MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR:

Jennifer Bair

Dear development sociologists,

For those of us still grading final exams, August may feel far away. Nevertheless, the ASA will be here before you know it. We have an exciting section program scheduled for Sunday, Aug. 12; in addition to the roundtables and business meeting (which I hope everyone will attend), we have three paper sessions. Each is chockful with five papers on a fascinating array of topics; just perusing the titles provides a sense of the substantive diversity and intellectual depth characteristic of our section. Beyond our own sessions on Sunday, the general ASA program is replete with papers on development, including many by section members—another indication of the vitality of our subfield, and its growing prominence within the discipline.

One of this year’s ASA section sessions, States, Parties, and Movements in the Global South, will be inviting us to rethink the role of the state in development. This is a challenge I have been grappling with myself in ongoing research into labor standards...
and workers’ rights in global supply chains. As many of you may know, this past April 24 marked the fifth anniversary of the Rana Plaza disaster in Bangladesh; 1,134 people, mostly garment workers, were killed when a large building housing several clothing factories collapsed near Dhaka. Though these deaths were far from the first workplace fatalities in Bangladesh’s export (or ready-made garment, RMG) sector, the scale of the carnage at Rana Plaza generated extensive international media coverage. It was the deadliest industrial accident in the history of the apparel industry, and one of the worst on record in any industry.

In the aftermath of Rana Plaza, numerous observers drew parallels to the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire in New York City, which killed 146 mostly young, mostly immigrant women, and ushered in a period of extensive reforms that improved occupational health and safety in the manufacturing sector. Yet what is striking about the spate of reforms that have occurred in Bangladesh’s RMG sector over the last four years is the degree to which they have been driven primarily by non-state actors. In the days and weeks following the disaster, a coalition of local NGOs and unions, international workers’ advocacy organizations, and global union federations intensified organizing efforts that were triggered by previous factory fires and building collapses; within one month of the Rana Plaza disaster, they managed to secure an agreement called the Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh. The Accord is a binding, five-year agreement between local and international unions representing garment workers and more than 200 international brands that source from suppliers in Bangladesh, including H&M and Zara. The Accord commits brands to ensuring that all supplier factories are inspected and remediated for fire, electrical, and structural safety.

Missing from the Accord are the many American brands and retailers sourcing from Bangladesh. Two such companies, Gap and Walmart, took the lead in creating a second initiative, Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety. The work program of the Alliance is in many respects modeled on that of the Accord. Like the Accord, it is a five-year initiative to inspect and remediate supplier facilities and provide training to workers, managers, and security guards on fire safety. And like the Accord, the Alliance requires signatory brands to cease doing business with any factories that refuse to remediate, and to ensure that workers in factories closed for safety reasons receive compensation for lost wages.

Though there are some important differences between the Accord and Alliance (most notably, labor unions belong to the former but not the latter), notably absent from both is a stakeholder one might expect to be closely involved in these efforts to overhaul workplace safety in Bangladesh: the Bangladesh government. Indeed, the creation of the Accord and Alliance represented an acknowledgment on the part of global brands that the government of Bangladesh was not up to the task of ensuring a basic level of factory safety. Deeply concerned about the possible reputational consequences of another Rana Plaza, these companies, whose orders drive Bangladesh’s nearly US$30 billion in annual apparel exports, concluded that they would have to invest in the creation of a private infrastructure for factory inspection and remediation if they wanted to continue placing orders with Bangladeshi suppliers.

The Accord and Alliance have accomplished a great deal in terms of improving factory safety. However, their efforts are confined to factories that supply signatory brands. The rest—about 1,550 factories, or a little over 40% of all factories that export—fall under the auspices of a third factory monitoring program called the National Initiative. This is where the Bangladesh government comes in: Like the Accord and Alliance, it was created in the aftermath of Rana Plaza when the government of Bangladesh entered into an agreement with the European Union to improve labor standards in the country’s export sector. The National Initiative is responsible for inspecting all factories that supply any foreign buyer that is not part of the Accord or Alliance. Compared to the private inspection programs, the National Alliance’s efforts have been lagging; the hope is that it will catch up as the regulatory capacity of the Bangladesh state is strengthened, thanks in part to significant support from the International Labor Office.

During my last research trip to Bangladesh, in April 2017, there was significant concern about the future of the post-Rana Plaza reforms. The Accord and Alliance were both set to expire in about a year’s time, and it was unclear whether the state was ready to assume the work being done by the private inspection programs, especially since the National Initiative was already behind schedule. In part, this is a question of state capacity—i.e. would the Labor Ministry have enough new inspectors (and enough new vehicles for inspectors to travel from factory to factory)? But there are also questions about the state’s willingness to more effectively regulate factory safety, and labor conditions more generally,
given the garment sector’s outsized importance in the Bangladesh political economy. Apparel exports are the largest source of foreign earnings and formal sector employment, and factory owners are a well-connected and powerful constituency.

Shortly after my last round of fieldwork, the Accord announced that it will extend its efforts for several more years—an announcement that created tension with the Bangladesh government, which has criticized the Accord at times, alleging that it is a violation of Bangladeshi sovereignty that dampens the industry’s global competitiveness. At this point, it looks clear that at least some form of private governance will continue to operate in the RMG sector for at the near future, but the medium- to long-term status of the industry, and the degree to which the government will be committed to enforcing international labor standards, remains to be seen.

The post-Rana Plaza reforms in Bangladesh have inspired a spate of research. Much of it, especially from scholars in political science and management, focuses on the Accord and Alliance. Among the questions this work asks is, do these kinds of private governance mechanisms to regulate supply chains work? While important, there is a broader set of questions that I think development sociologists are particularly well-positioned to answer: What role can the state play in addressing the “race to the bottom” dynamic in export industries? How are social movement dynamics, including transnational advocacy networks, creating pressure on supply chain stakeholders, such as the foreign brands on whose orders the continued growth of Bangladesh’s RMG sector depends? To what degree are the resources being invested in factory remediation improving the livelihoods and well-being of garment workers more broadly, particularly the women workers who comprise the majority of the industry’s labor force and face unique challenges—a topic that Shelly Feldman explored in a recent Sociology of Development Section Policy Brief. Finally, how should we understand a private sector initiative like the Accord that involves both representatives of developing-country workers and global companies? Are they sui generis to post-Rana Plaza Bangladesh, or might this model be extended to other country and industry contexts? If so, could these entities represent a new kind of development actor? These are just some of the many questions that development sociologists can help answer, in Bangladesh and beyond, as there is much work to be done. I look forward to our section program this August in Philadelphia, which I suspect will provide plenty of food for thought on these and other pressing topics.

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https://sociology.virginia.edu/content/jennifer-bair

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THE STATE OF THE FIELD

Recent Trends in the Political Economy of Development

The political economy of development has long been dominated by big, broad, often sweeping categories like capitalist transformation, class structures, dependency, the world system, and the developmental state. Historically, the field focused on the relative weight of state, market, and society in shaping various developmental trajectories, treating each domain as a more or less discrete category and their interrelations as mostly structural. But over the past few decades three marked trends have led us to recognize that these domains are far more interdependent and their boundaries far more contested than classical political economy allowed for. First, the sheer range of development trajectories and outcomes across the globe have multiplied in type and complexity. The Third World is no longer a singular world, and much of it is clearly no longer third. Second, globalization has witnessed a dramatic untethering of global finance and a reorganization of global capitalist production into global value chains that together have exploded the familiar confines of national economies and radically reconfigured the international division of labor and its distributive effects. Third, democratization in the global south and the emergence of various forms of transnational politics and movements have generated new actors and new modes of contention (Paschel 2016; Yashar 2005).

These developments have in turn fueled new research interests in the political economy of development. While the resulting literature is broad and diverse, I want to highlight two areas where sociologists have made particularly important contributions. The first is a more direct focus on political processes and in particular a recognition that the balance between the traditional domains of state, market, and society is not only increasingly blurred but driven as much by political as by structural factors. The second is that while sociologists have worked hard to demonstrate the continued relevance of the state – especially pushing back against neoliberal narratives of eclipse – they have done so by quite
dramatically disaggregating the state, both in terms of understanding that state power and authority is multifaceted and that is operates at multiple levels.

In one of the classic texts of development sociology, Cardoso and Faletto’s *Development and Dependency* (1979), the term democracy hardly appears, yet as it turns out, democracy had a big role to play in Latin America’s break with dependency and in particular its break with a model of development that emphasized growth at the expense of inclusion (Huber and Stephens 2012). Similarly, if the developmental state literature almost took authoritarianism for granted, many of these states have since made the transition to democracy (with important exceptions such as China). If democracy was long seen as the privileged object of political scientists, it has been increasingly taken up by sociologists and made central to understanding developmental outcomes, but with a critical twist. While political scientists have continued to focus on party systems and electoral dynamics, sociologists have been more concerned with the full range of democratic practices, including the role of civil society and social movements in particular. Developing a line of thinking that can be traced back to Rueschemeyer, Stephens, and Stephens’ *Capitalist Development and Democracy* which argued that the effectiveness of democracy depended in large part on the organizational capacities of the working class, a new generation of sociologists have focused on the politicization of a new set of actors from below. At the most general and comparative level, Kadivar (2018) draws on data from 80 developing democracies to show that the depth and length of popular mobilization is positively associated with democratic consolidation. With a similar focus on the role of civil society, Sandbrook at al. (2007) argue that the most successful cases of social democratic development in the global south have been driven by democratic politics. Tackling one of the most challenging cases for understanding when and how democracies can confront entrenched inequalities, Agarwala’s (2013) study of India’s informal sector examines how gender inequalities have been challenged by mobilized women. Navigating around traditional, male-dominated unions and state bureaucracies that have largely been indifferent to the conditions of women’s employment, Agarwala shows how women in the construction and beedhi (indigenous cigarettes) sectors have organized and leveraged regional political party competition to secure significant welfare gains. Sanyal (2009) also shows how even the most excluded women in rural India have been able use micro-credit programs not so much for economic gain, but rather to develop their “associational capabilities”, expanding their public presence in deeply patriarchal contexts and even getting into formal politics. And in her book, *Becoming Black Political Subjects* (2016), Paschel deploys the idea of political fields to explain how black movements in Brazil and Colombia have, with varying degrees of success, successfully leverage global human rights discourses and new political opportunities in the democratic era to secure racial redress. The central point in all these works is that democracies, no matter how thin and no matter how constrained by neoliberal globalization, can provide subordinate groups with opportunities to organize and under some circumstances even secure social gains.

This renewed interest in politics and political processes has gone hand in hand with a much more disaggregated focus on the state. More recent work has introduced three key analytic innovations.

First, there is greater appreciation for the complexity of the challenges faced by the 21st century developmental state (Evans 2014). As globalization has eroded the buffers between the national and the global, and as the global economy has increasingly become organized through deterritorialized global value chains, the nature of the state’s role in supporting the economy has changed. If the developmental state provided direct support to selected industrial partners, the “network state” or “flexible state” is more geared to coordination and facilitation both through broad measures that improve the general institutional environment and interventions geared to reducing the costs and increasing the complementarities of building network ties (O’Riain 2004).

The case of China is illustrative. First, the boundaries between the Chinese state, society, and market are highly blurred. Tsai (2002), for example, has shown that despite poorly defined property rights or a well-developed public banking system, entrepreneurs and local officials have worked closely together to create a vibrant shadow finance system that is highly effective in mobilizing capital for development. In China, it is not simply the state and its bureaucratic logic that is embedded in society, but the entire disciplinary apparatus of the Party. CK Lee (2014) takes this point ever further by arguing that embeddedness has been cemented by the formation of a “cadre-capitalist class.” The complexity of synergistic state-market relations is only amplified when one turns to the challenges of social development. Building on Sen’s definition of development as capability expansion, Evans and I have argued that the key to social development success – as highlighted by cases as varied as Brazil, the Indian state of Kerala, and South Korea – lies in the state’s embeddedness in civil society, and specifically in ties to encompassing civil society formations that can co-produce social development with the state. In a comparative analysis of Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, and Taiwan, Cheol-Sung Lee (2012) brings a more micro-sociological lens to making a similar case by showing that the quality of embeddedness can be located in specific associational ties between state and civil society actors.
Exploring the embeddedness of the state in society has also drawn attention to more localized views of the state, both in institutional and scalar terms. A new literature has gone beyond the traditional emphasis on Weberian bureaucrats fulfilling well-defined roles to focus more on specific constellations of actors within the state or distinct categories of front-line workers. The former includes McDonnell’s (2017) identification of high-performing niches within the Ghanian state that are “distinct-yet-embedded subsystems” that don’t conform with dominant state institutions and Graizbord’s (2017) work on how technocrats in the Mexican state have leveraged their institutional power and managed political pressures to reshape Mexico’s social development state (2017). The latter includes new work on professions in the global south (Chorev and Schrank 2017), Piore and Schrank’s work on labor inspectors (2018) and Coslovsky’s (2015) study of the Brazilian Ministerio Publico and its “lawyers for civil society.” In scalar terms, the recognition that state power and authority, as well as political constellations, can vary dramatically over the national territory, has brought more attention to subnational and local states (Singh 2015 and Heller 2017). Indeed, a strong case has emerged that in comparative terms one of the greatest determinants of developmental success on both the social and economic front pivots on the role of the local state, which has more often than not been the weak link both in the chain of democracy (the local as a redoubt of authoritarianism) and the chain of delivery and successful coordination. A perfect example is Gibson’s (2018) study of the success of Brazil’s public health care system in which he shows that there has been wide variation across cities in their ability to successfully implement Federal policies and deploy federal resources. He shows moreover that this variability is tied to the strength and capacity of local health care movements to penetrate the local state and actively shape policies. All of these new contributions fit nicely with broader theoretical statements that have focused on disaggregating the state and paying closer attention to specific forms of entwining of the state with civil society and the conditions under which this can result in forms of co-production that support inclusive development (Soifer and Vom Hau 2008, Evans and Heller 2015, Centeno et al. 2018).

Moving beyond the traditional, discrete categories of the political economy of development, new research has developed more focused strategies for understanding how state, society and market are dynamically imbricated. And if the political economy of development was only marginally in dialogue with the discipline of sociology as a whole, these more recent contributions bring a welcome engagement with sociological literatures on race, gender, movements, organizations, networks, and political sociology.

See page 50 for a complete list of references.

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2017 SECTION PRIZE WINNER SPOTLIGHTS

2017 Sociology of Development Book Awardee

Dr. Pablo Lapegna is Associate Professor of Sociology and Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Georgia. He obtained his degree in Sociology (Licenciatura) from the University of Buenos Aires in 2001, and his PhD in Sociology from the State University of New York at Stony Brook in 2011. He teaches and writes about social movements, environmental issues, critical agrarian studies, development, and global processes, with a focus on Latin America and using qualitative methods. He has published articles in the Journal of Latin American Studies, Latin American Politics and Society, the Journal of Agrarian Change, the Journal of Peasant Studies, the Journal of World-Systems Research, the Journal of Contemporary Ethnography, and Sociological Forum, among others. His book Soybeans and Power: Genetically Modified Crops, Environmental Politics, and Social Movements in Argentina (Oxford University Press, 2016) won the 2017 Best Book Award of the Sociology of Development Section, American Sociological Association. He is a member of the editorial boards of the journals Qualitative Sociology, Contemporary Sociology, and the Journal of Agrarian Change.
**How did you get started on this project?**

My involvement with the places and the people portrayed in the book originated in my work as a researcher at the University of Buenos Aires in the early 2000s, and my activism with friends and colleagues around that time. I first visited Formosa in March 2003, when I travelled north with two friends who were also researchers and teachers at the University of Buenos Aires. We had heard about the protests against GM crops and agrochemicals because Formosan peasant activists had gotten in touch with the Land and Food Forum (Foro de la Tierra y la Alimentación), an activist network in which we participated, which I briefly described in the book’s Preface. Doubling as rural sociologists and activists, we recorded interviews about these issues with a digital camera and, in 2004, Diego Domínguez, Pablo Sabatino, Patricia Digilio, and I returned to Formosa to present an amateur documentary we had made. With the support of professors from the University of Formosa, we co-organized a screening of the documentary and a presentation by the affected peasants. After the event, we shared a long table with more than a dozen people, dining on empanadas and wine on a warm spring night. “You know, here we say that once you’ve touched Formosan dirt, you’re going to keep coming and coming to this province,” a man sitting across the table told me. Folk saying or not, I returned to Formosa numerous times after that, since I decided to focus on those cases for my dissertation research (I joined the PhD program at Stony Brook in 2005).

**What advice do you have for publishing?**

I learned a lot in the process of creating the book, and I will share just three things that might help other people who are in the process of publishing a book as faculty. First, start early. This may sound obvious, but you may not be aware that if you publish with an academic press, which take the review process seriously, it may take at least two years between the submission of the first draft to be reviewed and the actual publication. And, of course, you need to have that draft first! Which may easily take one or two years to complete. Keep in mind that a dissertation doesn’t make a book. Second, find your voice and discover the pleasure of writing. Dissertations tend to be quite dry, and PhD programs usually train you to write in the style of articles. Books are different; you have much more freedom and can hone in your creativity. A wonderful book that can help you on that process is Kirin Narayan’s *Alive in the Writing*. Third, and this may sound like a detail, but if you are planning to use images in the book, think in advance. If you take the pictures, keep in mind that the press will want them in a certain (high) definition. And if you are using someone else’s pictures, you need to secure the rights. You may not become aware of these issues until the publication process is well in advance, and it may be too late to do either. And who doesn’t like to see pictures in a book?

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**Honorable Mention for the 2017 Sociology of Development Book Award**

Terence E. McDonnell is an Associate Professor of Sociology and concurrent faculty at the Keough School of Global Affairs. He is a cultural sociologist (PhD 2009, Northwestern University) who studies the role of objects, media, and art in development interventions and social movements. McDonnell’s book, *Best Laid Plans: Cultural Entropy and the Unraveling of AIDS Media Campaigns* (University of Chicago Press) develops the idea of “cultural entropy” to explain how best practices and evidence-based HIV/AIDS media campaigns in Accra, Ghana, often fail to change peoples’ belief and behavior. He finds that as modernization and globalization makes culture more complex, the chances for misinterpretation increase and international health NGOs find it difficult to control their messages. His research has been published in numerous sociological journals including *The American Journal of Sociology*, *Sociological Theory*, *Qualitative Sociology*, *Theory and Society*, *Poetics*, and *Social Problems*. 
How did you get started on this project?

