity?

2) business cycles and political trends: these have influenced each other over long periods of time as well. To what degree do changing economic upturns or downturns interact with the emergence and success of various far left, far right, protectionist or other political constellations in different parts of the world economy? How is public policy impacted by changing economic cycles? Is the political and economic hegemony of the US in the modern world system fading and if so, what will replace it by the end of this century? Has excessive financialization of the world economy (the increased size of the FIRE sector) contributed to a political backlash and if so, what are the short and long term implications?

3) business cycles and commodity chains: The interaction between economic conjunctures and commodity chains has been studied for several decades by world system scholars. How have commodity chains operated throughout the existence of the capitalist world economy and been impacted due to the business cycle? How do transnational companies adopt and adjust to changing business cycles as well as different political pressures? To what extent can we observe a declining rate of profit in specific sectors? Has there been a significant increase in legal monopolies or oligopolies in various countries? In which way are households adjusting to a changing economic situation? To what extent has the environment been more commodified in recent business cycles and what are the implications in the short as well as the long run?

4) business cycles and migration: International as well as domestic and regional migration have usually been impacted by a changing economic context. We invite several case studies as well as comparative research on this topic that focuses on the past, present and future state of affairs.

Empirical as well as theoretical contributions are welcome. The conference organizers will attempt to provide an equal balance between both.

Call for papers:

2017 Annual Meeting of the Association for Humanist Sociology (AHS)

“Imagining Possibilities: Humanists Connecting to Better Fight Oppression”

Havana, Cuba ~ November 1-5, 2017

The AHS has chosen to hold its 2017 annual conference in 2017 in Havana, Cuba. To accomplish this, AHS is excited to partner in this exciting adventure with the Faculty of Latin American Social Scientists at the University of Havana. The conference theme calls for us to examine how class, race, gender, and sexuality have been used over the past five centuries to establish and maintain inequalities around the world. Submissions related to the conference theme or more broadly to the AHS mission of equality and social justice should be sent to AHSCuba2017 [at] gmail.com.

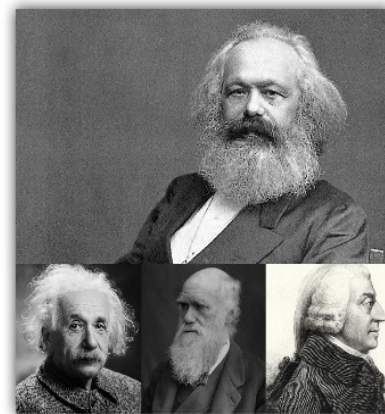
For complete information on the conference, visit: www.humanist-sociology.org/cuba2017

Featured member publication

Noel Chellan. 2016. *Capital: An Energy Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

The 2008 financial crisis has come to be known as the Great Crisis. Just when the world thought that with the fall of the Berlin wall, Marxism would die and be buried, the Great Crisis of the first decade of the 21st century, has triggered a renewed interest in Marxism. *Capital: An Energy Perspective* looks at Marx's seminal work - *Capital, A Critique of Political Economy* - from an energy perspective. By combining the thoughts of this great thinker with those of the scholars on energy, both past and present, the book seeks to enhance the scientific thought of Marx, by using energy as a conceptual and analytical tool. With the capitalist economy taking repeated beatings since 2007 - mainstream economic science - is also under critical scrutiny for the unpredictable manner in which it has thus far analysed the global capitalist system. The invisible hand and self-interest thesis of Adam Smith and his adherents, are proving to be unworthy of their 250-year ideological grip on humankind and the natural environment. The 500-year old capitalist system is itself showing signs of wear and tear and so are its sciences that have thus far attempted to analyse, if not uphold it. I argue in the book that we must seek to understand the world through the lens of the all-embracing concept of energy. That energy is everything is captured by Einstein's famous equation: $E=mc^2$. For capitalism to thrive, its single-minded profit motive requires a material basis and one that is provided for by ever-increasing quantities of energy in general and labour-power or human-energy in particular. The relevance of the laws of energy is applied to the following examples of Marx's economic thought: commodities and exchange, capital and labour-power, the labour process and the production of surplus-value, the division of labour and the factory system, machinery and modern industry, etc. Marx I believe understood the commodity which creates value and surplus-value as the concept of labour-power which I contend in the 21st century be referred to as human-energy. Energy is the much-concealed formula for understanding man's and woman's natural, economic, social, political, and psychological worlds. Some may recall the days when a light-bulb was attached to your bike, and as you pedalled your labour-power or human-energy was converted into mechanical energy and finally transformed into electrical energy, thereby lighting up the path in front of you. Wind-up clocks were also in great use back in the day; human-energy or labour-power was converted to energy stored in the clock, and was slowly released through the movement of the hands. The same pattern

Capital An Energy Perspective



Noel Chellan

occurs when winding up a musical jewellery box with a dancing ballerina, or wind-up toy car for that matter. Human-energy lies behind their functioning, and this is made possible through the law of conservation of energy. By revisiting many aspects of Marx's thought in *Capital* I adopt the view that man and woman, apart from economic systems, are an integral part of the natural world and hence of energy ecosystems. This fact should be the premise for any analysis of the transformation of nature into useful products, and to which the law of conservation of energy is also applicable. In contemporary times, energy discussions and decisions are mainly confined to oil, coal, nuclear and gas. All of these energy feedstock are in demand by the capitalist economy, some more than others. With the growing risk of climate change, the energy narrative has expanded to include renewable energy such as wind, solar and biofuels. I also argue in the book that apart from CO₂ emissions, the primary cause of global warming and subsequent climate change is the increasing amounts of energy that is used by a capitalist society. The premise on which I make this argument is along the lines that in the final analysis all energy is converted into heat-which if left unchecked could finally lead to the heat-death of planet earth. The laws of energy are outlined and unpacked with a view towards understanding such laws in economic, social, political and natural life. The energy flow into, within and out of man's and woman's body is also governed by the laws of energy; the human body cannot produce more energy than that which it consumes in the form of food. The difficulty of concentrating or performing any activity with the usual intensity when one is hungry is a practical lesson on the workings of the law of conservation of energy in man's and woman's body. It is the mechanical form of labour-power or human-energy which capitalism desires and gets, and it is man's and woman's hands and legs that generate this mechanical energy. Man's hands are the conductors through which his labour-power or human-energy transforms nature into the products of needs, wants and surplus-value commodities. It is the presence of value in all commodities which is the benchmark by which their exchangeability is measured. I hence deduce that the value of any one commodity is determined by the rate of labour-power or human energy expenditure. I also theorise in the book that money is a representation of socially necessary human-energy and that a financial crash is as a result of the violation of the laws of energy in the financial world. The concept of energy has been used as an analytical tool for understanding energy formations and flows in the human body, as in physiology. It has also been used in physics and understood as the laws of energy, one example being the first law of thermodynamics which is also known as the law of conservation of energy. However, no known serious attempt, except that by Marx, has been embarked upon to analyse man in his socio-physical context, more specifically the function of labour-power in the transformation of nature into useful objects. If Marx's concepts in *Capital* are magnifying glasses into the workings of the world, then the concept of energy is the electron microscope to making sense of the world. *Capital: An Energy Perspective* continues in the tradition of Marx by looking at the capitalist economy from an energy perspective.

Recent publications

Books

Nina Bandelj, Frederick F. Wherry and Viviana A. Zelizer (eds).

2017. *Money Talks: Explaining How Money Really Works*.

Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

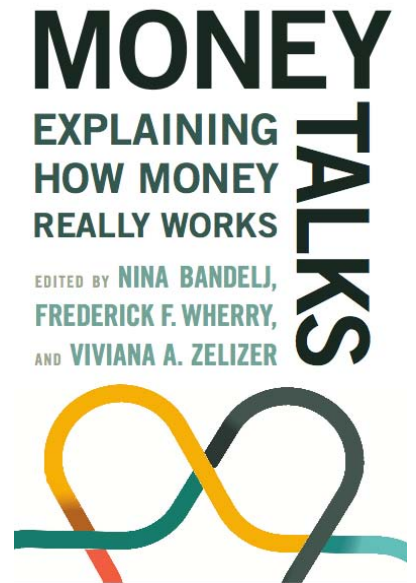
The world of money is being transformed as households and organizations face changing economies, and new currencies and payment systems like Bitcoin and Apple Pay gain ground. What is money, and how do we make sense of it? *Money Talks* is the first book to offer a wide range of alternative and unexpected explanations of how social relations, emotions, moral concerns, and institutions shape how we create, mark, and use money. This collection brings together a stellar group of international experts from multiple disciplines—sociology, economics, history, law, anthropology, political science, and philosophy—to propose fresh explanations for money's origins, uses, effects, and future.