I have a longstanding interest in understanding whether and how instrumental uses of culture “work.” Do cultural objects do what people ask them to do? How do people try to maximize the effect of culture? I was already studying the protest posters and street theater of ACT UP and other AIDS social movements in the U.S. Then I had an opportunity to visit the inestimable Erin Metz McDonnell (who I’m now privileged to call my wife!) while she was on a Fulbright to Ghana. Erin had noticed that HIV/AIDS billboards had saturated Accra’s cityscape, and she suggested I might want to pursue a pilot study while on my visit. I, too, was struck by the visibility of AIDS campaigns, the diversity of strategies, and the number of organizations. It seemed a great opportunity—for a single city, I could observe organizations as they designed campaigns, assess which campaigns worked, and compare campaigns to theorize why some “worked” and others didn’t. Once I got into the project, I realized these campaigns often didn’t work according to plan: female condoms are turned into bracelets, AIDS posters become home decorations, red ribbons fade into pink under the sun changing the meaning of the message for residents of Accra. The question then shifted. If I couldn’t explain what worked, I could instead explain why campaign designers were convinced their campaigns were effective and identify the mechanisms that led to the widespread misinterpretation and misuse of the campaign materials. In so doing, I realized how my concept of “cultural entropy” could apply across development interventions that seek to harness local cultural knowledge and practice.

What advice do you have for publishing?

First, speak with book editors early in the process. I made the mistake of drafting a book proposal before talking with an editor—and editors weren’t interested in the book. After speaking with editors, I learned where their enthusiasm lay, which would have improved my proposal and the chance of an early contract. Second, pursue the book you want to write, not the book you imagine people will want to buy. I initially pitched a book that I thought would reach the widest possible audience (public health) but buried the idea of “cultural entropy”—the idea I was passionate about pursuing. Conversations with editors made clear that cultural entropy was the book’s central idea. So, see point one. Third, take time to get the argument right. Not securing an early contract was a blessing in disguise. I had time to develop my ideas without a looming deadline. Fourth, if a press says no at first, you can always go back. Chicago (my press) initially passed on the project. I asked them to reconsider when the book was reframed around cultural entropy. Fifth, send the manuscript to multiple presses. Ethically, tell editors when you do this, as it is a cost for a press to put your book under review. That said, when on the tenure clock, with a full manuscript in hand and without a contract, protect your interests by having presses compete. That way disruptions in the review process at one press won’t delay the timely publication of your work.

Michael Levien is assistant professor of sociology at Johns Hopkins University. He received his PhD in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley in 2013. His research falls within the fields of development sociology, political sociology, agrarian political economy, and social theory, with a geographic focus on India. His is the author of Dispossession Without Development: Land Grabs in Neoliberal India (2018, Oxford University Press).

How did you get started on this project?

The idea for this paper came from an unexpected finding during the fieldwork for my dissertation (now book). The project was not about social capital, but about how the political economy of land dispossession has changed under neoliberalism in India, and with what consequences for farmers and for anti-dispossession politics. My case was a village in the state of Rajasthan that was forced to give its land for a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). What I did not expect going into the project was that village land brokers would be a very important part of the story, and key to understanding who benefited from the project and why no local opposition to it emerged.

These brokers were local farmers, disproportionately but not exclusively from upper caste and class backgrounds (and all men), who facilitated land sales between fellow villagers and outside investors when the proposed SEZ unleashed a
speculative land boom on surrounding farmland. These brokers told me, and my subsequent survey confirmed, that what was really crucial to becoming a broker was social connections in the city, which many of them had made as milk middlemen or through other forms of off-farm employment and business—diversification made possible by their prior and superior endowments of land. This stratum included the former feudal lord of the village, the past and present village headman, and many dominant caste farmers. The sellers tended to be lower-caste, poor, and less-educated farmer-workers who were under economic compulsion because they had no other economic assets and who had no good information about the SEZ and what it meant for land prices. Many of the sellers subsequently felt cheated by these brokers who made fortunes facilitating these land deals in connivance with outside investors, often at retrospectively low prices. So, brokers turned out to be very divisive figures. They helped to divide the village vis-à-vis the government and SEZ and undermine the possibility for collective action despite widespread anger at the loss of land and the fact that the SEZ did not provide locals with the promised jobs or infrastructure.

As I was observing this, I picked up a book on social capital in India that seemingly identified the exact same kinds of village brokers in the same region, but that attributed to them a far more positive function of activating social capital for development and democracy. How could one person come to the conclusion that villages had collective stocks of networks, norms, and trust, which just needed to be activated by local leaders to enable collective action around common goals, while I was finding that these leaders were utilizing individual networks to undermine norms and trust and disable collective action? It prompted me to take a deep dive into the vast social capital literature. And I came out convinced that there were inherent shortcomings to the collectivist conception of social capital advanced most notably by Robert Putnam and used very widely in the development literature. By grouping networks, norms, and trust together and seeing them as the collective possession of social units like a village, this Durkheimian conception of social capital could not deal with unequal individual social networks within social units and the likelihood that better-connected individuals will use theirs in violation of norms and trust. I then turned to Bourdieu’s conception of social capital, which despite being far less developed than his theory of cultural capital, seemed better able to capture the way in which networks were distributed unequally and rooted in class structures, and were just as likely to be used for self-enrichment than the collective good. Whereas Putnam’s conception of social capital lacks coherence at the micro-level (because networks, norms, and trust are separable and aren’t collective possessions), Bourdieu’s conception of social capital usefully identifies an important mechanism by which class inequalities shape who benefits from development projects and economic growth. But if you use Bourdieu’s more plausible conception of social capital, and if you see development as ensuring broad-based or equitable growth, then social capital should be seen as an obstacle to development rather than an asset.

What advice do you have for publishing?

I would just encourage young scholars, graduate students in particular, to be confident in their work, to follow their intellect rather than academic fashion, and to not shy away from tackling big theoretical issues. Sharp criticisms and rejection come with the territory. Responding to good but difficult feedback will always push your analysis forward. When you encounter criticisms that you find unpersuasive, though, you should not back down but use it as an opportunity to sharpen and clarify your arguments. Sometimes it works out, sometimes it doesn’t. Spend enough time away from your computer to keep things in perspective.

Honorable Mention for the 2017 Sociology of Development Faculty Article Award

Sahan Savas Karatasli, Assistant Research Scientist and Lecturer at Department of Sociology, Arrighi Center for Global Studies, Johns Hopkins University

I received my PhD in 2013 at the Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University with a dissertation titled “Financial Expansions, Hegemonic Transitions and Nationalism: A Longue Durée Analysis of State-Seeking Nationalist Movements” (Winner of the 2014 Theda Skocpol Dissertation Award by Comparative and Historical Sociology Section of the ASA). My research examines global and long-term dynamics of capitalism, social movements, and wars. At Johns Hopkins University, I took an active part in the launching of the Arrighi Center for Global Studies, co-coordinated
various research groups (i.e. global social protest and international development research working group) and taught courses in social movements, development, comparative methods, and statistics. In 2015-2017, I continued my studies as a post-doctoral research fellow of the “Empires: Domination, Collaboration and Resistance” research working group at the Princeton Institute of International, and Regional Studies (PIIRS) at Princeton University. In August 2018, I will be joining the Department of Sociology at University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

**How did you get started on this project?**

This paper is a part of a broader research project which explores long-term dynamics of capitalism, crisis, and social change. I initially started working on heterodox ways of empirically analyzing modes of capitalist world-economy with my former PhD advisor, Giovanni Arrighi (1937-2009). While we never attempted to conduct a long-historical empirical analysis of zones of capitalist world-economy, the dissolution of the trimodal structure was apparent in the preliminary research that we were conducting. Later on, I had to revisit this unfinished study because of my research on global waves of nationalism in world history. When writing my PhD dissertation, I felt the necessity to operationalize different zones of the world-economy from 16th century onwards but, to my surprise, there were no empirical studies that I could rely on for that matter. After finishing my PhD, I kept working on these problems as one of my secondary research projects. In one of the courses I taught at JHU for five semesters (entitled “Research Tools for Global Sociology and Development”), I started teaching undergraduate students how to replicate existing development studies using existing World Bank, IMF, and ILO data. In this course, I also started replicating and extending the Arrighi-Drangel study in different ways. Over time, with Sefika Kumral, we started to work on the Maddison data and to rethink the long-historical development of capitalism by giving emphasis to how capitalism transforms during periods of systemic crisis and chaos. This led to a series of conference papers that shaped our thinking. Of course, we were not happy about the Maddison data because of existing limitations, yet it seemed to be the only choice available. In 2015, at JHU, I co-taught a course with Dan Pasciuti entitled “Research Seminar on Stratification in the Modern World Economy: 1600-2014,” where we compared and critically assessed the limitations and prospects of all existing datasets for research on capitalist world-economy in the longue durée. After this course, I had clearer ideas about how to solve various data-related issues of this project. The simultaneous discussions at the empirical and theoretical levels gradually led to the production of this paper.

**What advice do you have for publishing?**

It is very important to see publication not as an end in itself but as an integral and organic part of the research process. Every research project improves through scholarly interaction through comments and feedback. Personally, I have greatly benefited from feedback and comments I received at the professional conferences, and my submissions to peer-reviewed academic journals. I believe that even comments one receives in the rejection letters have elements that will improve one’s research. Hence, *my first advice is that one should see publication as a tool to receive good feedback that will improve your research*. This is ultimately linked to second major issue. *To receive good feedback, you need to find the right journal*. For graduate students, this may not be as easy as it sounds. It usually takes time to understand which options are around there. Yet, in my experience, the journals you enjoy reading and cite in your own research usually tend to be right journals to receive good feedback. Finally, *do not underestimate the importance of publishing*. Ideas, theories, and findings you produce in your research do not have any use value if they are not circulated. Hence publishing is as important as production of your ideas.

**2017 Sociology of Development Graduate Student Paper Award**

**Manuel Rosaldo** is a doctoral candidate in sociology at UC Berkeley. His research analyzes the potentials, constraints, and contradictions of labor rights organizing among informal workers. His dissertation focuses on waste picker rights organizing and policy-making in Brazil and Colombia. He holds a Masters in Global Affairs from New York University.
Manuel Rosaldo and Henri Acosta recycling in Cali, Colombia in 2012


**How did you get started on this project?**

After graduating from college, I worked as a labor union organizer in New York City and New Haven. When I arrived at graduate school, I learned that the majority of the world’s workers worked in the informal economy, and that labor scholars and unionists had traditionally dismissed informal workers as too weak and fragmented to organize. And yet, over the past 30 years, millions of informal workers have organized to improve their conditions and voice. So, I was curious about how these workers, who had been excluded from the mainstream labor movement, were organizing.

I decided to study the Colombian waste picker movement as a “least likely case” for successful organizing due to both the waste pickers’ extreme marginalization and the Colombian state’s violent repression of labor movements. Just 25 years ago in Bogotá, waste pickers were referred to as “desechables” (disposable people) and targeted by social cleansing death squads, who murdered hundreds of them on the streets. And yet today, over 10,000 waste pickers have collectively organized and pressured the municipal government into providing them with official uniforms, trucks, and remuneration in recognition of their public service. Can you imagine that happening in New York City or San Francisco?

So I wanted to know what strategies Colombian waste pickers were using to gain and wield power. And now, for my dissertation research I’ve expanded the project—I’m comparing waste picker movements in Colombia, which came of age under repressive rightwing regimes, and movements in Brazil, which matured under the patronage of leftist regimes.

**What advice do you have for publishing?**

As a graduate student, one of the hardest parts of writing for me is the solitude. So, I find peer writing groups enormously helpful—I currently participate in four of them! The first is an online dissertation writing bootcamp run by the National Center for Faculty Diversity and Development, where I post daily check-ins about writing goals and progress. The second is a write-on-site group for students in my department that meets three times a week. We don’t read each other’s work—we just write together for three hours at a time. The third is an informal reading group with two friends from my department in which we each present a piece of writing once per month and discuss it. The final one is a formal graduate workshop for students who research the Global South. These groups provide the accountability, feedback, and moral support that I need to write and to publish.

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**DISPARITIES IN DEVELOPMENT**

**The 6th Annual Sociology of Development Conference**

Wayne State University, Detroit, MI

The 6th Annual Sociology of Development Conference, “Disparities in Development,” held last October at Wayne State University in Detroit, was a well-attended and substantively engaging three-day event that broadened the intellectual discourse of our sub-discipline and attracted many new participants from other disciplines, along with practitioners from outside the academy. Over 200 people registered for more than 125 presentations by scholars from eight countries, six keynote talks, workshops for graduate students and new faculty, and a closing plenary put on by local community members on development issues in Detroit.
This was the first conference held in the Midwest, drawing new participants from local and regional colleges/universities. This was also the first conference in a major urban area, attracting a large number of non-academics from the local community.

We promoted the conference widely across our university. It became clear during this process that there are many scholars (including some in my own department) who do “Development” research, but just don’t know it. Taking the time to educate our colleagues proved very worthwhile, not only boosting conference participation but – perhaps more importantly – raising awareness and fostering (hopefully) enduring interdisciplinary linkages among various units across campus, including Urban Studies, the Law School, the Medical School, Public Health, the Center for the Study of Citizenship, and The Center for Urban Responses to Environmental Stressors (CURES), among many others.

Papers were organized into 32 panels, covering a wide range of disparities, with special emphases on the economy, health, gender, labor, and the environment. Each day’s program was organized thematically, with panel topics being aligned with the preceding keynote talk. This proved to be a useful format that facilitated interactions among participants within and across panels.

Highlighted conference presentations included an evening keynote address by Saskia Sassen at the Detroit Museum of African-American History, and keynote talks by Rena Agarwala, Art Alderson, Tom Dietz, Moshe Semyonov, and Howard Waitzkin. A special issue of *Sociology of Development*, to be published this September, will include several of these presentations.

There were a number of “firsts” at this conference. Perhaps most significant was an emphasis on Development in the Global North. At previous conferences, Development was framed primarily within a Global North-Global South context. The setting of Detroit and surrounding legacy cities
Another valuable first was a series of workshops for graduate students and new faculty on preparing for the job market and navigating the journal submission and review process. Both of these workshops were well attended and received high marks from the participants. My thanks to Tom Dietz for suggesting these workshops.

Some takeaways from this conference:

- Don’t start at 8 a.m. That was clearly a painful experience for several of our participants. Early morning attendance was a bit low and grew throughout the day.

- The close and easy access to Detroit for many participants meant that registrants could attend a single panel and depart, rather than staying for the entire conference, as was typical at previous conferences. So while the overall attendance was high, the daily attendance varied significantly.

- This was a lot of work, and it seemed like we were starting the process from scratch, which created a rather steep learning curve. Also, it wasn’t clear throughout the process what (if any) role the Development Section should play in this process. The section might consider creation of a conference subcommittee, including previous organizers, to provide some baseline information, and assist/guide the organizers.

- This was also a very costly affair, in the neighborhood of $30,000. That’s a lot of money for a state-funded urban university in an economically challenged state. Both the cost and effort required to host the conference raise the question of whether this should continue to be an annual event.

- I would encourage the section to invite sociologists from related ASA sections, as well as practitioners outside the academy (World Bank, UN, etc.) to participate in the conference, as a means of broadening the visibility of our collective work and also gaining valuable input from outside our field.

Let me close by thanking our conference organizing committee, without whose efforts this conference would not have been successful. These include Michelle Matthews, Heidi Gottfried, Michelle Jacobs, Khari Brown, Erin Baker-Moss, and Abberley Sorg. And a special shout-out to Anabel Stoeckle, one of our many outstanding graduate students here at WSU, who was the primary organizer of the conference.
I would also like to thank our sponsors for making this event possible, including the University of California Press, The Michigan State University Department of Sociology, along with support from my own university, Dr. Keith Whitfield, Provost; Dr. Stephen Lanier, Vice President for Research; Dr. Ahmad Ezzeddine, Associate Vice-President for Educational Outreach and International Programs; and Dr. Wayne Raskind, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

And a final thanks to everyone in the section who participated in this conference. I hope you all found it as worthwhile as I did. I look forward to another successful conference next fall at the University of Illinois.

Jeffrey Kentor is Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at Wayne State University.

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REFLECTIONS ON THE 2018 WINTER OLYMPICS

Sports Diplomacy in Divided Korea: From Pyeongchang to Panmunjom in 2018

At the end of March 2018, Thomas Bach, the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) met Kim Jong-un in North Korea’s capital Pyongyang. After a 30-minute meeting both men went to the impressive and gigantic May Day Stadium with its 150,000 capacity. There, they continued their conversation for another 45 minutes while following a local football match. Bach stayed for three days in the world’s most secretive and least understood country and had several further meetings with sports officials and administrators. For Bach, this trip provided another opportunity to convince the rest of the world that sport builds bridges and promotes understanding, reconciliation, and peace. It is very likely that it will, sometime in the future, feature in the nomination of IOC and, of course, Bach to receive the Peace Nobel Prize. Kim Jong-un confirmed to his visitor that he is keen to continue participating in, and using, international sport, in general, and mega events such as the Olympic Games and the Soccer World Cup, in particular. That desire is driven by two foreign policy objectives: to improve the country’s image and reputation abroad and to promote an alternative discourse about North Korea.

That also succinctly summarizes North Korea’s last-minute participation in the Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang in South Korea, only 80 km south of the heavily fortified inter-Korean border, also known as the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). In his New Year’s speech, Kim Jong-un surprisingly wished Pyeongchang all the best for a successful Winter Olympics and offered to talk about the attendance of a North Korean delegation. In addition to the surprising content, the non-aggressive and almost reconciliatory tone of his speech was widely noted.

Six weeks later, a large North Korean contingent arrived in South Korea. It consisted of 22 athletes; coaches, sports administrators, and government officials; media representatives; a taekwondo performance group; an art troupe; an orchestra; and almost 200 female cheerleaders. The latter caught global media attention due to their impeccable routines and energetic performances, for example, when they supported the joint (North and South) Korean ice hockey team. The latter became the symbolically most powerful expression of pan-Korean unity.

Equally impressive and symbolically very meaningful was the entertaining and thoughtful Olympic opening ceremony. It was inward and outward looking, consolidated South Koreans’ sense of national identity, promoted the nation as a brand, presented a selection of the host country’s material and immaterial culture, reminded the rest of the world of past and present achievements, and offered several very specific political messages. Most prominent among the latter was, of course, the political division of the Korean people since 1948. For many spectators, the arrival of South and North Korean athletes in the Olympic Stadium waving the unification flag became a highly emotional experience. This practice [of entering sports stadiums as a united Korean team] has a long tradition as both countries used the Olympic Games in Sydney (2000), Athens (2004) and Turin (2006), several Asian Games
and other international competitions to remind their respective populations and the rest of the world that the reunification of the divided Korean people is still an unresolved political issue.

The attendance of a high ranking political delegation from North Korea, led by Kim Jong-un’s sister, Kim Yo-jong, provided further evidence that the North Korean leader’s reinvigoration of sports diplomacy was serious and not just a short-lived PR stunt. Furthermore, Kim Yo-jong personally delivered an invitation to the South Korean president, Moon Jae-in for an inter-Korean summit with her brother.

These extraordinary events at the 2018 Winter Olympics created a global interest in the concept (and reality) of sports diplomacy and raised three key questions: What exactly is sports diplomacy, how does it work, and what are the advantages and disadvantages?

While the answers to the last two questions depend considerably on the specific socio-historical, economic, political and/or cultural context, defining sports diplomacy is relatively straightforward: It is best understood as the complete range of international contacts and encounters that occur between sportsmen and women, teams, fans and spectators, managers, coaches, administrators, and politicians in the context of competitions, events, exchanges, cooperations, and collaborations. These are driven by broader foreign policy objectives and impact on the general relations between, and overall political climate in, the countries involved.

Sports diplomacy fully exploits sport’s potential to facilitate international cooperation, increase understanding, and bridge profound differences. It involves creating opportunities for contacts between divided, and even hostile, nations to be initiated or renewed, on an, apparently, informal basis. Athletes, teams, and sport administrators appear non-threatening since they are perceived to be apolitical and not motivated by a distinctive political agenda. For governments, the involvement of non-governmental and non-state actors is very convenient and relatively risk-free. If their efforts are unsuccessful, the political fall-out will be minimal and politicians will not inevitably lose face or suffer from embarrassment. In comparison to traditional forms of foreign policy, sports diplomacy does not happen behind closed doors but allows the general public to witness it firsthand.

However, as it frequently involves sending diplomatic signals, making sense of the often symbolic and/or hidden messages requires sophisticated interpretive skills and a detailed understanding of the context. Moon Jae-in initially proposed to send a unified Korean to the Pyeongchang Olympics to improve inter-Korean relations in June 2017, only one month after he came to power. That suggestion contained an encrypted diplomatic message to the U.S. administration that he was not planning to follow Donald Trump’s confrontational foreign policy approach.

In his New Year’s Speech, six months later, Kim Jong-un had three different audiences in mind. First, he offered reassurances to his own people that reunification continued to be on his political radar. Second, he announced a turning point in the country’s attitude towards international relations to a global audience. Finally, Kim Jong-un was seeking confirmation from Moon Jae-in that his previous proposal was genuine and serious.

Moon Jae-in’s lunch meeting with Kim Yo-jong less than 24 hours after the opening ceremony in Seoul’s Blue House, the official residence of the South Korean president, where they discussed inter-Korean relations, clearly indicated that he was serious and intends to return to a foreign policy that favors rapprochement and engagement.

Even the seating arrangements at the opening ceremony were full of symbolism. Kim Yo-jong sat right behind Moon Jae-in, while the U.S. vice president, Mike Pence, sat next to South Korea’s presidential couple. The task to keep the North American and North Korean representatives apart fell, suitably, to a friendly, white-haired man, who is twice the age of Kim Young-un and has three decades of experience of living in a politically divided society, the German president Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

Considering the steadily declining support for reunification among young people in South Korea, the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics also offered Moon Jae-in a great opportunity to reinforce and gather domestic support for his foreign policy approach towards the North. He and Kim Jong-un will certainly make it into the Korean history books as they agreed to meet on 27 April 2018 in Korea’s Peace House in Panmunjom on the Southern side of the DMZ. Maybe sports diplomacy gets a mention too – as a kind of forerunner.

Dr. Udo Merkel is a Senior Lecturer in Events Management at the University of Brighton. He holds various degrees from British and German universities in the Social Sciences and Sport Sciences. Over the last twenty years, he has worked at a number of universities in mainland Europe, Latin America and South-East Asia.

At the School of Sport and Service Management he is part of the Events Management team teaching both undergraduate and postgraduate students. His lectures and seminars usually focus on the critical, social-scientific analysis of the events industry. He is particularly interested in the sociology, politics, and economics of hosting and participating in mega events, in particular sports events, and
Earlier this year, the Winter Olympic Games took place in the South Korean town of Pyeongchang. During the two-week period of the sports mega-event, this humble countryside community attracted huge media attention globally and received many visitors from various parts of the world. Now, the competition is all over and the vibrancy that this sporting spectacle brought to the town has faded away. Yet, the event has left distinctive marks in Pyeongchang.

The Winter Olympic Games has had a meaningful impact on the geopolitics in Northeast Asia, particularly concerning North and South Korean relations. It should be noted that political and military tensions surrounding the Korean Peninsula were high until the end of 2017. North Korea’s nuclear weapon programs and missile tests, and the subsequent online brinkmanship between Mr. Kim Jung-un and Mr. Donald Trump worsened the conflict in East Asia. Because of the escalating political troubles, some countries such as France and Germany even considered skipping this Olympics to be held in Pyeongchang which is just 30 miles away from the heavily militarized border that divides the two Koreas.

On New Year’s Day, the North Korean leader unexpectedly declared that his country would support the Winter Olympic Games to be staged in South Korea, and North Korean athletes would participate in the event. Having campaigned for making this sporting occasion Peace Olympics, the South welcomed the gesture from the North. The two sides immediately reopened the bilateral communication line after almost a two-year hiatus to discuss the North Korean visit to Pyeongchang. At this inter-Korean Olympic talk, the two Korean states agreed to march as one at the opening ceremony and to field a unified Korean women’s ice hockey team. The International Olympic Committee also approved this proposal.

More than 250 North Korean delegations took part in the Winter Olympics and the two Korean teams displayed unity and amenity to the international audiences on the Olympic stage. Most importantly, Kim Yo-jung, the younger sister of the North Korean leader Kim Jung-un, also attended the Olympic Games. This marked the first North Korean ruling family’s visit to the South, and her visit indicated the communist state’s willingness to improve its relations with its southern siblings. Kim Yo-jung also delivered a message from her brother to the South Korean President Moon Jae-in. The letter included a formal invitation to the North Korean capital Pyeongyang.

This mood of rapprochement lasts after the Olympics. Most obvious examples are the two summit meetings to be held in the coming months. The North and South Korean leaders will meet on the 27th of April which is only a week away from the time of this writing, and the very first U.S.-North Korean Summit is planned to take place in late May or early June. The agenda for these highest-level talks may include the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the peace treaty between the two Koreas. Regardless of the outcomes, the fact that the three heads of state will sit at the negotiation table alone presents a meaningful political breakthrough.

Staging a sports mega-event often necessitates giant construction projects. The 2018 Winter Olympics was no exception. However, this legacy of the Olympic driven development is less optimistic than the political one. Pyeongchang is a relatively isolated rural area and the local population is comparatively low. Understandably, a number of civic organizations questioned the sustainability of the planned large-scale Olympic development project from the outset. The activist groups also warned that the current development plan would only produce white elephants. Because of sheer economic and environmental costs, they proposed a more sustainable option such as hosting some sporting events jointly with other cities where facilities and amenities already exist.

Despite this concern, the municipal government considered the Winter Olympics an unmissable opportunity to revamp its locality. It should be noted that Pyeongchang is located in the province of Gangwon which is arguably the least developed region in South Korea. Hence, the local authority asserted the importance of transforming this town into a hub of winter sports in South Korea as a way to resolve the problem of the unbalanced regional development. The central government upheld this proposition, and this resulted in the concentration of expensive winter sport facilities in the vicinity of Pyeongchang.

Pyeongchang was able to boast its state-of-art ski resorts and indoor ice rinks during the Winter Olympics. When the sporting occasion finished, the number of visitors to

The Aftermath of the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang

has published widely in this area. Over the last few years, after visiting North Korea twice, he has produced a large number of papers on the political significance of festivals and spectacles in this secretive country, paying particular attention to the role of events as a foreign policy/diplomatic tool. Furthermore, he has recently edited two cutting edge books: Power, Politics and International Events (2014, Routledge) and Identity Discourses and Communities in International Events, Festivals and Spectacles (2013, Palgrave Macmillan).
these Olympic venues plummeted. Especially, the ski jumping hills and bobsleigh track are almost abandoned after the event as the prospect of these risk-taking activities being developed into community sport is very low. More problematically, no public authority in South Korea has a clear plan to operate these Winter Olympic facilities even though the local government issued a huge amount of municipal bonds to finance the construction of the Olympic stadiums. An essential maintenance of the Olympic venues has also begun to incur an economic burden on the provincial office. This means that the taxpayers need to pay the debts back in coming years.

The province of Gangwon is now on the verge of becoming the most indebted region in the country as a consequence of staging an expensive sporting event. Some sceptics claim that it is cheaper to demolish the Olympic facilities than to save them. Indeed, the main Olympic stadium where the opening and closing ceremonies took place will be destroyed shortly. Policymakers and politicians who had painted a rosy picture of the Winter Olympics before the event either keep silent or deny their responsibility after the games. It may be too early to conclude that the Winter Olympics will turn out to be a financial disaster. Yet, currently, there seems no sustainable way to reuse the new winter sports facilities either.

Dr Jung Woo Lee is Lecturer in Sport and Leisure Policy at the University of Edinburgh. He is also the founding member of the Edinburgh Critical Studies in Sport (ECSS) research group. He recently published (with two co-editors) an edited volume of Routledge Handbook of Sport and Politics.

SECTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

Update on the Sociology of Development Section Logo Competition

The Sectors editorial team received one submission to the Sociology of Development Section Logo Competition. The logo is currently being revised and will be unveiled at the Development Section Business Meeting this August in Philadelphia. Be on the lookout for the new logo in the Fall 2018 issue of Sectors!

Creating New Job Openings for Development Sociologists

SIGPHEI and the Coming Cross-Disciplinary Employment Website

Currently, the most pressing problem facing young development sociologists is the gloomy prospects in the job market. There is an urgent need to increase the job openings available in our discipline. The prospects for increasing employment in many sub-areas of sociology are poor. However, development sociology is relatively unique in having non-trivial pools of “extra” employment that are not tapped by the ASA Job Exchange.

Many colleges and universities have inter-disciplinary or cross-disciplinary centers that are looking for social scientists with international or development expertise. These centers are dedicated to “global studies” or “international studies.” Some concentrate on a particular geographical area such as Latin American studies or East Asian studies. These centers are often run by economists, political scientists, or humanities professors who are under instructions from their deans to recruit faculty from a broad array of different disciplines.

They would be happy to recruit development sociologists. However, they have never heard of development sociologists. As far as they know, we don’t even exist. However, if they saw our candidates, they would be interested in many of them. The trick is getting hiring committees and program heads to look at information about the development sociologists who are coming out.

SIGPHEI is the committee created by the SOCDEV council to create an outreach strategy that would open up non-sociology international studies jobs to development sociologists. SIGPHEI stands for the Supporting International and Global Programs in Higher Education Initiative.

The plan is to create a website that will list all the jobs in multidisciplinary international specialties, along with all candidates from all disciplines who might qualify for those positions.

Question: ????????? ALL CANDIDATES FOR ALL POSITIONS? ?????????

IF WE ARE TRYING TO HELP SOCDEV MEMBERS, WHY ARE WE PROVIDING JOB AID TO NON-DEVELOPMENT SOCIOLOGISTS?
A web resource just plugging our own people would not work. Department heads and deans would view such a website as biased in favor of our own people. It would not be seen as a reliable source of information.

**BUT:** If there were to be a website that had ALL the candidates from ALL the disciplines, with coverage that was viewed as being unbiased, representative, and complete – then department heads and deans WOULD use such a resource to look for candidates for their positions. Since many of the heads and deans have no idea what kind of opportunities would be available in disciplines that were not their own, such a resource could become trusted.

We expect development sociologists would do very well in this pan-disciplinary market. The research our junior scholars are doing is very strong and is of interest to a very broad population. Even with a completely level playing field, development sociologists will look very strong. If we want development economists to see SOCDEV candidates, there also have to be development economics candidates to look at. If we want the Political Science head of an East Asian Studies program to see SOCDEV candidates, there have to be political scientists and general East Asian Studies candidates to look at.

**The Plan:** The ultimate goal of SIGPHEI is to build a website that would list all the job openings in interdisciplinary international studies, global studies, development studies, and area studies programs. It would also list all the job candidates. It would be open to all social science disciplines, history (which can be very social scientific), and candidates in interdisciplinary fields such as area studies or development studies. It would serve as a bona fide labor exchange – in an area of academia which is frequently characterized by labor market failure.

We anticipate it will take a good two years to create such an institution.

Building the website itself is easy. That could easily be up and running by Fall of 2018.

Populating it with both jobs and candidates from all of the disciplines will take time and effort. It will easily take a full year of networking and sustained marketing to create a meaningful community of users.

We anticipate that a SKELETAL website will be up and running by September. There is no reason that SOCDEV job candidates (or employers) could not put their information on the website at that time.

The site will become more useful and reliable as we populate the website with more and more people from different disciplines. We anticipate it will be easy to get job candidates to post their material. It will be more work to get employers to post jobs on the site and look at the site. However, we believe the quality of the candidates on the site will make the website compelling. Employer use of the site is likely to increase over time as the reputation of the quality of the website grows.

**Bottom Line:** If you are going on the job market in 2018-19, you may want to think about posting your materials on the soon-to-come-into-existence SIGPHEI website. That site in 2018-19, will be skeletal – very much a work in progress.

If you are going on the job market in 2019-20 or any time after that, the SIGPHEI website is likely to be a very important resource indeed. Those international jobs are out there. Inter-disciplinary employers are hungry for what development sociologists do.

**Realistic catch:** Most department heads would view a source of information on candidates from one and only one discipline or sub-discipline as being narrow and biased. They would not take such an information source seriously.

_Samuel Cohn is Professor of Sociology at Texas A& M University and a founding member of the ASA Sociology of Development section._

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**New Sociology of Development Policy Briefs**

Dear Development Sociology Colleagues,

The Policy Brief Committee is pleased to announce the recent publication of three briefs in our “Sociological Insights for Development Policy” series. In the first brief of 2018, Victoria Reyes discusses the impacts of ships on host communities and makes recommendations to address the social problems that ships create and reproduce. In brief #2, Maryann Bylander draws on her extensive research in Cambodia to extend our understanding of the potential harms of microcredit. In the third brief, Roshan Pandian discusses the declining developmental impact of manufacturing employment for less developed countries.
Established to strengthen engagement between scholars, policy makers, and development practitioners, it is hoped that our policy brief series will enhance sociology's impact on development discourse and practice throughout the world. In order to build bridges between development sociologists examining the social determinants and consequences of development and professionals engaged in formulating development policy and practice, we hope that you will share these briefs widely with your colleagues, collaborators, and friends.

Thank you,
Brian Dill, Policy Brief Editor

**Can Ships Help Cultivate Cross-Country Ties?**

*Victoria Reyes, University of California, Riverside*

Ships are everywhere. War ships, education-based ships, missionary ships, hospital ships, cargo ships and cruise ships are just a few of the types of ships that operate around the world and employ and serve millions of people each year. In my research on Subic Bay, Philippines, I use observations, interviews, and document analysis to compare a U.S. military ship and an evangelical missionary ship, and find that despite their differences, both ships reproduce inequality and promote unsustainable development of the host community in three ways: by gendering the geography, or directing where ship personnel (and sometimes locals) travel and visit and how this differs based on gender, perpetuating racial and gender stereotypes through cultural orientations that are often based on inaccurate or out-of-date information, and shaping local markets. This policy brief provides concrete recommendations on ways to reduce inequalities spurred on by ships docking in host communities, including partnering with local organizations and governments to: (1) help coordinate activities in port beyond sexualized entertainment, (2) create and give cultural orientations to ship personnel and thus have the power to determine what information they should know and express concerns about their presence, and (3) provide meals which would alleviate stress on the market.


**The Wider Impacts of Microcredit: Over-indebtedness and International Migration**

*Maryann Bylander, Lewis and Clark College*

Drawing on her extensive research in Cambodia, Maryann Bylander extends our understanding of the potential harms of microcredit in her policy brief. Microcredit, she argues, can compel unwanted migration. The combination of indebtedness and migration can exacerbate individuals' vulnerability, causing them to move into potentially exploitive work. She recommends that policy makers take steps not only to understand better the scope of migration resulting from over-indebtedness but also to regulate the sector further in an effort to curb predatory forms of lending and debt collection.


**Combining Manufacturing Employment with Economic Development in the Global Era**

*Roshan Pandian, Indiana University*

Using difference models and a broad sample of both developed and less developed countries in the time period 1970–2010, the author examines two competing perspectives regarding the importance of manufacturing employment for economic growth. The author finds that manufacturing employment has strong positive effects on economic growth net of neoclassical controls for all countries. And yet, for less developed countries, the importance of manufacturing share of employment for growth has declined through the course of the time period studied, particularly after 1990. For the manufacturing sector to facilitate a structural transformation of the economy, the author recommends that developing countries subsidize investment in strategic sectors, integrate selectively with the world economy, and ensure a more equitable income distribution.