Money Talks explores five key questions: How do social relationships, emotions, and morals shape how people account for and use their money? How do corporations infuse social meaning into their financing and investment practices? What are the historical, political, and social foundations of currencies? When does money become contested, and are there things money shouldn't buy? What is the impact of the new twenty-first-century currencies on our social relations?

At a time of growing concern over financial inequality, *Money Talks* overturns conventional views about money by revealing its profound social potential.

Contributors include: Jonathan Morduch, Nina Bandelj, Tyler Boston, Julia Elyachar, Julie Kim, Michael McBride, Zaibu Tufail, James Owen Weatherall, Frederick F. Wherry, Bruce G. Carruthers, Simone Polillo, Christine Desan, David Singh Grewal, Eric Helleiner, Arlie Hochschild, Rene Almeling, Supriya Singh, Alya Guseva, Akos Rona-Tas, Bill Maurer, and Nigel Dodd.

<http://press.princeton.edu/titles/11026.html>



Alain Denault. 2017. *De quoi Total est-elle la somme? Multinationales et perversion du droit.*

Montréal: Ecosociété.

Comploter, coloniser, collaborer, corrompre, conquérir, délocaliser, pressurer, polluer, vassaliser, nier, asservir, régir : autant de moyens employés par les multinationales pour faire et défaire les lois et asseoir leur domination sur nos régimes politique et économique. Faire la somme d'une société pétrolière comme Total, c'est faire la cartographie de cette institution qui domine nos sociétés en ce début de XXIe siècle.

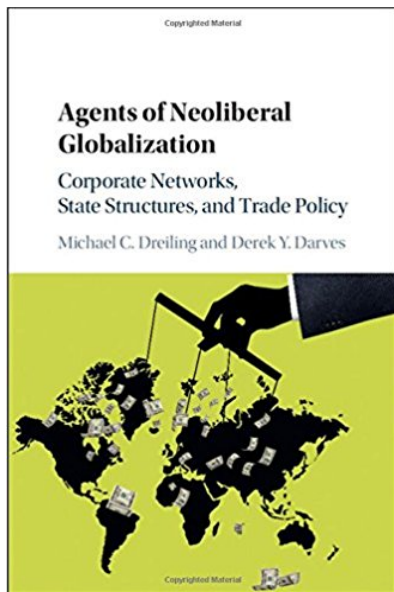


En se penchant sur le cas d'école de la multinationale Total, active dans plus de 130 pays, Alain Deneault montre comment l'état du droit et la complicité des États ont permis à une firme, légalement, de comploter sur la fixation des cours du pétrole ou le partage des marchés, de coloniser l'Afrique à des fins d'exploitation, de collaborer avec des régimes politiques officiellement racistes, de corrompre des dictateurs et des représentants politiques, de conquérir des territoires à la faveur d'interventions militaires, de délocaliser des actifs dans des paradis fiscaux ainsi que des infrastructures dans des zones franches, de pressurer des régimes oligarchiques en tirant profit de dettes odieuses, de polluer de vastes territoires au point de menacer la santé publique, de vassaliser des régimes politiques pourtant en théorie souverains, de nier des assertions de façon à épuiser des adversaires judiciaires, d'asservir des populations ou de régir des processus de consultation. Chacun de ces verbes fait l'objet

d'un chapitre. Ils représentent une série d'actions sidérantes que l'ordre politique actuel ou récent a permis à des multinationales de mener en toute impunité, indépendamment des textes législatifs et des institutions judiciaires, ou grâce à eux.

À un totalitarisme psychotique qui a marqué de son empreinte le jeu politique jusqu'au milieu de XXe siècle s'est substitué un totalitarisme d'une genre nouveau, un totalitarisme pervers. Puisqu'il est toujours plus aisé de combattre une entité que l'on comprend, *De quoi Total est-elle la somme?* nous rappelle que les peuples doivent urgemment reconquérir leur souveraineté politique.