New 2017-2018 Section Publications

Sociology of Development Journal (http://socdev.ucpress.edu/, eISSN: 2374-538X)
This is an international journal addressing issues of development, broadly considered. With basic as well as policy-oriented research, topics explored include economic development and well-being, gender, health, inequality, poverty, environment and sustainability, political economy, conflict, social movements, and more.

Editors: Andrew Jorgenson & Jeff Kentor
Frequency: Quarterly in March, June, September, and December
Note: See page 40 for a Table of Contents for the Winter 2017 and Spring 2018 issues.

NEW MEMBER PUBLICATIONS

New Books


In 2018, more than eleven million undocumented immigrants lived in the United States. Not since slavery had so many U.S. residents had so few political rights. Many fought tirelessly to belong. Others rejected the United States and turned to their homelands for hope. What explains these clashing strategies of inclusion? And how does gender play into these fights? This book offers a gripping inquiry into migrant communities’ struggles for rights and resources across the U.S.-Mexico divide. For nearly two years, Abigail Andrews lived with unauthorized migrants and their families in the mountains of Oaxaca, Mexico, and the barrios of Southern California. Her nuanced comparison reveals how distinct local laws, policing, and power dynamics shape migrants’ political agency. Upending assumptions about gender and migration, she exposes how U.S. policies abet gendered violence. Yet she insists that the process does not begin or end in the United States. Rather, migrants interpret the places they live in light of the differing hometowns they leave behind. In turn, their counterparts in Mexico must come to grips with migrant globalization. On both sides of the border, Andrews emphasizes, men and women transform patriarchy through their battles to belong. Ambitious and intimate, Undocumented Politics reveals how the excluded find space for political voice.


In How Development Projects Persist Erin Beck examines microfinance NGOs working in Guatemala and problematizes the accepted wisdom of how NGOs function. Drawing on twenty months of ethnographic fieldwork, she shows how development models and plans become entangled in the relationships among local actors in ways that alter what they are, how they are valued, and the conditions of their persistence. Beck focuses on two NGOs that use drastically different methods in working with poor rural women in Guatemala. She highlights how each program’s beneficiaries—diverse groups of savvy women—exercise their agency by creatively appropriating, resisting, and reinterpreting the lessons of the NGOs to match their personal needs. Beck uses this dynamic—in
which the goals of the developers and women do not often overlap—to theorize development projects as social interactions in which policymakers, workers, and beneficiaries critically shape what happens on the ground. This book displaces the notion that development projects are top-down northern interventions into a passive global south by offering a provocative account of how local conditions, ongoing interactions, and even fundamental tensions inherent in development work allow such projects to persist, but in new and unexpected ways.

(Available at lower price from amazon.com. Good for classroom use in social sciences)

Gross social inequalities, persistent economic decline, and political rule by moneyed plutocracy create a crisis of human existence. The upper echelons of capital, led by the financiers, impose degenerative development, instill their class privileged ideology in the populace, subject agencies of state to their agenda, pursue a divide and conquer strategy for the stratified population, promote the interests of capital and neoliberal policy on a global scale, and exercise unchecked repression and war. The book explores a counter-hegemony to the rule of capital.

The first chapters of the book explore the political economy of finance capital, secular stagnation, and chronic crisis and its consequences for the populations of the United States and worldwide. Sociological analysis focuses on the restructuring of social class relations, workers are being increasingly subordinated, vast populations are being pushed into an immiserated under class, and the middle class is losing its privileges. Capital rules in part by divide and conquer, the creation of social-cultural divisions by race and ethnicity, gender, and social stratifications of privilege and deprivation. Capital imposes its ideology of Social Darwinism, generalized fear in the culture, its notions of American Exceptionalism. Plutocracy reigns in the political sphere, molds a privatized State of National Insecurity, wages war, searches for total hegemony. Together the inexorable workings of political economy and plutocratic rule result in gross inequalities and injustices. These are the structural forces shaping an American Dystopia, generalized worldwide, that are being and will continue to be resisted by victims, as active subjects of change in a search for counter-hegemony.

A sequel to Social Inequality, Economic Decline, and Plutocracy is Amerikaganistan, Dystopia, Inc. (May 2017). This is a book of denunciatory poetry, nasty satire, and irreverent spoof. A third book, Terraindi, A Fable of Vindication. From Dystopia Some Steps Forward, is in progress for 2018. Terraindi will be a futuristic analysis of the social dissolution of the Amerikaganistan and the collapse of the global system.

The books aim to further an understanding of present day America by exploring counter-hegemony to the rule of capital and offering guidelines for strategizing change proceeding from the dialectic of What Is and What Ought to Be.
Twenty-First Century Inequality & Capitalism: Piketty, Marx and Beyond is a collection that begins with economist Thomas Piketty’s 2014 book. Most chapters critique Piketty from the perspective of critical theory, global political economy or public sociology, drawing on the work of Karl Marx or the Marxist tradition. The emphasis focuses on elements that are under-theorized or omitted entirely from the economists’ analysis. This includes the importance of considering class and labor dynamics, the recent rise of finance capitalism, insights from feminism, demography, and conflict studies, the Frankfurt School, the world market and the world-system, the rise of a transnational capitalist class, the coming environmental catastrophe, etc. Our goal is to fully understand and suggest action to address today’s capitalist inequality crisis. Contributors are: Robert J. Antonio, J.I. (Hans) Bakker, Roslyn Wallach Bologh, Alessandro Bonnano, Christopher Chase-Dunn, Harry F. Dahms, Eoin Flaherty, Daniel Krier, Basak Kus, Lauren Langman, Dana Marie Louie, Peter Marcuse, Sandor Nagy, Charles Reitz, William I. Robinson, Saskia Sassen, David A. Smith, David N. Smith, Tony Smith, Michael Thompson, Sylvia Walby, Erik Olin Wright.

Since the mid-2000s, India has been beset by widespread farmer protests against land dispossession. Dispossession Without Development demonstrates that beneath these conflicts lay a profound shift in regimes of dispossession. While the postcolonial Indian state dispossessed land mostly for public-sector industry and infrastructure, since the 1990s state governments have become land brokers for private real estate capital. Using the case of a village in Rajasthan that was dispossessed for a private Special Economic Zone, the book ethnographically illustrates the exclusionary trajectory of capitalism driving dispossession in contemporary India. Taking us into the lives of diverse villagers in "Rajpura," the book meticulously documents the destruction of agricultural livelihoods, the marginalization of rural labor, the spatial unevenness of infrastructure provision, and the dramatic consequences of real estate speculation for social inequality and village politics. Illuminating the structural underpinnings of land struggles in contemporary India, this book will resonate in any place where "land grabs" have fueled conflict in recent years.

The post-communist states of Central and Eastern Europe have gone from being among the world's most closed, autarkic economies to some of the most export-oriented and globally integrated. While previous accounts have attributed this shift to post-1989 market reform policies, Besnik Pula sees the root causes differently. Reaching deeper into the region's history and comparatively examining its long-run industrial development, he locates critical junctures that forced the hands of Central and Eastern European elites and made them look at options beyond the domestic economy and the socialist bloc.

In the 1970s, Central and Eastern European socialist leaders intensified engagements with the capitalist West in order to expand access to markets, technology, and capital. This shift began to challenge the Stalinist developmental model in favor of exports and...
transnational integration. A new reliance on exports launched the integration of Eastern European industry into value chains that cut across the East-West political divide. After 1989, these chains proved to be critical gateways to foreign direct investment and circuits of global capitalism. This book enriches our understanding of a regional shift that began well before the fall of the wall, while also explaining the distinct international roles that Central and Eastern European states have assumed in the globalized twenty-first century.


The newly revised *Globalizing Cities Reader* reflects how the geographies of theory have recently shifted away from the western vantage points from which much of the classic work in this field was developed.

The expanded volume continues to make available many of the original and foundational works that underpin the research field, while expanding coverage to familiarize students with new theoretical and epistemological positions as well as emerging research foci and horizons. It contains 38 new chapters, including key writings on globalizing cities from leading thinkers such as John Friedmann, Michael Peter Smith, Saskia Sassen, Peter Taylor, Manuel Castells, Anthony King, Jennifer Robinson, Ananya Roy, and Fulong Wu. The new Reader reflects the fact that world and global city studies have evolved in exciting and wide-ranging ways, and the very notion of a distinct "global" class of cities has recently been called into question. The sections examine the foundations of the field and processes of urban restructuring and global city formation. A large number of new entries focus on the emerging urban worlds of Asia, Latin America and Africa, including Beijing, Bogota, Cairo, Cape Town, Delhi, Istanbul, Medellin, Mumbai, Phnom Penh, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Shanghai. The book also presents cases off the conventional map of global cities research, such as smaller cities and less known urban regions that are undergoing processes of globalization.

The book is a key resource for students and scholars alike who seek an accessible compendium of the intellectual foundations of global urban studies as well as an overview of the emergent patterns of early 21st century urbanization and associated sociopolitical contestation around the world.


*On the Shoulders of Grandmother* uncovers a unique migration of middle-aged women, most grandmothers. Through interviews and ethnographic work with migrant grandmothers in Italy and the United States and their adult children in Ukraine, this book shows that post-Soviet Ukrainian nation-state-building is occurring transnationally. These migrant grandmothers understand their migration as a development project: will the physical displacement of grandmothers and their social and monetary remittances push Ukraine into the "First World" or will the country slip into the "Third World." By comparing the experiences of individual migrants in two different transnational social fields—one a post-Soviet exile of individual women to Italy and the other an exodus of families to the United States—I expose the production of new gendered capitalist economics and nationalisms that precariously place Ukraine between Europe and Russia with implications for the global world order.
Section members interested in course adoption can request an inspection copy here: http://view.email.taylorandfrancis.com/?qs=0b9ef6a3af-fac1cfd2b1b15931e290b5f74940fd7f502b632477e3ebcbe0b36df8c3e9b16b4f024e8f43d75cee167bdbe791b699c74a93d708aa2b0f79bd8b4757acdf618d640edec5be78dfe668.


In 2003, just before the start of the US invasion of Iraq, military planners predicted that the mission’s success would depend on using diverse sources for their workforce. While thousands of US troops were needed to secure victory in the field, large numbers of civilian contractors - many from poor countries in Africa and Asia - were recruited to provide a range of services for the occupying forces.

In *Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq* Kevin Thomas provides a compelling account of the recruitment of Sierra Leonean workers and their reasons for embracing the risks of migration. In recent years US military bases have outsourced contracts for services to private military corporations who recruit and capitalize on cheaper low-skilled workers. Thomas argues that for people from post-conflict countries such as Sierra Leone, where there are high levels of poverty and acute unemployment, the opportunity to improve their situation outweighs the risk of migration to war-torn Iraq. Examining migrants’ experiences in their native country, at US bases, and after their return to Sierra Leone, Thomas deftly explores the intricate dynamics of risk, sets up a theoretical framework for future researchers, and offers policy recommendations for decision-makers and practitioners in the field.

Incorporating the voices of Sierra Leonean contractors who were manipulated and exploited, *Contract Workers, Risk, and the War in Iraq* turns the spotlight on a subject that has remained on the periphery of history and reveals an unexpected consequence of the War on Terror.


Looking beneath the surface of seemingly ordinary social interactions, *The Moral Power of Money* investigates the forces of power and morality at play, particularly among the poor. Drawing on fieldwork in a slum of Buenos Aires, Ariel Wilkis argues that money is a critical symbol used to negotiate not only material possessions, but also the political, economic, class, gender, and generational bonds between people.

Through vivid accounts of the stark realities of life in Villa Olimpia, Wilkis highlights the interplay of money, morality, and power. Drawing out the theoretical implications of these stories, he proposes a new concept of moral capital based on different kinds, or "pieces," of money. Each chapter covers a different "piece"—money earned from the informal and illegal economies, money lent through family and market relations, money donated with conditional cash transfers, political money that binds politicians and their supporters, sacrificed money offered to the church, and safeguarded money used to support people facing hardships. This book builds an original theory of the moral sociology of money, providing the tools for understanding the role money plays in social life today.

From Miracle to Mirage: The Making and Unmaking of the Korean Middle Class, 1960-2015, is the first comprehensive study of the historical trajectory of state-sponsored middle-class formation in Korea over the last five decades. As one of the most successful economies in the developing world, Korea has established comfortable middle-class lifestyles as a norm. Yet fewer and fewer citizens identify themselves as members of the middle class and many feel that acquiring middle-class status is more difficult. Existing scholarship argues that neoliberalism and economic restructuring has adversely affected the economic positioning of the middle class. Instead, this book emphasizes the role of the state in producing patterns of class structure and social inequality. By demonstrating the speculative and exclusive ways in which the middle class was formed, this book argues that domestic politics, and particular state policies, have shaped the lived experiences and identities of the middle class. Drawing on primary archival sources and in-depth interviews from a year of field research, the book focuses on the unpredictable process inherent in the scramble for middle-class status in Korea. It vividly shows how many members of the first-generation middle class in Korea were able to climb the housing ladder and achieve upward mobility, and how this process increased fragmentation within the middle class and social inequality over the long run. By doing so, the book offers a compelling story of the reality behind the myth of middle-class formation in Korea. Capturing different moments of the emergence, reproduction, and fragmentation of the Korean middle class, this book traces the historical process through which the seemingly successful state project of building a middle class society instead resulted in a mirage.

New Articles and Book Chapters


Which types of militarization affect child mortality? Which type appears to lower it; which appears to push it higher? This article focuses on social militarization (i.e., troops as a proportion of workforce-aged population) and praetorian militarization (i.e., the military's control or strong influence over the government), investigating their impact on child mortality using pooled time series analysis covering 142 countries from 1996 through 2008. We find that social and praetorian militarization have opposite effects even after controlling for potentially confounding influences. Access to basic public health infrastructures and education mediates between each type of militarization and child mortality.


This article discusses the sociocultural evolution of relations among human polities especially focusing on warfare and imperialism, but also taking account of the emergence of cultural agreements and institutions that facilitate intergroup cooperation. We employ the comparative evolutionary world-systems perspective for the spatial bounding of whole human interaction networks. The comparative and evolutionary world-systems perspective applies an anthropological framework of comparison for studying world-systems, including those of hunter-gatherers. The evolution of geopolitics is due to changes in the character of the interacting polities as well as changes in the nature of their interaction. World history and global history are the most important evidential bases, along with prehistoric archaeology, for the comparative study of world-systems. All world-systems small and large exhibit some similar patterns of interaction regarding conflict and cooperation among autonomous polities. But there have also been qualitative transformations as these networks, and the polities within them, grew more complex and larger.


An understanding of the contemporary constellation of right-wing national and transnational social movements needs to compare the recent movements and the global context with what happened in the first half of the 20th century in order to figure out the similarities and differences and to gain insights about what could be the consequences of the reemergence of populist nationalism and fascist movements. This paper uses the comparative evolutionary world-systems perspective to study the global right from 1900 to the present. The point is to develop a better understanding of 21st century fascism, populist nationalism and authoritarian practices and to help construct a praxis for the New Global Left.


While many NGOs in China are seen mainly as service providers working to fulfill state goals, in this article we show that Chinese grassroots environmental NGOs (ENGOs) regularly employ a variety of advocacy strategies to influence local-level government policy. Based on in-depth interviews with ENGOs active in Guangdong, this study examines these groups’ advocacy efforts and considers their implications for the further development of Chinese civil society. Our analysis finds that these groups employ three main advocacy strategies: (1) cultivating a stable, interactive relationship with the government using existing institutional means to communicate their concerns; (2) carefully selecting the “frames” used to present their preferred policy goals and outcomes; and (3) obtaining media exposure to mobilize societal support for their goals in order to put pressure on the local state. ENGOs use these strategies concurrently, though their concrete choices vary case by case. Taken as a whole, such practices suggest the ability of civil society to carve out more political space than the state is commonly believed to grant. While this increased policy engagement by ENGOs could lead to stronger state governance and thus help sustain China’s authoritarian system, we argue that it may also open up new pathways for robust civic engagement by ordinary citizens and civil society organizations.


Personal relationships often facilitate credit transactions. However, existing research holds different expectations about whether personal ties prove detrimental or beneficial for lenders. Economic sociology highlights the advantages lenders accrue when they have personal ties with borrowers. Yet research from social psychology suggests that personal ties can be costly because lenders may “escalate commitment” to poor performers. This study uses data from a microfinance bank to ask: When are personal relationships detrimental or beneficial for lenders? It shows that lenders with personal ties to borrowers are less likely to cut those ties and their borrowers miss fewer payments. However, these trends vary with frequency of contact. When lenders and borrowers interact infrequently, lenders continue to show strong commitment, but borrowers become less compliant, creating potential problems for lenders. This study integrates theories from economic sociology and social psychology to offer a more nuanced, temporally informed understanding of personal ties in finance.
During the 1980s, the United States initiated an explicit policy of democracy promotion throughout the world. William Robinson (1996) more accurately described this initiative as “promoting polyarchy,” whereby the United States supported moderate elite actors that promoted neoliberal economic policies to displace both right-wing and communist despotism, such as General Augusto Pinochet in Chile and Soviet rulers in Eastern Europe. While much of Latin America remained characterized by polyarchies throughout the late 20th Century, Latin American citizens began to reject these political arrangements and to elect anti-neoliberal candidates that promoted participatory democracy by the turn of the 21st Century, particularly in Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. How has the United States changed its democracy promotion strategies to respond to these new dynamics? The purpose of this paper is to illustrate how the U.S. government, through agencies such as the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and USAID, has altered the main thrust of its foreign policy in Latin America, from promoting polyarchy and displacing despotic leaders, to supporting opposition actors to unseat democratically-elected far leftist leaders that promote participatory democracy. This paper deploys a case study method involving recent U.S. foreign policy in Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Venezuela, and it utilizes both U.S. diplomatic cables and interviews with U.S. state elites to illustrate this shift.


Studies on community development have demonstrated that the presence of local nonprofits with ties to political and economic power holders may lead to a silencing of community voices or a narrowing of civic activity. These studies often overlook intra-neighborhood dynamics and the multiplicity of local organizational responses to broader development initiatives. Using a case study of the New Communities Program (NCP) in two low-income neighborhoods of Chicago, I analyze the strategies, programming practices, and tactics implemented by two distinct types of community organizations: nonprofit lead agencies and grassroots organizations. Whereas the lead agencies focused on NCP goals of social service provision and relationship building, the grassroots organizations combined community development practices with community organizing in order to expand local development and increase resident leadership skills. These processes, though complementary, also highlight the growing divide between formal development policies that aim to transform the individual and local responses that aim to transform structural inequities.


In 2003, Nigeria adopted the Family Life and HIV Education (FLHE) sexuality education curriculum. Our analysis interrogates variation in sub-national implementation. We conducted 52 interviews with persons knowledgeable about the curriculum in three states—Kano, Lagos, and Niger—and reviewed publications on FLHE. In Kano, the socio-cultural context impeded implementation, but the persistence of innovative local champions resulted in some success. In Lagos, the cosmopolitan context, effective champions, funding by international donors, and a receptive government bureaucracy led to successful implementation. In Niger, despite a relatively conservative socio-cultural context, state bureaucratic bottlenecks overwhelmed proponents’ efforts. In summary, the interaction of socio-cultural context, domestic champions, adaptive capacity of state bureaucracies, and international funders explains variable implementation of FLHE. The Nigerian experience highlights the need for sexuality education proponents to anticipate and prepare for local opposition and bureaucratic barriers.


Most scholarship on contentious politics in authoritarian regimes focuses on severe repression and transgressive protest (e.g. revolt), suggesting a zero-sum game played by the state and challengers. However, a burgeoning literature suggests that less brutal forms of authoritarian states have emerged in recent decades and that protesters in these countries tend

This research investigates the development and expansion of the al-Shabaab movement in Somalia from 2000 to 2013. Initially a marginal player in Somalia, by 2013 al-Shabaab had transformed into the most formidable armed opposition to challenge the nascent Somali government and its allies. During this time period they administered territory domestically, while expanding their tactical repertoire and geographic scope of attacks. After analyzing the historical conditions (2000–2006) from which al-Shabaab emerged, I explore the evolution of this organization through the use of historical process tracing. This entails looking for critical junctures on a global, national, and local level that had a dramatic impact on the future trajectory of the insurgency. The results show that harsh foreign interventions had many deleterious consequences, acting as an initial impetus for armed resistance, while also acting as a continuous source of controversy which al-Shabaab exploited to gain new recruits. Moreover, irreconcilable intra-organizational schisms also contributed to altering the future organizational decisions made by al-Shabaab. The culmination of these results engage and expand the theory of categorical terrorism, offering observations to help scholars and policy makers alike begin to re-conceptualize ways to study terrorism and political violence.


From the mid-2000s, the United States and South Africa, respectively, experienced significant pro-migrant and anti-migrant mobilizations. Economically insecure groups played leading roles. Why did these groups emphasize politics of migration, and to what extent did the very different mobilizations reflect parallel underlying mechanisms? Drawing on 41 months of ethnographic fieldwork and 119 interviews with activists and residents, I argue that the mobilizations deployed two common strategies: symbolic group formation rooted in demands for recognition, and targeting the state as a key source of livelihood. These twin strategies encouraged economically insecure groups to emphasize national identities and, in turn, migration. Yet, they manifested in different types of mobilization due to the varying characteristics of the groups involved, and the different national imaginaries and organizing legacies they had to draw upon. The analysis demonstrates the capacity of economically insecure groups to make collective claims. It also shows that within the context of anti-migrant nationalism, economic insecurity amplifies the significance of national belonging, citizenship, and migration as important terrains of collective struggle.


Between 2009 and 2014, South Africa experienced widespread protests. In contrast to prominent examples of global protest during the same period, they were localized and did not push for broad political and economic transformation. To explain these features, this article draws from three ethnographic and interview-based case studies of local protest and organizing within informal settlements in and around Johannesburg. The author argues that urban poverty and the experience of market insecurity, on the one hand, and democratization and the experience of state betrayal, on the other hand, gave rise to specific political orientations. Residents responded to market insecurity by demanding collective consumption for place-based communities, and they responded to state betrayal by demanding fulfillment of a national liberation social contract through administrative fixes. Both strategies confined activism to the local level and limited broader challenges. The findings have implications for research on both the urban poor and social movements.
Science studies scholars often study up to high-tech elites who produce and design scientific knowledge and technology. Methodological tension begins when you pair a desire to study down to less economically developed countries, with the desire to study up to high-tech elites within them. This becomes further complicated when the ethnographer and his/her informants share professional interests and credentials. In these situations, the researcher has high status because of geopolitical privilege. However, the researcher is neither a high-tech elite nor a local cultural elite. How might the ethnographer successfully access and navigate field sites imbued with these unseen power differentials? There are currently no visual mapping tools to enhance the process of reflexivity by feminist ethnographers, as they consider their globally embedded multiple, hierarchical, and situated positionality. This reflection methodology piece provides a tool to consider this phenomenon, as it exists across the Global North/South divide of power. Such a tool would be useful to northern ethnographers to better strategize ethics and access while avoiding complicity with structures of inequality and empowering their southern interlocutors.


The global network to eradicate blindness emerged out of the work of Western and South Asian professionals to eradicate smallpox which was endemic in South Asia. The history of the emergence of the global network to eradicate blindness demonstrates a shift from vertical command and control public health programs directed by the WHO, to the decentralized public health services originating in non-profit, non-governmental organizations and coordinated by the WHO. The WHO constitution started with a federal regionalist structure that encouraged collaboration and coordination with NGOs. In South Asia in particular, epidemiologists and general medical practitioners moved from eradicating smallpox through the WHO to creating their own domestic and international NGOs based in various countries with a mission to control blindness in South Asia and Africa. In 1975, pushed by the WHO Director General, these new NGOs in turn joined with individual ophthalmologists and existing blind member associations to form the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness. Thus, the WHO was shaped by, and shaping, international NGOs such as the IAPB. The IAPB pushed for the formation of the WHO Prevention of Blindness program. This was the earliest example of how the IAPB facilitates bottom-up agenda-setting in the WHO. In 1980, when the WHO officially closed the smallpox program, the Prevention of Blindness program first received independent funding. Presently, the IAPB acts as a decentralized arm of the WHO.


As Chinese cities compete aggressively for foreign-educated Chinese labour from afar and offer enticing recruitment packages, little is known about how targeted foreign-educated Chinese navigate these programs across transnational space. This article explores the relationship between the talent recruitment programs the Chinese state fiercely promote and the experiences of U.S.-educated Chinese returnees. Drawing upon the literature on neoliberal globalization, skilled return migration and Chinese diaspora engagement, I argue that transnationally connected and mobile migrants do not subscribe to the nationalistic development agenda of a particular state but move across transnational spaces by strategically utilizing different forms of capital at their disposal. Based on qualitative data collected in China between 2014 and 2016, this article demonstrates that despite strong push from the Chinese state towards patriotism, foreign-educated Chinese returnees do not subscribe to the inherently place-based, nationalistic development agenda. Rather, they utilize different forms of capital they provide and these initiatives provide in ways the Chinese state has not intended: to enhance mobility across national borders and flexibility to organize their careers and detach themselves from particular places. More work is called for to further theorize the experiences of these transnational elites and the new subjectivities emerging from these processes.
Yige Dong, Department of Sociology, Johns Hopkins University

Specialization: Labor; Gender; Feminist Political Economy; Welfare Regimes

Dissertation Title: “From Mill Town to iPhone City: Gender, Class, and the Politics of Care in an Industrializing China”

Abstract: Drawing on 16 months of fieldwork in Zhengzhou in China, a former socialist textile mill town and now the world’s largest iPhone manufacturing center, my dissertation examines the transformation of care work—labor that sustains daily subsistence and attends to other members’ needs in the family or community—among the Chinese industrial workers. While existing theories focus on the power of the market to re-organize care work, my study in the context of China’s transition from state socialism to an authoritarian market economy compares the role of the state with that of the market in shaping the politics of care, i.e. how care work is defined, where it should occur, by whom it should be carried out, and whether or not it gets remunerated. Having delineated three historical “care regimes” over the last seven decades in China, I argue that the unprecedented socialization of child care and other reproductive labor under state socialism (1949-76) was primarily a result of class-leveling rather than gender-equalizing efforts. The entrenched reproductive ideologies, which associated womanhood with the role of caregiver, not only facilitated the dismantling of the urban working-class in the early stages of market reform (1977-1992), but has helped produced the contemporary precarious care regime, in which millions of migrant workers have to leave behind their children in the countryside.

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Specializations: Development; Environmental Sociology; Globalization; Statistics

Dissertation Title: “Governance and Forest Loss: A Cross-National Analysis”

Abstract: In my dissertation, I examine how factors related to national governance (i.e., including political stability, control of corruption, rule of law, government effectiveness, and regulatory quality) impact forest loss. I begin my dissertation by reviewing the contradictory evidence present in extant literature regarding corruption and forest loss. I go on to refine the research by disaggregating corruption’s impact on different branches of government by analyzing how executive, public sector, legislative, and judicial corruption impact forest loss. In doing so, I disentangle the contexts in which corruption does or does not increase forest loss. In my following chapters, I consider how corruption and four other aspects of governance (political stability, rule of law, government effectiveness, and regulatory quality) interact with government conservation spending and bilateral conservation aid to affect forests. This portion of my research builds on social movement theories, asserting that nations with low levels of governance provide the “political opportunity structure” that enhances the effectiveness of conservation aid of various sorts. I test these hypotheses by analyzing cross-national data for a sample of up to 215 nations for the period of 2000 to 2015 with various ordinary least squares regression, robust regression, and instrumental variable regression models.

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Promotions, Awards, Moves, and Announcements

Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California—Riverside, is pleased to announce the development of a new book series from Springer Verlag, World-Systems Evolution and Global Futures, edited by Chase-Dunn, Barry Gills, Leonid Grinin, and Andrey Korotayev.

Jessie Luna completed her dissertation, “Capitalism, Culture, and Cotton: New Agricultural Technologies in Burkina Faso,” at the University of Colorado Boulder. She has accepted a tenure-track position at Colorado State University.

Anthony J. Spires is pleased to announce that he is now Senior Lecturer at The University of Melbourne’s Centre for Contemporary Chinese Studies.

Obituaries

Archibald Orben Haller, Jr., University of Wisconsin sociologist, died on January 24, 2018, at the age of 92 in Tucson, Arizona, where he lived for 15 years. Although he retired decades prior to the formation of the Development Sociology Section, his career addressed, and was informed by, generations of development sociology spanning from the 1950s into the 2010s (particularly his extensive work on the stratification of Brazilian society).

Arch was born in San Diego on January 15, 1926. He served in the U.S. Navy as Aviation Electronics Technician 2/c during World War II before pursuing a long and distinguished career in sociology. He retired in 1994 as Professor Emeritus from University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology (now the Department of Community and Environmental Sociology). An annual lecture is held in Arch’s honor by the Departments at Madison where he based much of his career (as a PhD student and postdoc in the 1950s, and later as Professor, returning to Madison in 1965 from Michigan State University, where he began as Associate Professor in 1956 and was promoted to Full in 1962). He was a Fellow of the AAAS and President of the Rural Sociological Society in 1969-1970. In 1982-1983 he served as Distinguished Visiting Professor at The Ohio State University which, in 2007, awarded him the honorary Doctor of Social Sciences.

SOCIOLGY OF DEVELOPMENT SUBSECTION REPORTS

Update on Global Health and Development Interest Group Activity

The Global Health and Development Sub-Section of the Development Sociology section of the ASA brings together scholars interested in issues related to global health. Currently, substantial public health challenges loom around the world, including but not limited to the need to improve access to vaccinations; to address ongoing problems of poverty, malnutrition, and issues related to the social determinants of health; to promote maternal and child health; to address health disparities; to control infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria; to address the growing challenges posed by non-communicable diseases; and to strengthen fragile healthcare systems and improve access to healthcare and essential medicines.

The sub-section recognizes that the field of global health offers fertile ground for generating new theoretical insights and that sociological research can also contribute to solving some of these problems. It therefore aims to serve as a focal point for study of these and other issues, including the relationship between government and donor spending and different health outcomes; the response to public health challenges by communities, states, international organizations, social movements, and NGOs; the impact of globalization and neoliberalism on health and approaches to healthcare; and the role of culture and politics in issues related to global health.

It recognizes that a wide variety of theoretical approaches and methodological tools may be brought to bear on the issues. It aims to bring together scholars who share interests in global health for discussion that will help to build a community around the study of global health, will enhance and enrich our knowledge and scholarship through the sharing of information, and will in turn help to shape and develop this emerging field.
The sub-section (which we also sometimes refer to as an “interest group”) began in 2014, and since then we have grown to over 200 members. We have met at each annual ASA meetings since the section’s formation to meet in person; discuss ongoing projects; and share research, fellowship, and job opportunities with members. One member-initiated symposium has already resulted from the growth of this community, and more mini-conferences are planned for the future. In addition, we try to ensure that members know about conference opportunities that exist outside of the normal social science circuit, including the International AIDS Conference, the Global Symposium on Health Systems Research, and within the Global Health section of the International Studies Association.

Our primary means of communication is via an easy-to-use Google Groups based listserv, on which members may have conversations and share scholarly information related to global health, including news, jobs, syllabi, events, and links to relevant scholarly work. If you are interested in joining the listserv you can e-mail snoy@uwyo.edu or josephh@bu.edu to be added.

One of the main features of our listserv is our monthly Global Health News and Notes email, which offers information about new publications, job openings, conferences, and calls for papers of interest, as well as profiles of members in our community, where scholars ranging from graduate students to established senior scholars share their current interests and work so we can all build a greater awareness of the important work going on within the community and stay up-to-date on exciting research and opportunities for sociologists of global health and development. Information about the section can also be found at https://sociologyofdevelopment.com/subsections/global-health-and-development/. We are always looking for people who are interested in getting more involved in the community to take on new projects and responsibilities, so that the community can flourish. So if you are interested, please email one or both of us.

The group was founded and is facilitated by Shiri Noy and Joe Harris who met during a conference and wanted to create a space for a community of scholars working on questions of global health and development to share information and dialogue.

Joseph Harris is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Boston University. He conducts comparative and historical research that lies at the intersection of sociology, public policy, and global health. He is the author of Achieving Access: Professional Movements and the Politics of Health Universalism (Cornell University Press, 2017). His current Fulbright-funded research project explores the diffusion of Thailand’s public health policies abroad. His other work examines the politics of social policy in the industrializing world; comparative understanding of state capacity, bureaucratic autonomy, and the developmental state; and the emergent sociology of global health.

Shiri Noy is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Global and Area Studies at the University of Wyoming. Her research examines global governance, development, and political culture and how these processes influence social inequality and public policy, especially in health. Her book, Banking on Health: The World Bank and Health Sector Reform in Latin America (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017) is a mixed methods analysis that addresses the puzzle of why the World Bank was unable to effect sweeping neoliberal reforms in health in Latin America in the 1980s and beyond. Her research on global health has also been published in the International Journal of Comparative Sociology, Sociology of Development, and Oxford Development Studies, among other outlets.

**RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS**

**LGBT Rights and Health on the African Continent**

During the 1990s and 2000s, homosexuality and LGBT rights became highly politicized in some African countries. A lot of my research has focused on why this has happened and the consequences of increased politicized homophobia and violence for LGBT activists on the continent.

In the past few years, my collaborators and I have started interviewing activists, representatives from donor organizations, and in-country government officials from other countries that have experienced increases in hostility towards LGBT populations like Nigeria and Senegal. In countries such as these, health is conceived as a right for all citizens, and we’ve observed that LGBT activists and organizations often use HIV and health as a way to institutionalize concern for their communities within government bodies like the Ministry of Health. Donors also use HIV as a way to interface
with LGBT organizations in countries where same-sex sex is criminalized, as it is in Malawi, Nigeria, and Senegal, in order to avoid confrontations with local governments. This focus on rights to health for all people, including LGBT people, provides opportunities for organizations and governments to engage with LGBT communities in criminalized contexts, but it is not without its constraints. For LGBT organizations, the focus on HIV diverts attention away from critical social justice work around LGBT peoples’ rights, safety, and livelihoods. Additionally, donor funding for HIV and health can create tensions with local populations and governments that see LGBT organizations as representing Western interests.

Recently, I received a Faculty Development Grant from Vanderbilt University to expand my work to consider how LGBT organizing might be different in an African country where same-sex sex was recently decriminalized. Mozambique is one such country. In contrast to neighboring countries, Mozambique has decriminalized same-sex sex and expanded protections on the basis of sexual orientation in some sectors. Although the country’s Penal Code outlawed “vices against nature,” a carry-over from Portuguese colonial law that is commonly interpreted as an anti-sodomy law, a new Labor Law was adopted in 2007 that prohibits discrimination and provides for workers’ rights to privacy on the basis of “sexual orientation, race, and HIV status” (Section II.I, Article 4; Section II.II. Article 5). Due to the conflict between the Labor Law and the Penal Code, the state was challenged to assert its official policy in a 2011 UN Human Rights Council review. There, Justice Minister Benvinda Levi responded that homosexuality was not illegal in Mozambique due to the vague phrasing of the law, and on July 1, 2015, the Mozambican government officially revised the country’s Penal Code dropping Article 71, paragraph 4.

In July 2017, I traveled to Mozambique to interview LGBT activists, local HIV researchers, donors working with LGBT populations, and Mozambican government officials. In two weeks, we conducted 14 interviews. Some days, we barely had time for a snack while shuttling across Maputo to the next meeting. In these interviews, we learned about how the primary LGBT organization, Lambda, in Mozambique conducts its advocacy and education work. We also talked about their priorities, strategies, and plans for the future. As the only LGBT organization in the country, Lambda has often had to act strategically and operate somewhat under the radar to fulfill their obligations to the local community. And despite working in a context where same-sex sex has been decriminalized, Lambda has for the last decade been blocked from officially registering with the government. Formal registration of a nongovernment organization (NGO) is needed to be eligible for national and international grants and funds and has other implications for opening a bank account, paying staff, and filing taxes. Lambda’s long-term inability to formally register as an NGO suggests a more nuanced trajectory of LGBT rights advances in Mozambique, where decriminalization is a major obstacle but just the first of many.

Tara McKay is an Assistant Professor at Vanderbilt University.