<http://ecosociete.org/livres/de-quoi-total-est-elle-la-somme>



Michael C. Dreiling and Derek Y. Darves. 2016. *Agents of Neoliberal Globalization: Corporate Networks, State Structures, and Trade Policy*. Cambridge (UK): Cambridge University Press.

Depictions of globalization commonly recite a story of a market unleashed, bringing Big Macs and iPhones to all corners of the world. Human society appears as a passive observer to a busy revolution of an invisible global market, paradoxically unfolding by its own energy. Sometimes, this market is thought to be unleashed by politicians working on the surface of an autonomous state. This book rejects both perspectives and provides an analytically rich alternative to conventional approaches to globalization. By the 1980s, an enduring corporate coalition advanced in nearly synonymous terms free trade, tax cuts, and deregulation. Highly networked corporate leaders and state officials worked in concert to produce the trade policy framework for neoliberal globalization. Marshalling original network data and a historical narrative,

this book shows that the globalizing corporate titans of the late 1960s aligned with economic conservatives to set into motion this vision of a global free market.

<http://www.cambridge.org/gb/academic/subjects/sociology/political-sociology/agents-neoliberal-globalization-corporate-networks-state-structures-and-trade-policy>

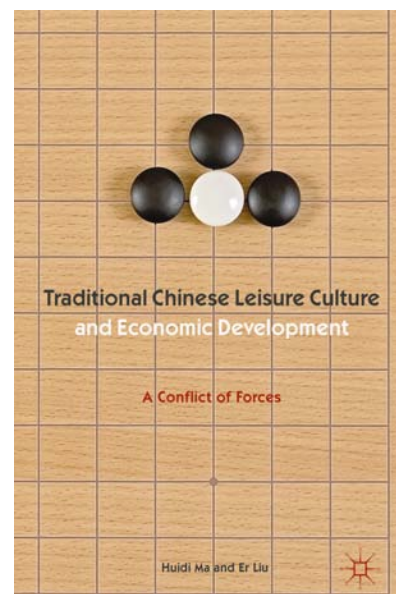
Huidi Ma and Er Liu. 2017. *Traditional Chinese Leisure Culture and Economic Development: A Conflict of Forces*. Palgrave Macmillan.

This book explores the history of leisure in Chinese culture from a unique perspective by tracing the development of the philosophy of life, life's wisdom, and leisure values in the Chinese tradition, in an attempt to discover the cultural basis of the Chinese civilization with a tradition of being "a land of courtesy and propriety" and of "respecting teachers and valuing education".

Also described in the book are the tremendous changes in the life, work, consumption, and personal conduct of the Chinese brought about by the rapid economic development of China.

At the same time, facing directly the challenges and crisis for the ecology both of the natural environment and the humanistic environment of the country against the backdrop of the rapid rise of China's economy, the authors reflect on the possibility for the revival of Chinese culture and political democratization, and on the various kinds of difficulties and the "tortuous and long" road the country has yet to traverse as she continues to experience economic growth, believing that conflict, though it puts to test the wisdom of politicians and common citizens, can be transformed into a kind of positive power.

<http://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137596604>



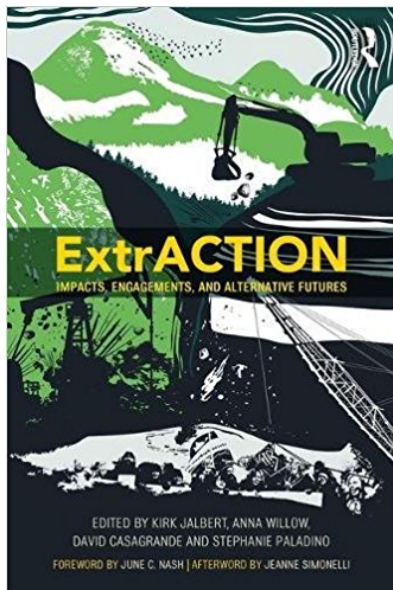
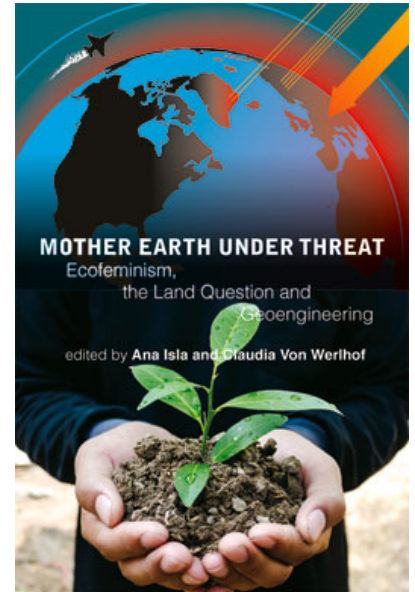
Ana Isla and Claudia van Werlhof (eds). 2017. *Mother Earth Under Threat: Ecofeminism, the Land Question, and Geoengineering*. Toronto: Inanna Publications.