Val Moghadam, Professor of Sociology and International Affairs at Northeastern University, Boston, and co-founder of the Gender and Development Initiative, has been involved as a Co-PI in an international research project funded by the UK’s Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), a program within the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

The project is concerned with gender and dynamics of inequality in three world regions, with specific focus on (a) the interplay of economic structures, policies, and institutions as the determinants of women’s access to employment and (b) patterns of women’s economic participation as key drivers of (in)equality. Through three workshops (London, June 2017; Rabat, December 2017; London, May 2018) and regular exchanges within and across four working groups, the project’s strategic network identifies innovative disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research agendas on female labor and dynamics of inequality in developing countries, to shape policy discourse and practice.

The network focuses on eight countries in the three regions of the Middle East (Iran, Turkey), North Africa (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia), and South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka). It consists of researchers who have made major contributions to the understanding of gender and social inequality in their respective regions as well as non-academic participants and policy-makers from developing countries and relevant international institutions. The network also includes social scientists from Europe who have contributed to the literature on gender and inequality but might not directly work on international development issues, in order to exchange ideas with our core group.
Val Moghadam leads the Working Group on Social Norms, Policies, and Institutions; has authored a concept paper on Tunisia; and will present the group’s final research proposal at the London workshop on 3-4 May. The other Working Groups pertain to Macroeconomics, Employers, and Labor Institutions.

For more information, see https://www.northeastern.edu/cssh/internationalaffairs/gender-development-initiative/resources-reports/.

RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARS

Website Resources and Call for New Material

Our Section instituted a website in 2011 as part of a plan to develop awareness of Development Sociology while providing Section members with access to the latest information in our field. Since that time, the website has grown to offer a wide array of resources. These include:

- Current and archived Section announcements
- Information regarding the Section’s mission, bylaws, and leadership
- Coverage of the Feminist Development and Global Health and Development Subsections as well as instructions for joining these groups
- Current and archived issues of Sociological Insights for Development Policy, a policy brief series launched by the Section in 2016
- Current and archived Sectors newsletters, a biannual series launched by the Section in 2013
- Additional practical resources
- Information pertaining to upcoming Section conferences and awards

The Resources page connects to sub-pages that provide the following additional resources:

- A guide to grants and post-docs, published by the Section in 2017
- A list of journals that publish research conducted by development sociologists
- Sociology of development bibliographies
- Sociology of development syllabi
- Links to academic programs in sociology of development

I am calling for Section members to share their knowledge and resources to update website resources. Specifically, I am looking for bibliographies, syllabi, and academic programs in our field. The bibliography and academic programs pages are underdeveloped, and website syllabi have not been updated in recent years. For those who previously contributed a course syllabus, I would appreciate the opportunity to update your syllabus to a more recent version. Also, I am looking for new syllabi on themes and topics that are underrepresented on the website.

If you have a bibliographic document or syllabus you wish to share or are aware of an academic program not currently posted on the website, please send this material to me by no later than June 21.

Bibliographic documents and syllabi should be sent as a PDF document. For bibliographies, please include a bibliography title, your name, and the year that the bibliography was created at the top of the document. In terms of academic programs, send me an email listing the name and linking to the website of the program you wish to showcase.

More broadly, if you find any links that are not functioning or other issues with the Section website, please notify me so I can make the necessary corrections. Finally, if you are not familiar with the website, take a few moments to check us out at https://sociologyofdevelopment.com/.

Jennifer Keahey is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Arizona State University and Section Webmaster. She is available by email at Jennifer.Keahey@asu.edu.
NOTES FROM THE FIELD

The Pros and Cons of a Partner Organization for Dissertation Field Work

As a graduate student, it can be ideal to partner with an organization to do field research. The potential of this opportunity made me very excited to collaborate with an organization to research the social and gendered dynamics of local food systems and markets in northern Ghana. While working with this organization did provide many benefits, it was not a smooth experience. In the end, the dynamics of my position in the organization paralleled my research findings, reinforcing the importance of identity and social relationships in navigating informal spaces.

There are so many unknowns about the field. You yourself are an unknown entity in this context. Even your hard-earned research question can change. In preparation for fieldwork in Ghana, I worked closely with the in-country organization to manage these unknowns. The staff helped me with logistics and administration – such as applying for visas and arranging for local transportation. They also shared knowledge of local customs, culture, and environment – such as community entry protocols, calendar of holidays, and even the agriculture cycle. Further, the organization had extensive partners and the staff had personal connections throughout the region. They connected me to key informants, including government officials, other development organizations, and their participants.

However, it can also be complicated to embed within an organization during your time in the field. Organizations themselves are situated within political and historical contexts. This organization, in particular, was a North American-based organization. While the majority of its employees were Ghanaian, all but two of the eight top management team where foreign born. And, only two of this level were women. Within this context, organizations also have missions and objectives that may be informed by donors and indicators. These social networks shaped the communities to which I had access, the stakeholders with interest in my research, and the not-so-silent desired outcomes of my research.

Funding in particular, is an important factor in situating the organization. About a month into my six-month field time, the organization lost funding for its agriculture program and terminated all of its field agent positions. I no longer had access to the gatekeepers or community members. Despite this hurdle, I continued to work with the organization and was able to conduct my research. In order to do this, though, I found myself navigating social and gendered dynamics within the organization shaped by my race (white), nationality (U.S.), and gender (woman) within a post-colonial British context. My social connections were with the mostly non-Ghanaian born management, while I was excluded from decision-making and information that pertained to my research.

Both of these dynamics helped me forge relationships with two women who in the end would support my research. Both women were in management positions within the organization – one an indigenous French-Canadian woman who had been in Ghana for almost a year, and the other a British born Ghanaian who had returned to work in Ghana after college almost ten years before. We bonded over shared frustrations with the organization and our places in it. We saw ways to help each other and over time built trust and support. These women leveraged their resources to support my work and me. Even though my project changed, I was able to complete my research.

In many ways, this experience paralleled the information I gathered from interviews with farmers and vendors about the social relationships that shape their livelihoods. They were telling me about the importance of trust, transparency, and reciprocity in their market connections, and that these relationships developed along gender lines. Farmers often described the market as an unknown place that became easier to negotiate once they formed these relationships. Vendors became gatekeepers for farmers, just as the organization was my gatekeeper to the field.

There are many lessons from this experience. The advice is always to prepare as much as you can, research the potential partner organization, and have clear expectations on both sides. But there is a lot that you cannot plan for. The organization itself is situated by motivations and constraints, just like you. Now, the next question is: to what extent do you embed yourself?

Elisabeth Garner is a PhD candidate in Rural Sociology and Women’s Studies at the Pennsylvania State University.
In recent years, Detroit has experienced economic growth as a result of revitalization initiatives and development efforts. Despite this upswing, most Detroiters receive no direct benefit from such efforts and instead must patchwork together resources and strategies to get by. My dissertation, Reconceptualizing Getting by: the Role of the Neighborhood and Social Networks in Detroit, explores hidden informal economic activities and survival strategies utilized by residents in one of Detroit’s poorer neighborhoods, Dtown. This ethnographic research relies on participant observations, mapping, and 75 formal interviews conducted between 2014-2017.

The three vignettes that follow are emblematic of uneven development in urban America, pointing to the pervasiveness and invisibility of informal economic activities in Detroit. These highlight reliance on community organizations, churches, and pantries that exist in response to cuts in public service provision, capital flight, and the retrenchment of redistributive mechanisms. Autumn, Ricky, and Ozzie employ a spectrum of strategies to supplement households with little to no cash. There is an overlap of obstacles – lack of transportation, unstable housing, major health issues and disabilities, as well as a lack of basic resources. Notwithstanding, they develop innovative coping and income-generating strategies via community organizations and the use of nontraditional spaces to help augment their existence.

**Autumn.** It is a February afternoon. She pulls behind her a sun-aged plastic wagon that holds two worn twin mattresses secured by rope. Two young children under age six trail behind on bikes. Following the imprisonment of her son, the 63-year-old Native American grandmother inherited custody of the boys. When they moved into the rental house, a church boarded-up the vacant house next door. A local organization arranged for her electricity, though not the heat, to be restored. All three hunker together under blankets watching TV during unforgiving winter months. There is water in all the wrong places: leaking from the roof, though none from the faucets. She waves five property citations directed at the landlord – repairs which would be neglected until her eviction comes not long after this day. With the wagon as her primary mode of transportation, she treks the kids down the block to Cocoa’s house for bulk water fill-ups and baths, and to shoot the shit. In return, Autumn regularly brings housebound Cocoa a surplus of pantry items from a nearby church.

**Ricky.** Ricky is a 58-year-old black Dtown resident whose only income source is the irregular off-the-books handyman work he does around his apartment complex. He discloses his recent diabetes diagnosis like a secret. Each Wednesday, he is asked about his sugar; but the numbers stump him – what they are vs. what they should be. He walks over a mile to a food pantry that grants monthly pick-ups, but when he visits family out of town like last month, his misses his window of opportunity for food support that month. A recovering crack addict, Ricky now finds solace in religion and walks to church when he doesn’t have a ride, eager to worship emphatically and help members to their cars. In a church parking lot, cash and in-kind exchanges of goods acquired through various neighborhood pantries occur between the women and Ricky. Gossip and information are also shared here. Personal care items like shampoos and soaps are traded for dishes and sheets, as are cash and rides, depending on the needs and availability of each involved.

**Ozzie.** Ozzie, a 56-year-old black woman, has trouble navigating the neighborhood, unsteadily pressing ahead on her walker. She and her adult son live in the low-income housing that targets homeless families and those, like hers, with disabilities. As her son’s primary caregiver – and after suffering a stroke – Ozzie has been unable to work. There are four food pantries within one mile of their family home, but Ozzie admits she is tired and cannot endure several-hour waits. Medicaid does not cover an over-the-counter allergy medication necessary to stabilize asthma, adding to burgeoning household expenses. To offset these and other expenses, she sells Tupperware with a neighbor; however, neither has yet to earn even a meager income. Ozzie, when health and time permit, attends community meetings where she builds new and nurtures existing relationships that result in extra support during the holidays, ride-sharing, and solidarity.

Traditional notions of labor and economic activity focus on the exchange of cash or labor for goods and services. But these narratives illustrate the salience (and fluidity) of non-cash and in-kind exchanges in a largely cashless neighborhood. Working “off-the-books” and building ties with organizations and churches result in resources that are used in barters and exchanges. Households rely on churches, organizations, and pantries; families and neighbors build relationships that become vital for in-kind exchanges, sharing, and other types of self-provisioning as strategies of poverty. It is through these informal and sometimes unconventional ties and interactions that families are getting by.

Though three individuals/families are presented; they are by no means unique in their daily hardships, struggles, and hustles. Together, their lives and experiences
become characteristic of opportunities and barriers facing Detroit households and draw attention to informal community building occurring in atypical spaces. These vignettes also signal implicit structural barriers affecting neighborhoods like Detroit: inadequate infrastructure, housing, and transportation, the lack of state and social systems of support, and few economic opportunities. This research suggests broader implications—beyond this neighborhood into other urban areas, particularly the deindustrialized and the abandoned, whose residents experience similar lived realities and economies.

In the summer of 2017 I left for Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to conduct pre-dissertation research that would critically examine the concept, practice, and impact of the Arab development strategy. Development assistance from the Middle East to Sub-Saharan Africa began in the 1970s with humanitarian assistance during the Sahelian drought and has evolved to be primarily in the form of interest free government loans from multilateral development banks, the largest being the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). For this research, I selected a case study of the 12-million-dollar solar energy project (PERD) that is funded by the IDB. The PERD project is implemented in Burkina Faso, a land-locked, resource poor, and aid dependent West African nation that has recently received media attention for the terrorist activities that have entered into the nation’s capital.

I was interested in understanding why IDB funded the PERD project, what were the project restrictions, and how the origin of the project's funding from the Middle East shaped the project’s structure and recipient’s engagements. However, I learned that what I had imagined of the project's meaningful connections between Ouagadougou and IDB headquarters in Dakar, Senegal, and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, were difficult to identify on the ground. Having conducted research in Ouagadougou for my master’s the previous year and having lived and worked in West Africa for over four years, I was confident in my abilities to carry out this research. I was also certain of my project's potential, having received funding from the National Science Foundation. However, my summer was muddled with questions of what to do when your research questions are unconnected to what is discovered in the field. Does one shift the study's focus to a different project, focus on the same organization with new research questions, or write new hypotheses? I learned that research is a careful balance between what research participants say in the field and the answers I was hoping to find based on theoretical interventions.

I began my research at the General Direction for Cooperation, the government offices in charge of managing collaborations with non-governmental and international organizations. I was already in contact with the local representative of the IDB, Saliou Sana[1]. I spent hours with Saliou, interviewing him on past and current IDB projects, the bank's objectives, and project surveillance. I learned about his positive experiences with the bank and his dreams to return to his village to start an organization that would create opportunities for rural economic growth. He knew little about the PERD project and directed me to visit the Minister of Multilateral Cooperation, who selected which government projects the IDB would fund, and the Ministry of Energy, the department in charge of the PERD project. Throughout my summer, I visited Saliou, and we developed a congenial relationship. I always left our discussions disappointed by his repeated responses that the IDB visited Burkina Faso infrequently and that they had minimal communication. My visits with the Director of Multilateral Cooperation and Ministry of Energy left me similarly unsatisfied. The Ministry of Energy was implementing the exact same project with funding from the World Bank. Project documents from Jeddah highlighted the IDB's presence locally. Academic scholarship on international development projects argued for the political implications of dependency on foreign banks for state functions. Yet the more I learned about the PERD project, the blurrier these international interconnects seemed as local politics directed and determined the project's outcome.

While my questions on the IDB were of interest to respondents, I realized I was looking in the wrong place for answers. I listened to my interlocutors and decided to re-
frame my research focus to question how the IDB benefits from increased involvement in Burkina Faso. I realized that my research should be located in Senegal where the IDB's regional office is located, with the capital, Dakar, projected to become a hub for the global Islamic financial industry. My interest turned to the bank’s use of Islamic finance, meaning that capital is raised in accordance with Shariah law, forbidding interest, excessive uncertainty and non-asset-based loans, aiming to create a profit and loss sharing economy. While IDB is offering appealing loans to governments across the globe, these loans are contributing to the rapid expansion of the industry, projected to surpass three trillion dollars by 2020.

This epiphany has redirected my dissertation research to explore the institutions and international alliances that are being produced from the construction of the global Islamic banking and finance industry. This summer of investigation taught me what I could only learn by being there, that research is a balancing of theoretical interests and presuppositions with the data gathered in the field.

Janet Smith is a Development Sociology PhD student at Cornell University.

[1] Name has been changed for privacy purposes.

OPPORTUNITIES

CALL FOR PAPERS

7th Annual Sociology of Development Conference, “Obstacles to Development”
19-21 October, 2018, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Development investments and interventions should ultimately lead to self-sustaining solutions that are supported by local governments, institutions, and stakeholders. There are many obstacles to such development efforts, however, that occur at multiple scales and extend over varying periods of time. Local actors, national inequalities, and regional policies may impede change, just as longstanding elements in the international economic system and more recent shifts in the Earth’s climate also potentially serve as significant obstacles to development.

The purpose of the Seventh Annual Sociology of Development Conference is to identify and explore some of the many obstacles to development present in the world today. We are seeking thought-provoking presentations and engaging conversations on numerous topics from a wide range of perspectives, approaches, scales, and disciplines. The University of Illinois is pleased to provide development scholars with an outstanding venue to exchange ideas and to explore the essential features of development’s underlying challenges.

Individuals wishing to present original research should send their paper abstracts or session proposals to SOC-DEV2018@illinois.edu. Paper abstracts should not exceed one page (approximately 250 words) and should include the title of the paper and the name, rank, institutional affiliation, and email address of all authors. Session proposals should include the name, rank, institutional affiliation, and email address of the session organizer(s). The proposal should include a title and a brief abstract (250 words maximum) that describes the session and ideally how the session fits into the conference theme. For pre-constituted sessions, please include the names, paper titles, ranks, and institutional affiliations of the presenters in the session.

The deadline for submissions is 1 June 2018. Acceptance/rejection notifications will be sent out by the middle of July.

Detailed information about the program, including the venue, accommodations, and registration information, is available on the conference website: https://socdev2018.sociology.illinois.edu.

There is a small fee for registration: $50 for faculty and $25 for graduate students.

Organizing Committee

Kevin Leicht, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Phyllis Baker, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Brian Dill, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Soo Ah Kwon, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Erin McDonnell, University of Notre Dame
CALL FOR PAPERS

International Conference on the Past, Present and Future of African—Asian Relations

April 25-27, 2019, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

With this call for papers, the organizers encourage researchers to investigate sociological theories and conceptual tools for the analysis of the relationships between Asia and Africa. They welcome reflections on questions of methods and data for analysis of these relationships. The organizers are interested in past and current developments in the social structure of the world society. They invite papers on the economic, political, and social changes triggered by African-Asian relationships, both on the African continent but also in China and other Asian countries. Finally, this call is interested in the driving forces behind these developments and their interests, again on both continents.

Issues that may be addressed by papers include (but are not limited to):

- Institutionalized Asian-African relationships, such as China’s “One Belt, One Road Initiative” or the FOCAC, the India Africa Forum Summit, or Japan’s TICAD.
- Consequences of the Asian-African relationships such as changing inequalities, unequal exchanges, indebtedness, changes in poverty, (dis)continuities in labor movements
- Other social consequences including changes of gender and generational relations
- Changes in the economy triggered by foreign direct investment, the diffusion of agricultural and other technologies, labor migration and changing trade patterns
- Political issues such as the shift of military power, new conflict lines or human rights issues
- Ideational aspects of the Asian-African relationships such as Asian (developmental) states as blue print for development strategies in African countries, Gulf States as models for non-Western modernity, or mutual (racist) stereotypes.
- Transnational aspects such as the role of networks and diasporas or forms of migration for business, recreation, health care or education
- Ecological issues such as the consumption of resources and its impact on the environment or the potential for green technologies

Highest priority will be given to papers that combine a general theoretical discussion with new empirical findings. These papers may be based on new comparative research as well as single-case studies, and on qualitative as well as quantitative research methods. Papers can take a long durée perspective or focus on limited time periods, including contemporary ones.

Submission procedure: Please submit a 500 word paper abstract in English before September 30, 2018 (CET) to africa-asia.conference@unine.ch. The abstract should include the title of the paper, all author(s) names and affiliation as well as contact information. It should contain clear information on the research methods, data sources and analytical tools to be used. Please note that the organizers are seeking original contributions. Papers that have already been published or submitted for publication will not be accepted. Authors will be notified before the end of October 2018 of paper proposal acceptance. Successful applicants are invited to elaborate their proposals into full papers and to participate in the World Society Foundation Award of Excellence Program for Research Papers.

World Society Foundation Award for Research Papers: Successful applicants of abstract proposals interested in having their papers considered for the World Society Foundation Award for Research Papers are invited to submit their full paper (25-30 pages, but no more than 8,000 words) in English before January 6, 2019 (CET) to africa-asia.conference@unine.ch. The authors of the most outstanding papers will be invited to the conference and they become candidates for the Foundation’s 2019 Award. Notification of selected papers will be given by February 15, 2019. The Award, with a prize of US $ 10,000 (first prize) and US $ 5,000 (second prize) will be presented at the Neuchâtel conference.

Publication: A selection of outstanding papers will be published in a conference volume.

Organizing Committee

Marilyn Grell-Brisk, University of Neuchâtel
Daniel Künzler, University of Fribourg
Christian Suter, University of Neuchâtel
Patrick Ziltener, University of Zurich
ANNOUNCEMENT
IPUMS.org: Cross-National Harmonized Data for Development Research

IPUMS projects, created at the Institute for Social Research and Data Innovation at the University of Minnesota, provide free harmonized data on development-related issues. Here’s an up-to-date description of the most relevant IPUMS projects for development scholars:

**IPUMS PMA** includes data from the international survey series, Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020), which was designed to measure progress towards Family Planning 2020 goals. The initial, beta release of IPUMS PMA includes over 900 harmonized variables about women of childbearing age, including their health, hygiene, access to water, and choices concerning contraceptive use. The data come from 10 countries in Africa and Asia.

**IPUMS DHS** makes comparative analyses with the Demographic and Health Surveys easy. This data tool currently includes over 8000 harmonized variables drawn from 117 samples in 25 African countries and three south Asian countries (India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan). IPUMS DHS recently added variables on the environmental and social context of survey participants, calculated from sources outside the DHS. For more information on the contextual variables, see the related Technical Note.

**IPUMS International** has harmonized data from 301 censuses from 85 countries. IPUMS International and IPUMS DHS include linking variables so that census information can be attached to DHS survey respondents and vice versa. The link is currently at the level of DHS subnational regions; next year, using DHS GPS coordinates, we will introduce a new linking variable for much smaller geographic areas.

If you have any questions about IPUMS data, feel free to contact Elizabeth Boyle, who is the principal investigator on IPUMS DHS and IPUMS PMA, and an advisor to IPUMS International.

IPUMS - Use it for good!

CALL FOR PAPERS

*Gendered Perspectives on International Development (GPID) Working Papers*

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

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

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

If you are interested in submitting a manuscript to the *GPID Working Papers* series, please send a 150-word abstract summarizing the paper’s essential points and findings to Wenda Bauchspies, Editor, and Kelly Birch Maginot, Managing Editor, at papers@msu.edu. If the abstract suggests your paper is suitable for *GPID*, the full paper will be invited for peer review and publication consideration. Abstracts and papers are accepted on a rolling basis.
“Globalization, Gender, and Development: Toward a Theoretical Understanding of Public Gender-Based Violence against Women and Girls”
Phyllis L. Baker, Kevin T. Leicht
(pp. 323-345) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2017.3.4.323

“The Gender of Joiners: A Global Perspective on Gender, Development, Inequality, and Membership in Voluntary Associations”
Yvette Young, Claudia Geist
(pp. 346-376) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2017.3.4.346

“Whither the Middle Class? Financialization, Labor Institutions, and the Gap between Top- and Middle-Income Earners in Advanced Industrial Societies”
Roy Kwon, Anthony Roberts, Karissa Zingula
(pp. 377-402) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2017.3.4.377

Jennifer E. Givens
(pp. 403-435) DOI: 10.1525/sod.2017.3.4.403

DEVELOPMENT-RELATED EVENTS AT ASA 2018

This selection of events represents the best efforts of the Sectors editors to locate all of the Sociology of Development section events as well as other events and sessions of interest to development scholars at the 2018 ASA meetings in Philadelphia by browsing the preliminary ASA schedule as of May 2018. We apologize for any errors or omissions. To view the complete program, visit http://www.asanet.org/annual-meeting-2018.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

8:00 AM-5:00 pm
The Sociology of International Organizations Preconference
Pennsylania Convention Center, 113C, Street Level
Organizers: Sarah Louise Babb, Boston College; Elizabeth Heger Boyle, University of Minnesota; Nitsan Chorev, Brown University; Terence C. Halliday, American Bar Foundation; Alexander Kentikelenis, University of Oxford & University of Amsterdam

9:00 AM-3:30 pm
Policy Engagement Preconference
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 303, Level 3
Organizer: Hannah Reuter, Scholars Strategy Network

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

8:30 to 10:10 AM
Regular Session. Welfare State
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 404, Level 4
Organizer: Christy M. Glass, Utah State University
Discussant: Besnik Pula, Virginia Tech
Regular Session. Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations: Nonprofits in Communities
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 405, Level 4
Organizer and Presider: Hokyu Hwang, UNSW Australia Business School
Discussant: Walter W. Powell, Stanford University
- Grassroots Relief: Informal and Community-based Response to Extreme Weather Events from Occupy Sandy to Cajun Navy - Gordon C.C. Douglas and Eric Klinenberg, New York University; Liz Koslov, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- The Nonprofit Response to Seattle's Minimum Wage Ordinance - Scott W. Allard, University of Washington
- How does the neoliberalization of cities affect expert mobilization? Evidence from Boston's community development organizations - Apolonya Maria Porcelli and Aaron Niznik, Brown University
- Can Community Nonprofits Help Children from Diverse Families Learn on a National Scale? - Robert Wayne Ressler, University of Texas at Austin
- Environmental Buffering: A Strategy for Managing Multiple Dependencies in an Anti-Domestic Violence Organization - Benjamin Weiss, University of Southern California

Regular Session. Inequalities
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 406, Level 4
Organizer: Rene Almeling, Yale University
- Stratified Citizenship, Stratified Health: Examining Latinx Legal Status in the U.S. Safety Net - Meredith Van Natta, University of California, San Francisco; Nancy J. Burke, University of California, Merced; Irene H. Yen, University of California, San Francisco; Mark D. Fleming, University of California, Merced; Christoph Hanssmann, UCSF; Maryani Rasidjan, University of California, San Francisco; Janet K. Shim, University of California-San Francisco
- Embodied Disruption: 'Sorting out' Gender and Nonconformity in the Doctor's Office - Emily Allen Paine, University of Texas at Austin
- Insurance Inequality and Non-standard Employment: Recent Trends for Part-time Workers - Terceira A. Berdahl and Asako S. Moriya, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- The Role of Maternal-Paternal Race Combinations in Birth Outcomes - Allison Stolte, Duke University

Regular Session. Refugees: Comparative Perspectives from Above and Below
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 409, Level 4
Organizer: David Scott FitzGerald, University of California-San Diego
Presider: Cawo Mohamed Abdi, University of Minnesota
Discussant: Rawan Arar
- Becoming a Refugee: The Forced Migration Decision-Making of Iranian Religious Minorities - Molly Fee, University of California, Los Angeles
- From the Asylum Officials' Point of View: Schemes of Perception and Evaluation in Refugee Status Determination - Katherine Christine Jensen, University of Texas at Austin
- Refugee Reception Offices and Contested Rights in South African Cities - Jay Johnson, UCLA
- Educating Refugees: the Diffusion of Global Discourses - S. Garnett Russell, Columbia University; Elizabeth Summer Buckner, University of Toronto; Sarah Horsch, Columbia University Teachers College

10:30 AM to 12:10 PM
Regular Session. Paid Care Work
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 408, Level 4
Organizer: Mignon C. Duffy, University of Massachusetts-Lowell
Presider: Jennifer Craft Morgan, Georgia State University
- Bonus or Burden? Care Work and Job Satisfaction in Eighteen European Countries - Naomi Lightman, University of Calgary; Anthony Kevins, Utrecht University
- Wages of Power: Bargaining Power, Earnings and Inequality - Kristin Smith, University of New Hampshire; Nancy Folbre, University of Massachusetts
- Moving up? Using Healthcare Career Pathways to Improve Work and Education for Low
Wage Workers - Sara Haviland, Rutgers University; Michelle Van Noy, Education & Employment Research Center, Rutgers University School of Management and Labor Relations
- Supporting Employability for Frontline Health Care Workers: Examining Employer Practices - Jennifer Craft Morgan, Georgia State University; Janette S. Dill, University of Akron
- Perpetuating the Past, Perpetuating the Present: Colonial Domesticity and Labor Rights in the Peruvian Home - Katherine Maich, The Pennsylvania State University

Regular Session. Workers' Power in Diverse Contexts
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 410, Level 4
Organizer and Presider: Chris Rhomberg, Fordham University
- Unions and Nonunion Pay in the U.S., 1977-2015 - Jake Rosenfeld, Washington University-St. Louis; Patrick Anthony Denice, Washington University in St. Louis
- Bargaining up the Global Supply Chain - Jennifer L. Bair, University of Virginia; Jeremy Blasi, UNITE HERE, Local 11 and Penn State Center for Global Workers' Rights
- Intersectional histories, overdetermined fortunes: Understanding Mexican and US domestic worker movements - Chris Tilly, University of California Los Angeles
- A New Global Tide of Rising Social Protest? The Early Twenty-first Century in World Historical Perspective - Beverly Judith Silver, Johns Hopkins University; Sahan Savas Karatasli, John Hopkins University; Sefika Kumral, Johns Hopkins University

Regular Session. Collective Memory and Memorialization: Narratives of Difficult Pasts
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 3, Level 4
Organizer: Judith Gerson, Rutgers University
Presider: Shruti Devgan, Bowdoin College
Discussant: Tamara Pavasovic Trost, University of Ljubljana
- A Field Theory of Collective Memory - Hiro Saito, Singapore Management University
- Remembering the Empire, Disrupting the Nation: Muslim Colonial Subjects in World War I Commemorations - Meghan Elizabeth Tinsley, Boston University
- Ephemeral Strategies of Remembering: A Spring for Public Memory in Chile - Manuela Badilla Rajevic, The New School for Social Research
- US Tourism, Memory, and the Global Politics of World Heritage in Cuba - Jamie Lynn Palmer, University of Georgia
- Monuments, memory, migration: collective guilt and xenophobia of the German far-right - Christopher Levesque, University of Minnesota

2:30 to 4:10 PM
Thematic Session. Race, Color, Caste and Blood in Global Perspective
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 109AB, Street Level
Organizer: Edward E. Telles, University of California-Santa Barbara
- The Work of Caste in Contemporary India - Satish Deshpande, University of Delhi
- Race, Color and Blood in Contemporary Black Europe - Stephen Small, University of California, Berkeley
- Constructs of Blood, Color and Race in Japan - Yasuko Takezawa, Kyoto University
- Color, Race and Ethnicity in Latin America - Edward E. Telles, University of California-Santa Barbara

Regular Session. Worker Mobilization in China and India
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 402, Level 4
Organizer: Chris Rhomberg, Fordham University
Discussant: Gaochao He, School of Maritime Science & TE, Southampton Solent University
- Building Harmonious Labor Relations: Trade Union Reform in South China - Lefeng Lin, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- "Constrained Agency": Worker Activism and Grassroots Union Reform in China under "Pragmatic Authoritarianism" - Lu Zhang, Temple University
- Dislocating the Radical: The Changing Culture and Structure of the Labor Movement Community in China - Mujun Zhou, Zhejiang University
- Fractured Militancy: Labor Politics in China and India's Automobile Industries - Manjusha S. Nair, George Mason University; Eli David Friedman, Cornell University

Regular Session. Regular Session on Development
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 408, Level 4
Organizer: Abigail Weitzman, University of Texas
Presider: Christy Thornton, Johns Hopkins University
Discussant: Marie E. Berry, University of Denver
- Intrahousehold Resource Management and Women's Microenterprises: A Case Study from
Urban Ghana - Sophia Friedson-Ridenour, Center for Research on Gender and Women, University of Wisconsin - Madison; Rachael S. Pierotti, World Bank

- Global Influences on Malawians’ Ideal Family Size Preferences - Jeffrey Swindle, University of Michigan
- Eluding National Boundaries: A case study of commodified citizenship and the transnational capitalist class - Marilyn Grell-Brisk, Universite de Neuchatel
- Income Inequality, Economic Development, and Population Health: A Global Gradient? - Michaela Kathleen Curran, University of California - Riverside; Matthew C. Mahutga, University of California at Riverside
- Viability of Social Democratic Development: Evidence From Leontieff Input-Output Matrices - Samuel Cohn, Texas A&M University; Lexie Ford and Bryson Bassett, Texas A&M University Sociology

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 12, Level 4
Organizer: Catherine van de Ruit, Ursinus College
Presider: Kevin M. Moseby, Drexel University Sociology
Discussant: Sanyu A. Mojola, University of Michigan

- Barriers and Facilitators to ART Access Among Older South Africans Living with HIV - Enid J. Schatz, University of Missouri; Ferdinand Mukumbang and Lucia Knight, University of Western Cape, South Africa
- Exploitation or Gratitude? Gifting, Exchange, and Sexual Health Risks in Intimate Relationships Among Young Malawians - Sarah Garver and Jenny Trinitapoli, University of Chicago
- No fats, Fems, or Blacks: The role of sexual racism on HIV risk behavior - Jesus Gregorio Smith, Texas A&M University
- “Sexual Revolution” vs “Growing Up”: Racism Within Spaces and Communities Fosters PrEP Respectability - Jason Orne, Drexel University

Section on Environmental Sociology. Indigenous Peoples, Colonialism and Environmental Sociology
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin 13, Level 4
Organizer: Kari Marie Norgaard, University of Oregon

- Ready to Burn: State Territoriality, Fire Suppression, and the Making of Karuk Vulnerability - Kirsten Rae Vinyetza, University of Oregon
- Dismantling the Ideological Foundations of Colonization: The Cultural Dynamics of Indigenous Claims-Making - Julia Miller Cantzler, University of San Diego
- Dangerous Pipelines, Dangerous People: Colonial Ecological Violence and Media Framing of Threat in DAPL Coverage - J. M. Bacon, University of Oregon
- The Enactment of Natures Rights: The De/Colonial Possibilities of Colorado River v. Colorado - Yvonne P Sherwood, UC Santa Cruz
- Why Was Standing Rock and the NoDapl Campaign So Historic? - Erich W. Steinman, Pitzer College

4:30 to 6:10 PM
Section on Comparative and Historical Sociology. Violence, Memory, and Human Rights
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 105AB, Street Level
Organizer and Presider: Fiona Greenland, University of Virginia
Discussant: Fatma Muge Gocek, University of Michigan

- Governing the Past through National Reconciliation: Containment vs. Integrative Approaches - Charlotte Lloyd, Harvard University
- Human Rights as Uncertain Performance During the Arab Spring - Ioana Sendroiu, University of Toronto
- Narrowcasting Collective Memory Online: “Liking” Stalin in Russian Social Media - Daria Khlevnyuk
- Historical Trajectories in Civilian Victimization in War: 1816 - 2016 - Molly M. Clever, West Virginia Wesleyan College

Thematic Session. Race, Disasters, and Emotions
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 109AB, Street Level
Organizer: Benigno E. Aguirre, University of Delaware
Panelists: Kathleen J. Tierney, University of Colorado-Boulder; Valter Martins, University of Delaware; Hans M. Louis-Charles, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Regular Session. The Reach and Consequences of Social Welfare Policy
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 404, Level 4
Organizer: Cybelle Fox, UC Berkeley
Presider: Sherrill L. Sellers, Miami University
Discussant: Sarah K. Bruch, University of Iowa


Place, Poverty & Program Participation: Food Resource Access and Receipt of SNAP Assistance - Scott W. Allard, University of Washington

A Socially Sustainable Economic Growth: The Example of Japan - Kelsey O’Connor, Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques du Grand-Duche du Luxembourg (STATEC); Hiroshi Ono, Hitotsubashi University; Francesco Sarracino, Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques du Grand-Duche du Luxembourg (STATEC)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

8:30 to 9:30 AM

Section on Sociology of Development Refereed Roundtable Session

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Salon C, Level 5
Organizer: Benjamin Bradlow, Brown University

Table 01. Cities
Table Presider: Steven Edward Schmidt, University of California, Irvine
- Schools of Citizenship: How Scale, Autonomy, and Context Shape the Functions of Civil Society - Jilal H. Naqvi, Singapore Management University
- The End Is Near: Shifting Police-Community-Drug Dealer Relations in the Olympic Favela - Stefanie Israel de Souza, University of Notre Dame
- The multi-scale scalar state with globalizing visions: recruiting “high-end talent” for urban development in China - Yingchan Zhang, Northeastern University

Table 02. Bureaucracy and Institutions I
Table Presider: Steven Samford, University of Michigan
- Do Political Institutions Improve Health?: A Cross-National Analysis Of Democracy, State Health Spending, And Weberian Bureaucracy - Erin Metz McDonnell, Notre Dame; Abigail Jorgensen, University of Notre Dame
- The Developmental State as a Social Relation: Reconsidering the Work of Nicos Poulantzas - Jason Mueller, University of California, Irvine
- The State and Economic Development in the Americas: A Weberian View of Patrimonialism, Bureaucracy, and Growth - Timothy P. Wickham-Crowley, Georgetown University
- Why Developmental States Accept Guest Workers: Bureaucratic Policy-making and the Politics of Labour Migration - Jack Jin Gary Lee, Oberlin College