Today's social and ecological crises, which threaten the preservation of life on our planet, require our attention to understand the dynamics of patriarchy and capitalism and to unmask "answers" or false solutions that obscure, perpetuate, and even worsen the current situation.

Currently, geoengineering is threatening not only life on earth, but the earth and all her "living systems." Exposing and critiquing the new technological ability to influence macro systems like the climate itself, ocean currents, temperatures, humidity, droughts, the atmosphere, and more, as well as the destruction that has already taken place, beginning with the effects of thousands of nuclear tests that have occurred worldwide, and, in addition, the transformation of the earth's "energies" into weapons of total destruction – mother earth as a weapon of war! – are the major themes under consideration in this volume.

The volume re-examines existing analyses from this new and much broader point of view in theory and reality, and points to the need for a new concept of nature and the earth as a living being, a cosmic being, so that it is the life of the earth herself that today must be protected.

<http://www.inanna.ca/catalog/mother-earth-under-threat-ecofeminism-land-question-and-bioengineering/>



Kirk Jalbert, Anna Willow, David Casagrande and Stephanie Paladino (eds). 2017. *ExtrACTION: Impacts, Engagements, and Alternative Futures*. London and New York: Routledge.

This timely volume examines resistance to natural resource extraction from a critical ethnographic perspective. Using a range of case studies from North, Central and South America, Australia, and Central Asia, the contributors explore how and why resistance movements seek to change extraction policies, evaluating their similarities, differences, successes and failures. A range of ongoing debates concerning environmental justice, risk and disaster, sacrifice zones, and the economic cycles of boom and bust are considered, and the roles of governments, free markets and civil society groups re-examined.

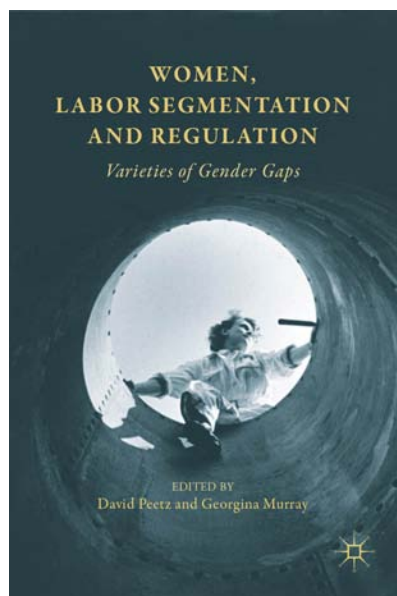
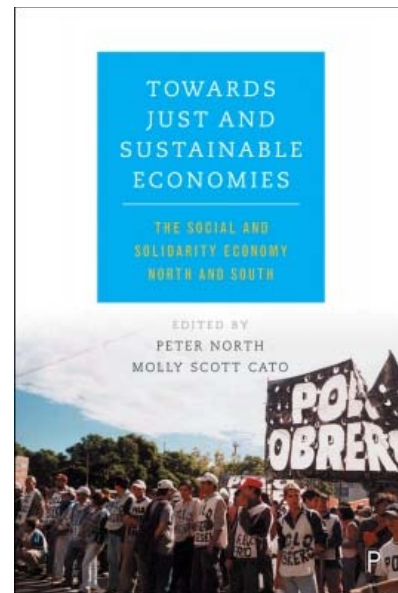
<https://www.routledge.com/ExtrACTION-Impacts-Engagements-and-Alternative-Futures/Jalbert-Willow-Casagrande-Paladino/p/book/9781629584706>

Molly Scott Cato and Peter North (eds). 2017. *Towards Just and Sustainable Economies: Comparing Social and Solidarity Economy in the North and South*. Bristol: Policy Press.