Table 03. Bureaucracy and Institutions II
Table Presider: Lorna Luckler Zukas, National University
- Cultivating violence: trade liberalization, labor informality, and the Mexican drug trade - Joel S. Herrera, University of California-Los Angeles
- Fue el Estado: Social Movements and Neoliberal Development in Mexico - Christy Thornton, Johns Hopkins University
- Producer Predictors for Maintaining Fairtrade Certification and Overall Satisfaction with the Scheme: A SEM Path Analysis - Anne Mook, University of Florida
- The Burkinabé State and Natural Resources Management: Internal Tensions and External Pressures - Antoine Dolcerocca, Binghamton University

Table 04. Knowledge
Table Presider: Ryan James Parsons, Princeton University
- “Counted as present, but quiet as mice”: The Governing Role of Metrics in Gender-related Development Programming - Emily Springer, University of Minnesota
- “If You Fall, Stand Up Again”: Financial Literacy as Debt-Discipline - Maryann Bylander, Lewis & Clark College; Phasy Res, Independent
- Translation as Knowledge Production: Where There Is No Doctor in Tamil - Lillian Walkover, UCSF
- When Global Economic Ideas Become Political: Economic Knowledge Regimes, Politics and the Public in China - Yibing Shen, Brown University

Table 05. Land
Table Presider: Manjusha S. Nair, George Mason University
- Ecologically Unequal Exchange and Governance: A Cross-National Analysis of Forest Loss - Jamie Marie Sommer, Stony Brook University
- Examining Brazil’s “Northeast question”: The agrarian roots of underdevelopment in Brazil’s poorest region - Chris Carlson, CUNY The Graduate Center
- Fictitious but Not Utopian: Land Commodification in Polanyi and Rural India - Michael Levien, Johns Hopkins University

Table 06. Finance and Investment
Table Presider: Junmin Wang, University of Memphis

- Credit Access Double Bind in China - Huacen Xu, University of Maryland, College Park
- Global Lending in the Water Sector: A Descriptive Analysis of Closing the ‘Water Gap’ - Andrew Hargrove, Stony Brook University (SUNY)
- The Direction, Patterns, and Practices of Chinese Investments in Philippine Mining - Alvin Camba, Johns Hopkins University

Table 07. Gender Table
Presider: Susan Hagood Lee, Boston University

- A Cross-national Examination of Food Insecurity and Women’s Empowerment - Amanda Wyant, North Carolina State University
- Empowering Ultradisadvantaged by Class, Gender and Geography? Assessment Research of Mera Biswas (I trust) in Odisha - Moushumi Roy, Michigan State University
- “For the mothers and children of our country”: HIV policy innovation from the global South - Amy Yuan Zhou, University of California, Los Angeles
- Getting a Feel for Development: How feelings research can provide new insights into development workers - Sophia Boutilier, Stony Brook University

Table 08. Health and Population
Table Presider: Helena E. Dagadu, Loyola University Chicago

- A Migration Story: Projecting Population Change in Argentina - Anne DeLessio-Parson, The Pennsylvania State University
- Direct or Distributive Impacts on Health: A Cross-National Examination of Democracy and Infant Mortality - Mark D. Noble, Lehigh University
- Social disadvantage and mental health: A developing country perspective - Aashish Gupta, University of Pennsylvania; Diane Coffey, Sociology Department
- The Colonial Hangover in Africa’s Population Dynamics - Joan Ryan, University of Pennsylvania

8:30 to 10:10 AM

Regular Session. Social Inequality and Stratification: Cross-national Examples
Organizer: Mamadi Corra, East Carolina University
Presider: Boniface Noyongoyo, University of Central Florida

- Educational Assortative Mating in sub-Saharan Africa: Compositional Changes and Implications for Household Wealth Inequality - Luca Maria Pesando, University of Pennsylvania
- English Proficiency and Earnings Inequality: Occupational Language Exclusion in Hong Kong - Mengyu LIU, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- Income Determinants in Rural Migrants and Urban Workers in Urban China - Yuling Wu, Peking University; Hong Xiao, Nanyang Technological University
- The effect of parental joblessness on wages in Australia - Matthew Curry, University of Melbourne; Irma Mooi-Reci, The University of Melbourne
- Variations on a Theme: Occupational Hierarchies across Workplaces in Sweden - Dustin Avent-Holt, Augusta University; Martin Hallsten, Stockholm University; David A. Cort, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Regular Session. Sociology of Disasters
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Salon I, Level 5
Organizer and Presider: Benigno E. Aguirre, University of Delaware

- Determinants of Emergency Response Aid: The Roles of Stability, Regulation, and Corruption - Lauren Amelia Dent, University of North Texas
- Disasters, Local Organizations, and Poverty in the United States, 1998 to 2015 - Kevin T Smiley, State University of New York at Buffalo; Junia Howell, University of Pittsburgh; James R. Elliott, Rice University
- From Victims to Criminals: A Post Katrina Analysis of the Intersection of Race, Class, and Criminalization - Terri Adams, Michelle Angela Doivil and Anjer Bean, Howard University
- Social Status and Nuclear Problem: Attitude on Government Support after the Great East Japan Earthquake - Yoichi Murase, Rikkyo University; W. Lawrence Neuman, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
- The Role of Social Capital in Disaster Mortality Reduction - Maoxin Ye, Tohoku University

9:30 to 10:10 AM

Meeting. Section on Sociology of Development Business Meeting
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Salon C, Level 5
Section on Sociology of Development. Cities and Development
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 3, Level 4
Organizer and Presider: Patrick G. Heller, Brown University
- Confictive Clients and Peripheral Partners: Popular Participation in Market-Driven Housing Programs in Chile and Brazil - Carter M. Koppelman, University of California-Berkeley
- State Building and the Rise of Urban Clien
telism in 20th Century Latin America - Simeon J. Newman, University of Michigan
- The Pathwork City: Urban Fragmentation and Populism in Metro Manila - Marco Z Garrido, University of Chicago
- The Urbanization of People: Development, Migration, and Schooling in the Chinese City - Eli David Friedman, Cornell University

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 3, Level 4
Organizer and Presider: Amy Adams Quark, College of William & Mary
- Chemical Fertilizer in the Making of National Agricultures and National Industries, 1870–WWII - Marion W Dixon, American University
- Ecological Civilization in the Mountains: Discourse and Practice in China’s Walnut Boom and Bust - John Aloysisus Zinda, Cornell University; Jun He, Yunnan University
- Food Regimes, Hunger Regimes, Disease Regimes: A World-Historical Reinterpretation - Farshad A. Araghi, Florida Atlantic University
- The Double Dialectic of Food Regimes - Ben Marley, Binghamton University
- The Uneven Ecological Development of a Bi-valve: Oyster Production in the Long Twentieth Century - Kirk S. Lawrence, St. Joseph’s College, New York; John Peter Antonacci

Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities. National and International Perspectives on the Perceptions, Management, and Social Construction of Blackness
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 7, Level 4
Organizer: Courtney Myrtle Carter, University of Nevada Las Vegas
Presider: Vanía Penha-Lopes, Bloomfield College
- Black and German: “Raceless” States and Constructing Global and National Black Identities - Daniel Williams, St. Catherine University
- Black Refugees in the United States: The Importance of Context for Second Generation African Immigrants - Bernadette Ludwig, Wagner College
- Complicating the Narrative of Upward Mobility: ‘Black Cultural Capital’ and Flexible Habitus among Middle-Class Blacks - Dawn M. Dow, University of Maryland, College Park
- Racial Identification of Black Mexicans and its Effects on Measurements of Population Size and Ethno-Racial Inequality - Christina Alicia Sue, University of Colorado-Boulder; Fernando Riosmena; Edward E. Telles, University of California-Santa Barbara
Section on Sociology of Development. Frontiers in Feminist Development
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 3, Level 4
Organizers: Kristy Kelly, Columbia University / Drexel University; Jennifer Keahey, Arizona State University
- Violence and Power: Feminist Governance as Transnational Justice in the Globalized Value Chain – Fauzia Erfan Ahmed, Miami University, Ohio
- Education is the Antidote: Individual- and Community level Effects of Maternal Education on Child Immunizations in Nigeria – Rebekah Burroway, State University of New York-Stony Brook; Andrew Hargrove, Stony Brook University (SUNY)
- Rural women’s empowerment in nutrition: a proposal for linking food, health and institutions – Erin C. Lentz, University of Texas, Austin; Sudha Narayanan, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research; Marzia Fontana, Independent Researches; Bharati Kulkarni, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad India
- The “Created Biology” of Gender Stratification”: From Hunter-Gatherers to Low-Education U.S. White Men – Rae Lesser Blumberg, University of Virginia
- Democratization and Women’s and Men’s Well-being: Differential Temporal Effects – Barbara Wejnert, University at Buffalo

Section on Political Economy of the World System. Intersectionality in World-historical Perspective
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 105AB, Street Level
Organizers: Jason W. Moore, Binghamton University; Mara Fridell, University of Manitoba
- Capitalism and Patriarchy: Gendered Dimensions of the Global Economy, Water Conflicts, and Transnational Activist Networks - Caitlin Hays Schroering, University of Pittsburgh
- From Mill Town to iPhone City: Gender, Class, and the Politics of Care in Industrializing China - Yige Dong, Johns Hopkins University
- “I Wasn’t a Woman, but I Wasn’t a Man”: An Intersectional Analysis of Development Workers - Meghan Elizabeth Kallman, UMASS Boston
- The Rise of the Semi-Core in the World-System - Samee Ullah Khan Lashari

Regular Session. Political Logics of U.S International Engagement
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 409, Level 4
Organizer: Debra Minkoff, Barnard College
Presider and Discussant: Jeff Goodwin, New York University
- From Promoting Polyarchy to Defeating Participatory Democracy: U.S. Foreign Policy towards Leftist States in Latin America - Timothy M. Gill, UNCW
- How Intraparty Struggles Internationalized the New Deal: Liberals, Trumanites, and the Marshall Plan 1945-48 - David M. McCourt and Stephanie L. Mudge, University of California-Davis
- The Sources and Political Uses of Ambiguity in Statecraft - Katrina Quisumbing King, University of Wisconsin, Madison

2:30 to 4:10 PM
Section on Sociology of Development. States, Parties, and Movements in the Global South: Re-thinking the “State” in Development
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 3, Level 4
Organizers: Gowri Vijayakumar, Brandeis University; Poulami Roychowdhury, McGill University
Discussant: Patrick G Heller, Brown University
- Embedded Mutuality: Reconsidering the State-NGO Relationship in International Development Projects – Tamara Kay, University of Notre Dame; Asad L. Asad, Cornell University
- Inside South Africa’s Passive Revolution: Protest, Parties, and the State – Marcel Parét, University of Utah
- Making Medicines in East Africa in the AIDS Era: Toward a Sociology of Developmental Foreign Aid - Nitsan Chorev, Brown University
- Peace by Committee: State and Civil Society in the Control of Communal Violence - Aditi Malik, College of the Holy Cross; Monica Prasad, Northwestern University
- When Strong States are Also Messy: Policy Articulation and Bureaucratic Competition in China’s Industrial Policymaking - Yingyao Wang, University of Virginia

Regular Session. Globalization and Gender
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 413, Level 4
Organizer and Presider: Manashi Ray, West Virginia State University
- Female Empowerment, Marriage Dowries, & Entrepreneurship - Anita C. Butera, University of Houston Law Center
- Gendered Regimes of Illegality: The State Management of Women’s Migration in Asia - Maria Hwang, Rice University
- The Global Traffic in Women: NGOs, Sex Trafficking, and Accumulation in the World-System - Sara Snitselaar, Boston University
• Waiting for Integration: Gendered Time and Labor of Internally Displaced Peasants in Medellín - Claudia Maria Lopez, California State Long Beach
• White women. White nation. White cosmopolitanism: Swedish migration between the national and the global - Catrin Lundstrom, Linköping University

Special Session. The Political Economy of Women’s Work in Muslim Societies
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 8, Level 4
Organizer: Alessandra L. Gonzalez, University of Chicago
• Development and Gender Regimes: Comparing Iran and Tunisia - Valentine M. Moghadam, Northeastern University
• Obedient Wives and Women’s Work Outside the House - Rachel A. Rinaldo, University of Colorado, Boulder
• Do Foreign Firms Change Culture? Evidence from Female Executives and Firms in the GCC - Alessandra L. Gonzalez, University of Chicago

Special Session. The “Other”, Global Inequalities, and Race
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 9, Level 4
Organizers: Marilyn Grell-Brisk, Université de Neuchâtel; Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California-Riverside
• The Evolution of Racism and Othering - Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California-Riverside
• The Logic of White Anti-Racism - Howard Winant, Univ. of California-Santa Barbara
• The Deserving Poor: Race, Sympathy and Political Economy - Robbie Shilliam, University of London-Queen Mary
• A Critical Interrogation of Anti-Black Racism and White Supremacy Under Late Capitalism - Rose Brewer, University of Minnesota

7:30 to 10:00 PM
Joint Reception: Section on Sociology of Development; Section on Peace, War, and Social Conflict; and Section on Political Economy of the World-System
Ladder 15, 1528 Sansom Street

MONDAY, AUGUST 13

8:30 to 10:10 AM

Section on Crime, Law, and Deviance. Immigration, Citizenship and Globalization
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 107AB, Street Level
Organizer: Patricia Y. Warren, The Florida State University
Presider: Maria Barbero, Florida International University
• Adjudicating People or Their Deeds? Extraneous Considerations in Rape Convictions and Sentencing in Israel - Emma Tsurkov, Stanford University
• A More Profound Problem: Immigration Policy and Hierarchies of Citizenship in the Argentine Racial State - Maria Barbero, Florida International University
• A New Era of Immigrant Criminalization - Daniel R. Alvord, University of Kansas
• The Extra-legal Logic of Exceptions to the Laws of Exit and Entry in Mainland China - Jacob Richard Thomas, University of California-Los Angeles
• “We’re All Brothers, No Matter What Color”: How Right-Wing Immigration Restrictionist Activists Understand Racism - Emine Fidan Elecioglu, University of Toronto

Special Session. In the Wake of Hurricane Maria: Sociological Perspectives on Puerto Rico
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 108B, Street Level
Organizer: Michael Rodriguez-Muñiz, Northwestern University
Presider: Vanesa Ribas, University of California, San Diego
• How Environmental Injustice in Puerto Rico Make Hurricane Maria an Unnatural Disaster - Hilda Lloréns, University of Rhode Island
• Deaths in Puerto Rico Following Hurricane Maria: A Vulnerable Populations Approach - Alexis R. Santos-Lozada, Pennsylvania State University
• Puerto Rican Population Movement in a Time of Crisis: Trends and Implications - Fernando I. Rivera, University of Central Florida; Giovani Burgos, Adelphi University
• The Life and Death of the Enchantment Island: Puerto Rico and its Post-Hurricanes Urban Development Programs - Zaire Z. Dinzey-Flores, Rutgers University
• Poverty, Work, and Welfare Before and After Hurricanes Irma and Maria in Puerto Rico - Hector Cordero-Guzman, Baruch College-City University of New York

Regular Session. Global Structures and LGBT Lives
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 408, Level 4
Section on International Migration. Social Inclusion and Exclusion and International Migration
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 6, Level 4
Organizers: Asad L. Asad, Cornell University; Loretta Bass, University of Oklahoma
- “Who are the ‘Illegals’?: The Social Construction of Illegality in the U.S.” - René Flores, University of Washington; Ariela Schachter, Washington University in St. Louis
- “Je suis Charlie’ vs. ‘Je suis Ahmed’: Race and Islamophobia in France after Charlie Hebdo - Jean Beaman, Purdue University
- Incorporating and Marginalizing Experiences in School and their Impact on the Civic Incorporation of Immigrant Children - Hansini Munasinghe and Sarah K. Bruch, University of Iowa
- Second-Generation Labor Market Integration in France and in the U.S. - Yael Brinbaum, Centre d'étude de l'emploi - Institut national des études démographiques (INED); Kathleen Ann Griesbach, Columbia University
- Excluded at “home”: 1.5-generation return migrants in Mexico - Alexis Silver, Purchase College - SUNY

10:30 AM to 12:10 PM
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, Franklin Hall 10, Level 4, 10:30am-12:10pm
Organizer: Sarah Mayorga-Gallo, University of Massachusetts Boston

Authors: Simone Browne, University of Texas at Austin; Elizabeth Hordge-Freeman, University of South Florida
Critic: Ellis Prentis Monk, Princeton University

2:30 to 4:10 PM
Regular Session. International Perspectives on the Gendered Division of Family Work
Philadelphia Marriott Downtown, 409, Level 4
Organizer: Laura Ann Sanchez, Bowling Green State University
Presider: Kasey Jae Eickmeyer
- Division of Housework and Employment on Relationship Quality, Anger and Guilt, and Distress in Canada - Lei Chai, University of Toronto
- Effects of Fixed-term Employment on Partnership-Stabilizing Events in Germany - Daniel Baron, RWTH Aachen University; Ingmar Rapp, University of Heidelberg
- Japanese Women and Men’s Time Spent on Housework and Childrearing - Daisuke Ito, Kanazawa University
- Parental Joblessness and the Moderating Role of Household Work on Young Adults’ Employment Outcomes - Irma Mooi-Reeci, The University of Melbourne; Lyn Craig, University of New South Wales
- When does unemployment lead to divorce? Male-breadwinner norms and divorce risk in 30 countries - Pilar Gonalons-Pons, University of Pennsylvania; Markus Gangl, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14
8:30 to 10:10 AM
Section on Human Rights. State Repression, Human Rights and Terror
Pennsylvania Convention Center, 113C, Street Level
Organizer and Presider: Fiona Greenland, University of Virginia
Discussant: Kiyoteru Tsutsui, University of Michigan
- Human Rights Forensics, a Global Movement Born in Death - Nicole Iturriaga, The University of Melbourne
- The Counter-Terrorism War Paradigm versus International Humanitarian Law: Legal Consequences of the US “War on Terror” - Lisa Hajjar, University of California - Santa Barbara
- The Memory of 1968 in the Current Legitimacy Crisis of the Mexican State - Dolores Trevizo, Occidental College
- A Comparative-Historical Approach Towards Understanding State Repression During Democratic Development: A Latin American Case

References