With capitalism in crisis - rising inequality, unsustainable resource depletion and climate change all demanding a new economic model - the Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) has been suggested as an alternative. What can contribute in terms of generating livelihoods that provide a dignified life, meeting of social needs and building of sustainable futures? What can activists in both the global North and South learn from each other?

In this volume academics from a range of disciplines and from a number of European and Latin American countries come together to question what it means to have a 'sustainable society' and to ask what role these alternative economies can play in developing convivial, humane and resilient societies, raising some challenging questions for policy-makers and citizens alike.

<https://policypress.co.uk/towards-just-and-sustainable-economies>



David Peetz and Georgina Murray (eds). 2017. *Women, Labor Segmentation and Regulation: Varieties of Gender Gaps*. Palgrave Macmillan.

This book re-shapes thinking on 'gender gaps'—differences between men and women in their incomes, their employment and their conditions of work. It shows how the interaction between regulation distance and content, labor segmentation and norms helps us understand various aspects of gender gaps.

It brings together leading authors from industrial relations, sociology, politics, and feminist economics, who outline the roles the family, state public policy, trade unions and class play in creating gender gaps, and consider the lessons from international comparisons. While many studies have focused on the role of society or organizations, this book also pays attention to the role of occupations in promoting and reinforcing gender gaps, discussing groups such as apparel outworkers, film and video workers, care workers, public-sector professionals like librarians, chief executives, academics, and coal miners.

This book will be of interest to practitioners, policy makers, academics and students interested in understanding why inequality between men and women persists today—and what might be done about it.

<https://www.palgrave.com/de/book/9781137561220>

Articles and book chapters

- Roy C. Barnes.** 2017. "Structural Redundancy and Multiplicity within Networks of US Corporate Directors." *Critical Sociology* 43(1):37-57. (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0896920515580177>).
- David Fasenfest and Penelope Ciancanelli.** 2017. "Monsieur Le Capital and Madame La Terre on the Brink." Pp. 37-55 in M. Scott Cato and P. North (eds), *Towards Just and Sustainable Economies: Comparing Social and Solidarity Economy in the North and South*. Bristol: Policy Press.
- Naná de Graaff and Bastiaan van Apeldoorn.** 2017 (forthcoming). "US Elite Power and the Rise of 'Statist' Chinese Elites in Global Markets." *International Politics*. (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1057/s41311-017-0031-2>).
- John Eustice O'Brien and Josiane Martin-O'Brien.** 2017. "The Limits of Managerialism for International Enterprise in India." Presented at the *7th Annual Meeting of Atlas-Association Francophone de Management International*. 2-4 May: Antananarivo, Madagascar (Please kindly contact first author for a copy of the paper at [je.obrien \[at\] wanadoo.fr](mailto:je.obrien@wanadoo.fr)).
- James K. Rowe, Ana Maria Peredo, Megan Sullivan, and John Restakis.** 2017. "Co-Operative Development, Policy, and Power in a Period of Contested Neoliberalism: The Case of Evergreen Co-Operative Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio." *Socialist Studies* 12(1). (<http://www.socialiststudies.com/index.php/sss/article/view/26949>).
- Sean Kenji Starrs.** 2017 (forthcoming). "The Global Capitalism School Tested in Asia: Transnational Capitalist Class vs Taking the State Seriously." *Journal of Contemporary Asia*. (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00472336.2017.1282536>).
- Min Zhou, Gang Wu, and Helian Xu.** 2016. "Structure and Formation of Top Networks in International Trade, 2001-2010." *Social Networks* 44:9-21. (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2015.07.006>).

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Griffith University, Australia
[g.murray\[at\]griffith.edu.au](mailto:g.murray[at]griffith.edu.au)

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Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
[asalasporras\[at\]gmail.com](mailto:asalasporras[at]gmail.com)

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University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
[vishwas.satgar\[at\]wits.ac.za](mailto:vishwas.satgar[at]wits.ac.za)

Sylvia Walby
Lancaster University, United Kingdom
[s.walby\[at\]lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:s.walby[at]lancaster.ac.uk)

Patrick Ziltener
University of Zurich, Switzerland
[zaibate\[at\]soziologie.uzh.ch](mailto:zaibate[at]soziologie.uzh.ch)